

Converting Colors

YIQ(197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(197.3060, -1.2820,
-9.8100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BECCB6
RGB	190, 204, 182
RGB Percent	75%, 80%, 71%
CMY	0.2549, 0.2000, 0.2863
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.11, 0.20
HSL	98°, 18%, 76%
HSV	98°, 11%, 80%
XYZ	51.2703, 57.5116, 52.6562
YIQ	197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

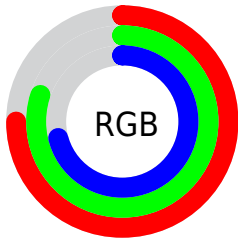
Format	Color
RYB	182, 204, 196
Decimal	12504246
CIELab	80.47, -8.79, 9.34
CIELCh	80, 12.821, 133.265
Yxy	57.5116, 0.3176, 0.3562
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290694326 (0xFFBECCB6)
YUV	197.3060, -7.5459, -6.4074
Hunter-Lab	75.8364, -12.0363, 11.9181

Details

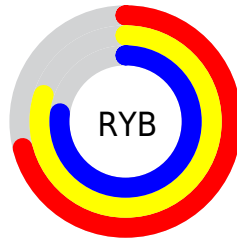
The YIQ color $197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $188.6940, 1.2820, 9.8100$, and the grayscale version is $197.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $250.3710, 0.0930, -7.1950$, and $143.7190, -1.0070, -9.2870$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $191.1390, -2.6100, -18.7860$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $203.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340$.

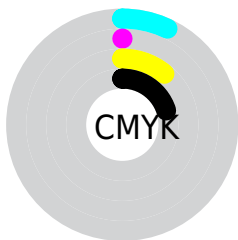
Distribution



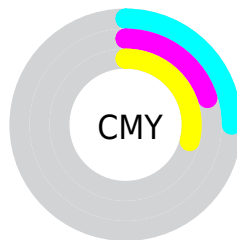
- Red (75%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100 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 197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 197.3060, -1.2820,
-9.8100

■ 197.3060, -1.2820,
-9.8100

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 170.3060, -1.2820,
-9.8100

■ 250.3710, 0.0930,
-7.1950

■ 143.7190, -1.0070,
-9.2870

■ 117.8330, -1.3280,
-8.9760

■ 93.2460, -1.0530,
-8.4530

■ 69.3600, -1.3740,
-8.1420

■ 47.3600, -1.3740,
-8.1420

■ 26.0720, -0.5030,

-7.4070

■ 1.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 197.3060, -1.2820,
-9.8100

■ 197.3060, -1.2820,
-9.8100

■ 191.1390, -2.6100,
-18.7860

■ 203.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 184.8580, -3.6170,
-28.0730

■ 209.7540, 1.0530,
8.4530

■ 178.6910, -4.9450,
-37.0490

■ 215.9210, 2.3810,
17.4290

■ 172.4100, -5.9520,
-46.3360

■ 221.1760, 6.2770,
23.9170

■ 166.2430, -7.2800,
-55.3120

■ 225.0630, 14.0250,
26.6730

■ 160.0760, -8.6080,
-64.2880

■ 153.7950, -9.6150,
-73.5750

■ 147.6280,
-10.9430, -82.5510

■ 141.8740,
-11.9960, -91.0040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199.0470, 9.8130, -7.1390



197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100



196.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900

Triad

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



197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100



198.2890, -19.8070, 1.0330



202.2090, 18.7050, 7.9290

Complementary

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



197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100



188.6940, 1.2820, 9.8100

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.



202.0820, 11.8730, 10.6010



197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100



200.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040

Square

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



197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100



196.6750, -24.0700, -4.3100



201.6940, 1.2820, 9.8100



201.2430, 21.3650, 3.7730

Rectangle

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



197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100



195.8510, -18.9340, -9.2860



201.6940, 1.2820, 9.8100



202.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610

Sweetspot

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



197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100



252.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



196.7960, 9.2620, -2.6580



126.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



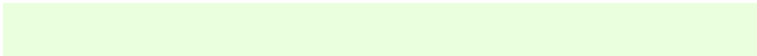
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100



244.9590, -1.9230, -14.7150



195.2560, -7.0130, -10.5730



99.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



115.3820, -9.8900, -74.0980



26.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060

Inverse Universe

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



188.6940, 1.2820, 9.8100



232.0410, 1.9230, 14.7150



190.7440, 7.0130, 10.5730



94.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820



50.6180, 9.8900, 74.0980



11.5080, 2.1060, 16.9060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

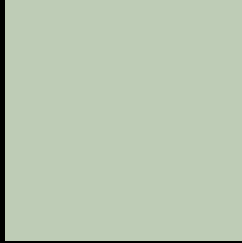
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

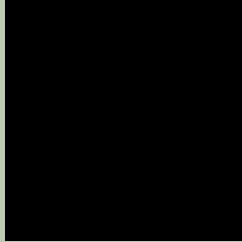
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

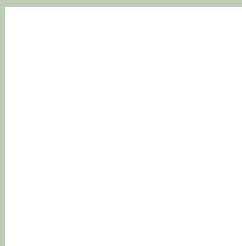
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100.



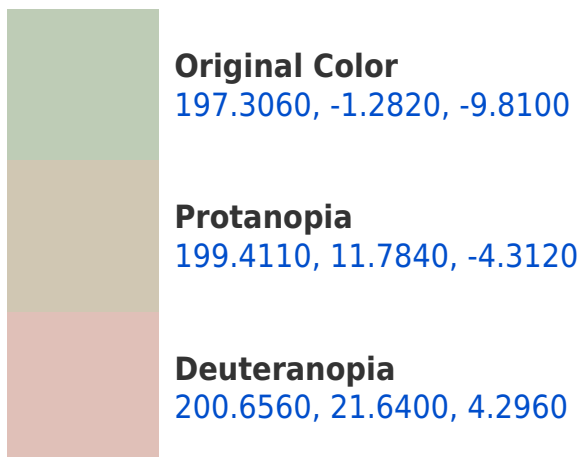
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 197.3060, -1.2820,

-9.8100.

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

199.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280

Trichromacy



Original Color

197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100

Protanomaly

198.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310

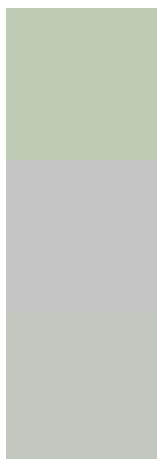
Deuteranomaly

199.3020, 13.7090, -0.6510

Tritanomaly

198.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740

Monochromacy



Original Color

197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100

Achromatopsia

197.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

197.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100 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(190, 204, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 204, 182)  
}
```

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(190, 204, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 204, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100 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(190, 204, 182) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 204, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(190, 204, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 204, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 204, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 204,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 197.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 204, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
204, 182) }
```

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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