

Converting Colors

YIQ(199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580)
contains.

YIQ(199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580)	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(199.1010, 1.6940,
13.3580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1BEDC
RGB	209, 190, 220
RGB Percent	82%, 75%, 86%
CMY	0.1803, 0.2549, 0.1373
CMYK	0.05, 0.14, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	278°, 30%, 80%
HSV	278°, 14%, 86%
XYZ	57.6286, 55.5483, 75.3918
YIQ	199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

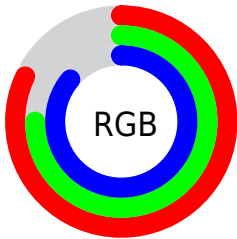
Format	Color
R _Y B	209, 190, 220
Decimal	13745884
CIE Lab	79.36, 12.17, -12.53
CIE LCh	79, 17.470, 314.174
Yxy	55.5483, 0.3056, 0.2946
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291935964 (0xFFD1BEDC)
YUV	199.1010, 10.3032, 8.6814
Hunter-Lab	74.5307, 7.5909, -7.8035

Details

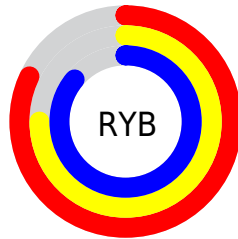
The YIQ color $199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $210.8990, -1.6940, -13.3580$, and the grayscale version is $199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $249.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070$, and $145.2750, 1.1440, 12.3120$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $183.7950, 2.9760, 23.1680$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $214.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480$.

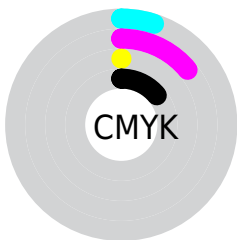
Distribution



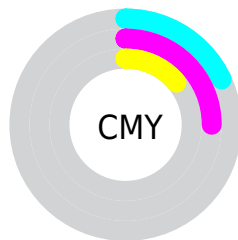
- Red (82%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580 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 199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 199.1010, 1.6940,
13.3580

■ 199.1010, 1.6940,
13.3580

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 171.6880, 1.4190,
12.8350

■ 249.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

■ 145.2750, 1.1440,
12.3120

■ 119.2750, 1.1440,
12.3120

■ 94.7480, 1.1900,
11.4780

■ 70.7480, 1.1900,
11.4780

■ 48.2210, 1.2360,
10.6440

■ 27.3950, 0.6860,

9.5980

■ 5.9110, -0.8270,
9.4850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 199.1010, 1.6940,
13.3580

■ 199.1010, 1.6940,
13.3580

■ 183.7950, 2.9760,
23.1680

■ 214.4070, 0.4120,
3.5480

■ 168.4890, 4.2580,
32.9780

■ 229.7130, -0.8700,
-6.2620

■ 153.1830, 5.5400,
42.7880

■ 244.4320, -1.8770,
-15.5490

■ 137.8770, 6.8220,
52.5980

■ 246.8240, 2.8910,
-13.8530

■ 122.5710, 8.1040,
62.4080

■ 249.2160, 7.6590,
-12.1570

■ 107.2650, 9.3860,
72.2180

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,
-10.8850

■ 91.9590, 10.6680,
82.0280

■ 76.6530, 11.9500,
91.8380

■ 66.6410, 12.2240,
97.8880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196.9680, -14.1690, 8.9910



199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580



199.6420, 16.2280, 14.2760

Triad

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



199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580



197.3970, 23.5670, -3.0970



190.5230, -29.7540, -11.4340

Complementary

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



199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580



210.8990, -1.6940, -13.3580

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.



191.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660



199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580



195.1350, 12.3810, -9.6270

Square

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



199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580



198.4780, 28.0130, 4.4370



193.6000, -2.2900, -13.5700



191.3580, -33.4230, -5.5110

Rectangle

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



199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580



199.5950, 23.6100, 12.6500



193.6000, -2.2900, -13.5700



190.7360, -26.0400, -12.6640

Sweetspot

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



199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580



247.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820



199.8770, -12.6550, 3.5770



122.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



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.



199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580



226.4480, 2.3350, 18.2630



201.9340, 9.5340, 14.4460



102.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



52.6120, 10.0270, 77.1230



13.9150, 2.5180, 20.4540

Inverse Universe

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



200.2240, 14.3490, 9.7810



227.9690, 19.6210, 13.3570



208.0660, -9.5340, -14.4460



102.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



58.9090, 82.8850, 56.2690



15.6920, 21.9590, 15.0390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

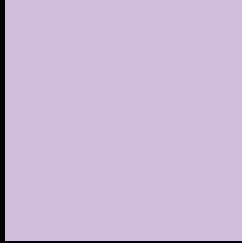
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

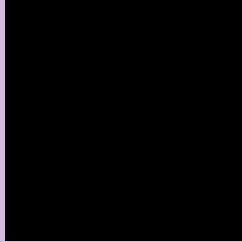
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 199.1010, 1.6940,

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

199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580

Protanopia

197.2950, -10.7760, 8.0720

Deuteranopia

198.4920, -0.9650, 11.9870



Tritanopia

198.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450

Trichromacy



Original Color

199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580

Protanomaly

197.8010, -6.3290, 10.0790

Deuteranomaly

198.7910, -0.3690, 12.1990

Tritanomaly

198.4770, 3.3910, 10.1350

Monochromacy



Original Color

199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580

Achromatopsia

199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

199.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580 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(209, 190, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 190, 220)  
}
```

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(209, 190, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 190, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580 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(209, 190, 220) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 190, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 190, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 190, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 190, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 190,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 199.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 190, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
190, 220) }
```

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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