

Converting Colors

YIQ(196.3610, -3.1150,
-15.1390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(196.3610, -3.1150,
-15.1390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8CFAE
RGB	184, 207, 174
RGB Percent	72%, 81%, 68%
CMY	0.2785, 0.1882, 0.3176
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.16, 0.19
HSL	102°, 26%, 75%
HSV	102°, 16%, 81%
XYZ	49.7180, 57.8744, 48.5966
YIQ	196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

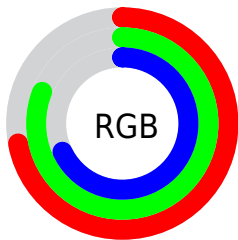
Format	Color
RYB	174, 207, 197
Decimal	12111790
CIELab	80.67, -13.81, 13.83
CIElCh	81, 19.542, 134.962
Yxy	57.8744, 0.3183, 0.3705
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290301870 (0xFFB8CFAE)
YUV	196.3610, -11.0240, -10.8406
Hunter-Lab	76.0752, -16.4752, 15.3784

Details

The YIQ color $196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCC99$. A complement of this color would be $184.6390, 3.1150, 15.1390$, and the grayscale version is $196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $247.6650, -0.9150, -10.9550$, and $142.8880, -3.1610, -14.3050$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $189.7810, -4.7180, -24.6380$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $202.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400$.

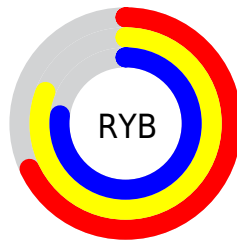
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (81%)

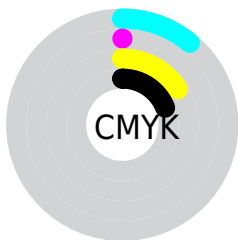
Blue (68%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (77%)

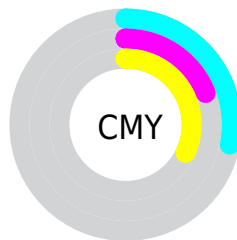


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390 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 196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 196.3610, -3.1150,
-15.1390

■ 196.3610, -3.1150,
-15.1390

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 168.7740, -2.8400,
-14.6160

■ 247.6650, -0.9150,
-10.9550

■ 142.8880, -3.1610,
-14.3050

■ 117.0020, -3.4820,
-13.9940

■ 92.4150, -3.2070,
-13.4710

■ 68.8280, -2.9320,
-12.9480

■ 46.0560, -3.5740,
-12.3260

■ 24.6110, -0.8230,

-12.6230

■ 2.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.3610, -3.1150,
-15.1390

■ 196.3610, -3.1150,
-15.1390

■ 189.7810, -4.7180,
-24.6380

■ 202.9410, -1.5120,
-5.6400

■ 183.0160, -7.2380,
-34.0380

■ 209.7060, 1.0080,
3.7600

■ 176.4360, -8.8410,
-43.5370

■ 216.2860, 2.6110,
13.2590

■ 169.5570,
-11.0400, -53.2480

■ 222.9370, 5.4520,
22.3480

■ 162.9770,
-12.6430, -62.7470

■ 226.8240, 13.2000,
25.1040

■ 156.2120,
-15.1630, -72.1470

■ 149.6320,
-16.7660, -81.6460

■ 142.7530,
-18.9650, -91.3570

■ 140.3460,
-19.3770, -94.9050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198.6790, 13.6650, -10.8710



196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390



194.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600

Triad

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



196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390



197.6560, -31.0860, 1.6980



203.7050, 29.1120, 12.0560

Complementary

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



196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390



184.6390, 3.1150, 15.1390

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.



203.3650, 18.5660, 15.9580



196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390



201.0110, -15.7280, 9.7120

Square

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



196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390



194.3790, -37.9160, -6.6840



203.3400, 2.5190, 14.9270



202.3320, 31.3600, 4.3520

Rectangle

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



196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390



193.6430, -30.2120, -14.1480



203.3400, 2.5190, 14.9270



203.2040, 26.2690, 14.0210

Sweetspot

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



196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390



250.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510



197.3680, 13.3430, -5.0330



125.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



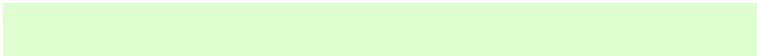
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390



239.3620, -4.8560, -22.1360



194.0550, -11.0010, -15.3930



101.3540, -1.2370, -5.1170



113.8650, -15.8040, -77.0520



27.6550, -4.1230, -18.8990

Inverse Universe

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



184.6390, 3.1150, 15.1390



222.3390, 4.2600, 21.9240



186.9450, 11.0010, 15.3930



97.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



54.1350, 15.8040, 77.0520



13.0460, 3.5270, 18.6870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

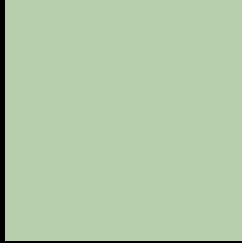
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

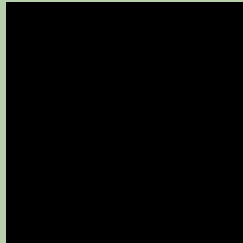
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

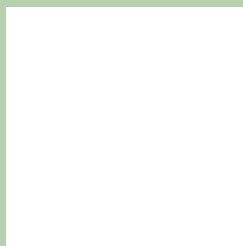
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390.



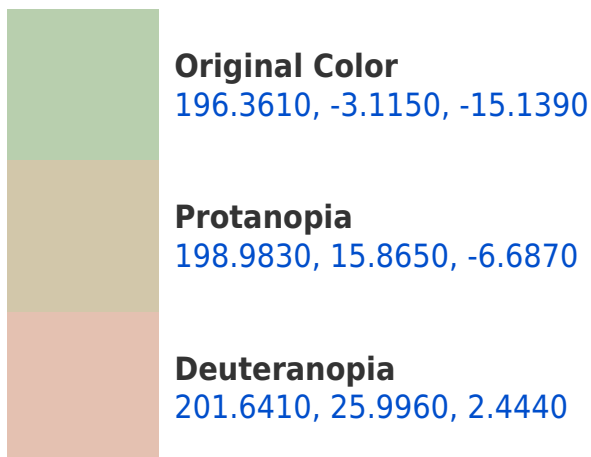
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.3610, -3.1150,

-15.1390.

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





Tritanopia

199.8340, -11.0960, 2.8560

Trichromacy



Original Color

196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390

Protanomaly

198.1670, 9.3550, -9.8530

Deuteranomaly

199.6780, 15.4060, -3.8740

Tritanomaly

198.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020

Monochromacy



Original Color

196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390

Achromatopsia

196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

196.2400, -0.9160, -5.4280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390 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(184, 207, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 207, 174)  
}
```

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(184, 207, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 207, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390 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(184, 207, 174) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 207, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 207, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 207, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 207, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 207,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 196.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 207, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
207, 174) }
```

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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