

# Converting Colors

YIQ(196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(196.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C2C3D7
RGB	194, 195, 215
RGB Percent	76%, 76%, 84%
CMY	0.2392, 0.2353, 0.1569
CMYK	0.10, 0.09, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	237°, 21%, 80%
HSV	237°, 10%, 84%
XYZ	54.0283, 55.4058, 72.1293
YIQ	196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

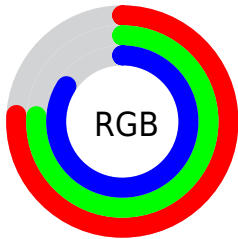
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">194, 195, 215</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12764119</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">79.27, 3.52, -10.08</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">79, 10.678, 289.261</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">55.4058, 0.2976, 0.3052</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290954199</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFC2C3D7</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">196.9810, 8.8834, -2.6143</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">74.4351, -0.6981, -5.3488</a>

# Details

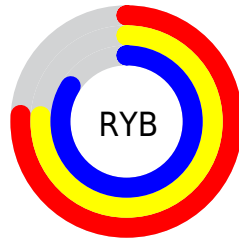
The YIQ color **196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **212.0190, 7.0160, -6.0080**, and the grayscale version is **197.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **252.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210**, and **142.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178.9620, -14.0320, 12.0160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120**.

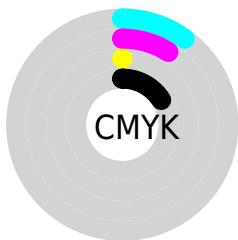
# Distribution



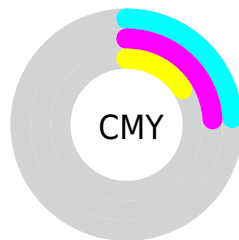
- Red (76%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080 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 196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 196.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 196.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 169.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 252.0430, -1.5590,  
0.7210

■ 142.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 117.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 92.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 69.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

■ 47.1120, -6.0070,  
4.2410

■ 25.9980, -5.6860,

3.9300

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 196.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 196.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 178.9620,  
-14.0320, 12.0160

■ 215.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 160.0570,  
-21.3690, 18.3350

■ 233.9050, 7.3370,  
-6.3190

■ 142.0380,  
-28.3850, 24.3430

■ 250.4400, 12.8400,  
-12.4400

■ 123.1330,  
-35.7220, 30.6620

■ 105.1140,  
-42.7380, 36.6700

■ 86.2090, -50.0750,  
42.9890

■ 68.1900, -57.0910,  
48.9970

■ 49.2850, -64.4280,  
55.3160

■ 31.2660, -71.4440,  
61.3240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



195.2680, -15.3140, 2.2060



196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080



198.1240, 2.8870, 8.2550

# Triad

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



196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080



198.0360, 17.5140, 1.9780



193.3850, -11.6900, -8.4100

# Complementary

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



196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080



212.0190, 7.0160, -6.0080

# 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.



193.8760, -2.8870, -8.2550



196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080



196.2480, 13.8010, -2.3190

# Square

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



196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080



198.3720, 16.6880, 5.9360



195.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



193.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



# Rectangle

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



196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080



198.1740, 8.6180, 9.0180



195.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



193.6410, -9.5350, -8.9190

# Sweetspot

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



196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080



248.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



208.6070, -12.1950, -4.7630



123.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



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.



196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080



228.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950



199.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390



97.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



24.1900, -57.0910, 48.9970



6.0760, -14.3530, 12.3270



# Inverse Universe

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



200.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630



233.4970, 17.8340, 7.1940



209.9150, 1.3770, -8.4390



99.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



52.0410, 99.3480, 38.7400

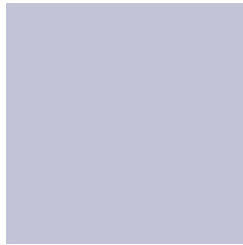


13.0850, 24.9860, 9.7380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

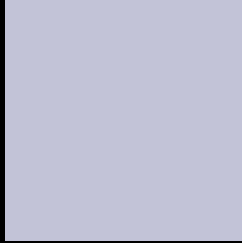
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

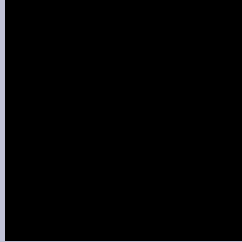
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**YIQ 196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080.



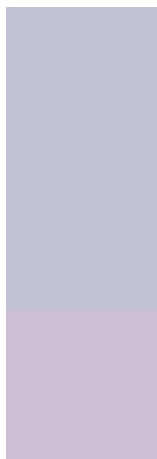
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.9810, -7.0160,



# 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

196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080

### Protanopia

196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080

### Deuteranopia

198.3350, 0.9150, 10.9550



## Tritanopia

196.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080

## Protanomaly

196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080

## Deuteranomaly

197.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840

## Tritanomaly

196.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080

## Achromatopsia

197.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

196.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080 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(194, 195, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 195, 215)  
}
```

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(194, 195, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 195, 215) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080 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(194, 195, 215) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 195, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 195, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 195, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 195, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 195,  
215) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 196.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 195, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
195, 215) }
```

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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