

Converting Colors

YIQ(196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(196.1610, 18.6600,
3.2360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8BDB5
RGB	216, 189, 181
RGB Percent	85%, 74%, 71%
CMY	0.1529, 0.2588, 0.2901
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.16, 0.15
HSL	14°, 31%, 78%
HSV	14°, 16%, 85%
XYZ	54.8611, 54.3286, 51.3220
YIQ	196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

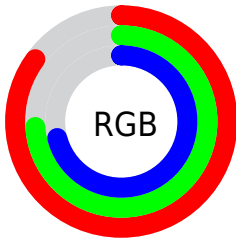
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 191, 181
Decimal	14204341
CIE Lab	78.65, 8.32, 7.55
CIE LCh	79, 11.232, 42.213
Yxy	54.3286, 0.3418, 0.3385
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292394421 (0xFFD8BDB5)
YUV	196.1610, -7.4744, 17.3988
Hunter-Lab	73.7079, 3.8694, 10.3125

Details

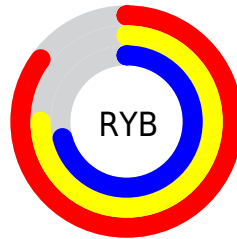
The YIQ color $196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $200.8390, -18.6600, -3.2360$, and the grayscale version is $196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $247.0780, 8.5280, -0.3680$, and $142.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $183.6740, 30.3970, 5.2850$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $208.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870$.

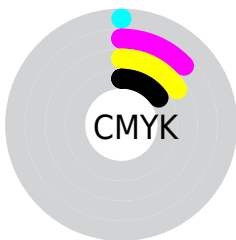
Distribution



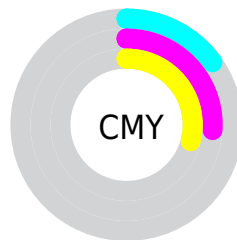
- Red (85%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360 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 196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 196.1610, 18.6600,
3.2360

■ 196.1610, 18.6600,
3.2360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 168.8620, 18.0640,
3.0240

■ 247.0780, 8.5280,
-0.3680

■ 142.5630, 17.4680,
2.8120

■ 116.3780, 16.5510,
2.9110

■ 92.0790, 15.9550,
2.6990

■ 68.4810, 14.7630,
2.2750

■ 46.2960, 13.8460,
2.3740

■ 24.5840, 12.9750,

1.6390

■ 2.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.1610, 18.6600,
3.2360

■ 196.1610, 18.6600,
3.2360

■ 183.6740, 30.3970,
5.2850

■ 208.6480, 6.9230,
1.1870

■ 171.8880, 41.5380,
7.1220

■ 220.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

■ 159.4010, 53.2750,
9.1710

■ 232.9210,
-15.9550, -2.6990

■ 147.0280, 64.6910,
11.5310

■ 243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 135.1280, 76.1530,
13.0570

■ 122.6410, 87.8900,
15.1060

■ 110.2680, 99.3060,
17.4660

■ 98.3680, 110.7680,
18.9920

■ 93.3470, 115.2610,
20.1650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810



196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360



195.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830

Triad

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



196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360



191.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



194.8990, -9.7210, 5.4710

Complementary

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



196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360



200.8390, -18.6600, -3.2360

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.



192.9580, -17.3770, 1.0470



196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360



191.2040, -18.4300, -7.4060

Square

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



196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360



192.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410



191.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720



196.4550, 0.4570, 8.2410

Rectangle

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



196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360



194.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120



191.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720



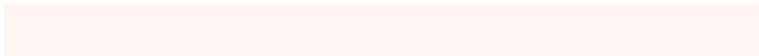
194.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000

Sweetspot

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



196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360



247.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870



194.5430, 12.1930, 15.8170



123.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



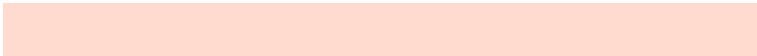
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360



227.8090, 25.5830, 4.4230



206.1400, 13.9850, -5.6550



101.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630



74.0220, 91.1910, 15.8550



18.7270, 22.8780, 3.8860

Inverse Universe

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



200.8390, -18.6600, -3.2360



234.1910, -25.5830, -4.4230



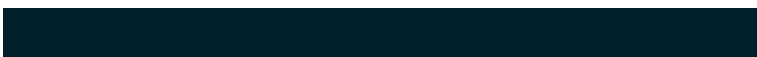
190.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



102.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



96.9780, -91.1910, -15.8550



24.2730, -22.8780, -3.8860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360 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 196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

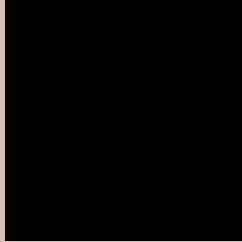
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.1610, 18.6600,

3.2360.

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

196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360

Protanopia

194.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260

Deuteranopia

196.4710, 20.7230, 4.3950



Tritanopia

197.5770, 14.8530, 11.6610

Trichromacy



Original Color

196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360

Protanomaly

195.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690

Deuteranomaly

196.1720, 20.1270, 4.1830

Tritanomaly

197.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490

Monochromacy



Original Color

196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360

Achromatopsia

196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

195.7620, 6.6020, 1.4980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360 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(216, 189, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 189, 181)  
}
```

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(216, 189, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 189, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360 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(216, 189, 181) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 189, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 189, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 189, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 189, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 189,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 196.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 189, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
189, 181) }
```

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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