

Converting Colors

YIQ(197.7330, -11.6490,
18.3910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910)
contains.

YIQ(197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(197.7330, -11.6490,
18.3910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6BDF2
RGB	198, 189, 242
RGB Percent	78%, 74%, 95%
CMY	0.2235, 0.2588, 0.0511
CMYK	0.18, 0.22, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	250°, 67%, 85%
HSV	250°, 22%, 95%
XYZ	57.5128, 54.8107, 91.5352
YIQ	197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

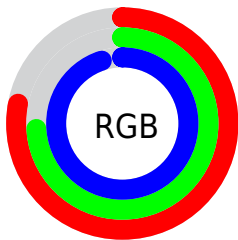
Format	Color
R _Y B	198, 189, 242
Decimal	13024754
CIE Lab	78.93, 13.72, -25.08
CIE LCh	79, 28.588, 298.674
Yxy	54.8107, 0.2821, 0.2689
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291214834 (0xFFC6BDF2)
YUV	197.7330, 21.8236, 0.2342
Hunter-Lab	74.0343, 9.1061, -21.4815

Details

The YIQ color $197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $233.2670, 11.6490, -18.3910$, and the grayscale version is $198.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $249.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300$, and $144.0920, -11.2820, 17.2460$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $177.6650, -16.9690, 26.7030$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $217.8010, -6.3290, 10.0790$.

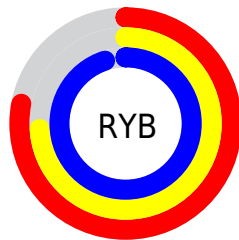
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (74%)

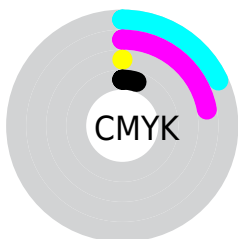
Blue (95%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (95%)

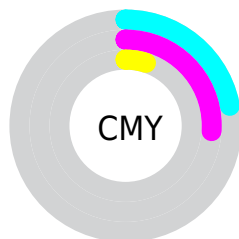


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910 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 197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 197.7330,
-11.6490, 18.3910

■ 197.7330,
-11.6490, 18.3910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 170.3200,
-11.9240, 17.8680

■ 249.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

■ 144.0920,
-11.2820, 17.2460

■ 117.6790,
-11.5570, 16.7230

■ 93.0380, -11.1900,
15.5780

■ 69.5110, -11.1440,
14.7440

■ 46.6850, -11.6940,
13.6980

■ 25.0330, -12.7940,

11.6060

■ 4.3320, -12.1980,
11.8180

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 197.7330,
-11.6490, 18.3910

■ 197.7330,
-11.6490, 18.3910

■ 177.6650,
-16.9690, 26.7030

■ 217.8010, -6.3290,
10.0790

■ 157.5970,
-22.2890, 35.0150

■ 237.8690, -1.0090,
1.7670

■ 136.9420,
-27.3340, 43.8500

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

■ 116.8740,
-32.6540, 52.1620

■ 96.8060, -37.9740,
60.4740

■ 76.7380, -43.2940,
68.7860

■ 56.3710, -49.2100,
76.8860

■ 39.8470, -53.2460,
83.9540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192.6370, -38.1020, 7.7060



197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910



200.1400, 15.1260, 23.2380

Triad

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



197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910



196.3840, 42.7770, 1.1850



184.1420, -42.2230, -22.2470

Complementary

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



197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910



233.2670, 11.6490, -18.3910

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.



187.4900, -16.9600, -23.0400



197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910



194.0630, 30.0790, -10.9850

Square

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



197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910



198.4310, 44.5630, 12.8750



191.6580, 8.9900, -19.7620



183.0340, -59.2340, -16.8180

Rectangle

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



197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910



199.8550, 29.1100, 23.1100



191.6580, 8.9900, -19.7620



185.5080, -34.5660, -23.3500

Sweetspot

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



197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910



239.9490, -3.9900, 6.2340



220.8700, -29.1130, -6.5290



118.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450



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.



197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910



199.8130, -14.6300, 22.8580



205.5070, 3.8470, 23.9030



109.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560



30.2450, -40.5880, 63.7960



9.3740, -12.0160, 19.5360

Inverse Universe

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



209.8630, 17.4640, 24.9200



215.0040, 21.6810, 31.0970



225.4930, -3.8470, -23.9030



112.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



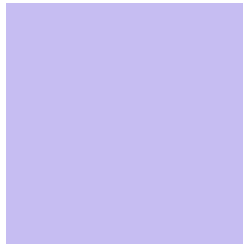
72.3440, 60.8720, 86.2800



22.1020, 18.2890, 26.4890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

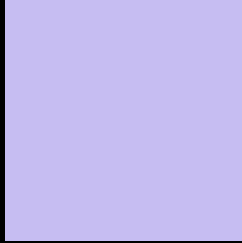
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

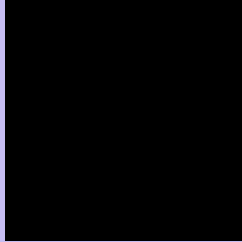
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 197.7330, -11.6490,

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

197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910

Protanopia

195.9380, -22.6520, 14.0520

Deuteranopia

196.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610



Tritanopia

195.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Trichromacy



Original Color

197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910

Protanomaly

196.7320, -19.0760, 15.3240

Deuteranomaly

197.1240, -14.3080, 17.0200

Tritanomaly

196.6050, -8.7130, 9.2310

Monochromacy



Original Color

197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910

Achromatopsia

198.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

198.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910 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(198, 189, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 189, 242)  
}
```

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(198, 189, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 189, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910 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(198, 189, 242) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 189, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 189, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 189, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 189, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 189,  
242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 197.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 189, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
189, 242) }
```

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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