

Converting Colors

YIQ(196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(196.1020, -0.0470,
6.3610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8C0CF
RGB	200, 192, 207
RGB Percent	78%, 75%, 81%
CMY	0.2157, 0.2471, 0.1882
CMYK	0.03, 0.07, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	272°, 14%, 78%
HSV	272°, 7%, 81%
XYZ	53.9324, 54.4830, 66.7033
YIQ	196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

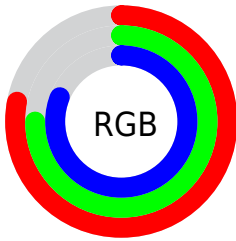
Format	Color
R_{YB}	200, 192, 207
Decimal	13156559
CIE _{Lab}	78.74, 5.57, -6.51
CIE _{LCh}	79, 8.569, 310.544
Yxy	54.4830, 0.3080, 0.3111
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291346639 (0xFFC8C0CF)
YUV	196.1020, 5.3727, 3.4185
Hunter-Lab	73.8126, 1.2518, -1.9106

Details

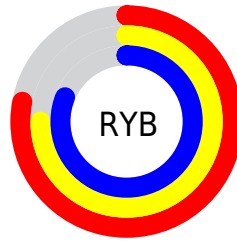
The YIQ color $196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $202.8980, 0.0470, -6.3610$, and the grayscale version is $196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $250.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610$, and $142.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $180.7850, -0.2320, 15.2240$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $211.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020$.

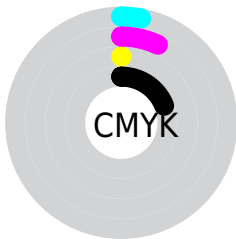
Distribution



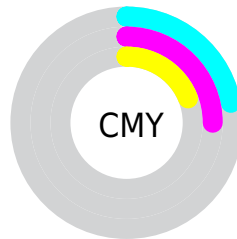
- Red (78%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 196.1020, -0.0470,
6.3610

■ 196.1020, -0.0470,
6.3610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 168.9880, 0.2740,
6.0500

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 142.6890, -0.3220,
5.8380

■ 116.6890, -0.3220,
5.8380

■ 92.5750, -0.0010,
5.5270

■ 68.5750, -0.0010,
5.5270

■ 46.1620, -0.2760,
5.0040

■ 25.7490, -0.5510,

4.4810

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.1020, -0.0470,
6.3610

■ 196.1020, -0.0470,
6.3610

■ 180.7850, -0.2320,
15.2240

■ 211.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

■ 166.3540, -0.0960,
23.7760

■ 225.8500, 0.0020,
-11.0540

■ 151.0370, -0.2810,
32.6390

■ 241.1670, 0.1870,
-19.9170

■ 135.7200, -0.4660,
41.5020

■ 244.7440, 5.8720,
-18.3200

■ 121.2890, -0.3300,
50.0540

■ 247.4350, 11.2360,
-16.4120

■ 105.9720, -0.5150,
58.9170

■ 249.5280, 15.4080,
-14.9280

■ 90.6550, -0.7000,
67.7800

■ 75.6370, -0.2890,
76.8550

■ 60.9070, -0.7490,
85.1950

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



195.2150, -7.7950, 3.6050



196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610



196.5220, 7.5180, 6.9260

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610



195.7040, 12.5170, -1.0750



192.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610



202.8980, 0.0470, -6.3610

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



192.4780, -7.5180, -6.9260



196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610



194.3720, 7.5200, -4.1280

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610



196.5950, 14.4420, 2.5860



193.5990, -0.5490, -6.5730



192.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610



196.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070



193.5990, -0.5490, -6.5730



192.5530, -12.1030, -6.4310

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610



251.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



197.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



125.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610



238.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970



198.0810, 4.4460, 7.5340



97.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



46.0620, -0.2880, 71.3280



11.2520, -0.0490, 17.4150

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



197.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570



240.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970



200.9190, -4.4460, -7.5340



97.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



59.1240, 75.0900, 59.8740



14.4250, 18.3370, 14.6010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610.



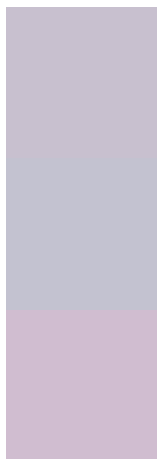
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.1020, -0.0470,

6.3610.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610

Protanopia

195.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660

Deuteranopia

196.8470, 5.2250, 9.9370



Tritanopia

196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610

Trichromacy



Original Color

196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610

Protanomaly

195.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130

Deuteranomaly

196.5370, 3.1620, 8.7780

Tritanomaly

196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610

Monochromacy



Original Color

196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610

Achromatopsia

196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

196.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(200, 192, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 192, 207)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(200, 192, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 192, 207) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(200, 192, 207) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 192, 207) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(200, 192, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 192, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 192, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 192,  
207) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 196.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 192, 207) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
192, 207) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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