

Converting Colors

YIQ(199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(199.4420, -6.6960,
11.2240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8C2E2
RGB	200, 194, 226
RGB Percent	78%, 76%, 89%
CMY	0.2156, 0.2392, 0.1138
CMYK	0.11, 0.14, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	251°, 36%, 82%
HSV	251°, 14%, 89%
XYZ	56.8387, 56.3533, 79.8236
YIQ	199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

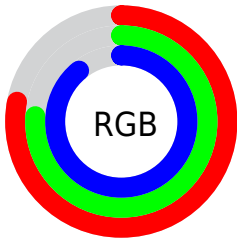
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 194, 226
Decimal	13157090
CIE Lab	79.81, 8.26, -15.14
CIE LCh	80, 17.245, 298.601
Yxy	56.3533, 0.2945, 0.2920
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291347170 (0xFFC8C2E2)
YUV	199.4420, 13.0931, 0.4894
Hunter-Lab	75.0688, 3.7815, -10.4972

Details

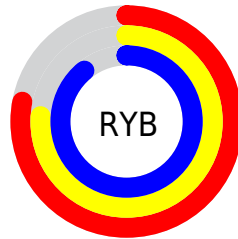
The YIQ color $199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $220.5580, 6.6960, -11.2240$, and the grayscale version is $199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $252.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150$, and $145.3280, -6.3750, 10.9130$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $180.5590, -11.0990, 19.4370$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $218.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110$.

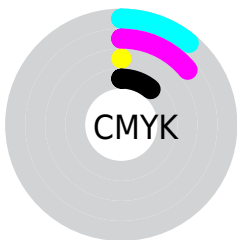
Distribution



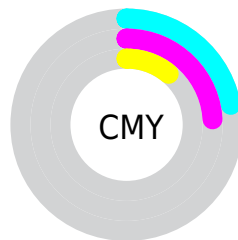
- Red (78%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240 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 199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 199.4420, -6.6960,
11.2240

■ 199.4420, -6.6960,
11.2240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 172.3280, -6.3750,
10.9130

■ 252.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

■ 145.3280, -6.3750,
10.9130

■ 119.8010, -6.3290,
10.0790

■ 94.6870, -6.0080,
9.7680

■ 71.2740, -6.2830,
9.2450

■ 48.7470, -6.2370,
8.4110

■ 27.6330, -5.9160,

8.1000

■ 3.6760, -7.4750,
8.8210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 199.4420, -6.6960,
11.2240

■ 199.4420, -6.6960,
11.2240

■ 180.5590,
-11.0990, 19.4370

■ 218.3250, -2.2930,
3.0110

■ 161.9640,
-16.3730, 26.9150

■ 236.9200, 2.9810,
-4.4670

■ 143.0810,
-20.7760, 35.1280

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,
-9.0190

■ 124.7850,
-25.4540, 42.8180

■ 105.6030,
-30.4530, 50.8190

■ 86.7200, -34.8560,
59.0320

■ 68.4240, -39.5340,
66.7220

■ 49.2420, -44.5330,
74.7230

■ 38.3220, -47.5140,
79.1900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196.5540, -21.8710, 5.4010



199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240



200.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340

Triad

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



199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240



198.8860, 26.6840, 0.9880



191.9920, -23.8850, -13.1730

Complementary

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



199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240



220.5580, 6.6960, -11.2240

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.



193.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120



199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240



197.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380

Square

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



199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240



200.5860, 27.8290, 7.7730



195.8460, 5.8250, -11.9590



192.4350, -32.3220, -8.9460

Rectangle

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



199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240



201.0120, 18.0620, 14.0780



195.8460, 5.8250, -11.9590



192.6180, -19.8960, -13.8800

Sweetspot

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



199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240



246.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340



212.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460



122.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



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.



199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240



219.2940, -9.0350, 15.0690



204.2260, 2.8400, 14.6160



102.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450



29.9310, -36.8280, 61.7320



8.1630, -10.0440, 16.8360

Inverse Universe

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



206.5320, 10.7260, 14.8700



228.8470, 14.3930, 20.0010



215.7740, -2.8400, -14.6160



105.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



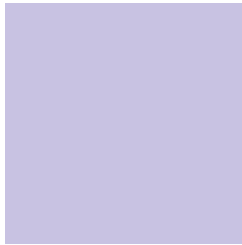
68.9260, 58.9930, 81.7850



18.7980, 16.0890, 22.3050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

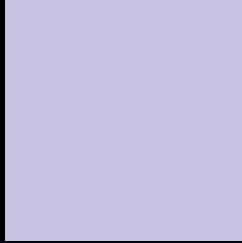
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

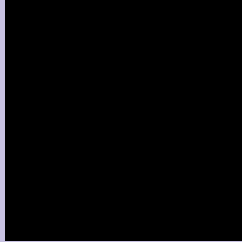
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 199.4420, -6.6960,

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

199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240

Protanopia

198.3380, -12.3350, 8.7930

Deuteranopia

200.0510, -4.0370, 12.5950



Tritanopia

198.4220, -3.9440, 5.4000

Trichromacy



Original Color

199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240

Protanomaly

198.6480, -10.2720, 9.9520

Deuteranomaly

199.7520, -4.6330, 12.3830

Tritanomaly

198.7040, -4.6780, 7.6900

Monochromacy



Original Color

199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240

Achromatopsia

199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

198.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240 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(200, 194, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 194, 226)  
}
```

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(200, 194, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 194, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240 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(200, 194, 226) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 194, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(200, 194, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 194, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 194, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 194,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 199.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 194, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
194, 226) }
```

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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