

# Converting Colors

YIQ(197.7850, -10.5410,  
-23.7330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(197.7850, -10.5410,  
-23.7330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADD8A9
RGB	173, 216, 169
RGB Percent	68%, 85%, 66%
CMY	0.3217, 0.1529, 0.3373
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.22, 0.15
HSL	115°, 38%, 75%
HSV	115°, 22%, 85%
XYZ	48.9479, 60.8659, 46.7039
YIQ	197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

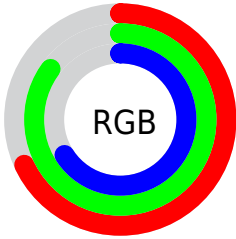
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	169, 216, 212
Decimal	11393193
CIELab	82.31, -22.96, 18.66
CIElCh	82, 29.587, 140.895
Yxy	60.8659, 0.3127, 0.3889
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289583273 (0xFFADD8A9)
YUV	197.7850, -14.1910, -21.7364
Hunter-Lab	78.0166, -24.5374, 19.1182

# Details

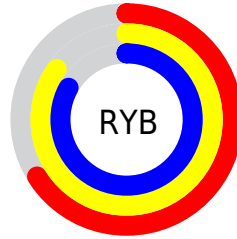
The YIQ color  $197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CC99$ . A complement of this color would be  $187.2150, 10.5410, 23.7330$ , and the grayscale version is  $198.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $243.6920, -5.5450, -15.1530$ , and  $143.7250, -10.3120, -22.3760$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $189.2970, -15.3990, -34.8150$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $206.2730, -5.6830, -12.6510$ .

# Distribution



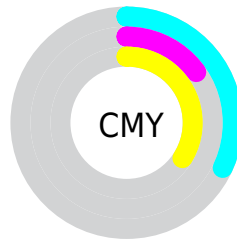
- Red (68%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330 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 197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 197.7850,  
-10.5410, -23.7330

■ 197.7850,  
-10.5410, -23.7330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 170.1980,  
-10.2660, -23.2100

■ 243.6920, -5.5450,  
-15.1530

■ 143.7250,  
-10.3120, -22.3760

■ 254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 117.8390,  
-10.6330, -22.0650

■ 92.6650, -10.0830,  
-21.0190

■ 68.8930, -10.7250,  
-20.3970

■ 45.1210, -11.3670,  
-19.7750

■ 23.4910, -9.5330,

-19.9730

■ 8.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 197.7850,  
-10.5410, -23.7330

■ 197.7850,  
-10.5410, -23.7330

■ 189.2970,  
-15.3990, -34.8150

■ 206.2730, -5.6830,  
-12.6510

■ 180.9230,  
-20.5780, -45.5860

■ 214.6470, -0.5040,  
-1.8800

■ 172.7340,  
-24.8400, -56.4560

■ 222.8360, 3.7580,  
8.9900

■ 164.3600,  
-30.0190, -67.2270

■ 231.2100, 8.9370,  
19.7610

■ 155.8720,  
-34.8770, -78.3090

■ 232.1070, 10.7250,  
20.3970

■ 147.3840,  
-39.7350, -89.3910

■ 139.3090,  
-44.3180, -99.9500

■ 132.1740,  
-48.6720, -109.1520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



201.4200, 15.5920, -18.2640



197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330



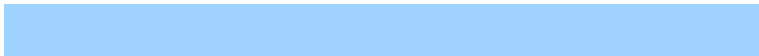
194.1270, -37.8670, -24.0990

# Triad

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



197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330



199.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830



206.0440, 41.3990, 15.1510

# Complementary

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



197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330



187.2150, 10.5410, 23.7330

# 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.



209.2360, 32.4110, 23.8590



197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330



206.2590, -19.1220, 16.1580

# Square

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



197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330



194.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260



208.8450, 8.7070, 23.9310



206.3460, 45.9400, 4.4360



# Rectangle

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



197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330



191.8080, -52.9060, -21.3700



208.8450, 8.7070, 23.9310



207.0700, 38.5100, 17.9500

# Sweetspot

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



197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330



248.1640, -3.7580, -8.9900



207.7070, 16.4620, -12.0020



123.7560, -2.4290, -5.5410



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

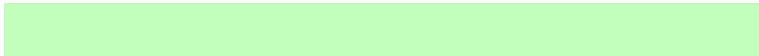


# Same Dimension

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



197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330



229.2370, -15.1700, -33.4580



198.7550, -19.0240, -18.6720



102.7560, -2.4290, -5.5410



104.5630, -38.6810, -86.4650



26.4370, -9.4410, -21.6410



# Inverse Universe

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



187.2150, 10.5410, 23.7330



214.4640, 14.5740, 33.2460



186.2450, 19.0240, 18.6720



100.2440, 2.4290, 5.5410



66.1380, 38.0850, 86.2530



16.8620, 10.0370, 21.8530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330 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 197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

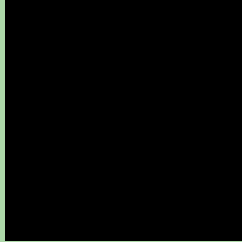
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330.

-23.7330.

# 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

197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330

### Protanopia

203.2130, 20.9090, -9.9950

### Deuteranopia

205.0390, 30.6270, 1.1150



## Tritanopia

202.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330

## Protanomaly

201.0050, 9.6310, -14.8570

## Deuteranomaly

202.1570, 15.3150, -7.7330

## Tritanomaly

200.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330

## Achromatopsia

198.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

198.1640, -3.7580, -8.9900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330 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(173, 216, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 216, 169)  
}
```

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(173, 216, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 216, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330 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(173, 216, 169) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 216, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 216, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 216, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 216, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 216,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 197.7850, -10.5410, -23.7330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 216, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
216, 169) }
```

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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