

Converting Colors

YIQ(178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(178.8590, 4.9510,
3.8870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAAF ^B 4
RGB	186, 175, 180
RGB Percent	73%, 69%, 71%
CMY	0.2706, 0.3137, 0.2941
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.03, 0.27
HSL	333°, 7%, 71%
HSV	333°, 6%, 73%
XYZ	43.8192, 44.3936, 49.4415
YIQ	178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

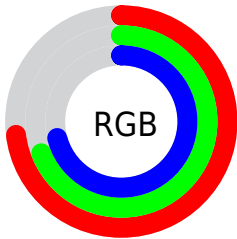
Format	Color
RYB	186, 175, 180
Decimal	12234676
CIELab	72.49, 4.83, -1.15
CIELCh	72, 4.969, 346.580
Yxy	44.3936, 0.3183, 0.3225
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290424756 (0xFFBAAF4)
YUV	178.8590, 0.5625, 6.2627
Hunter-Lab	66.6286, 0.7931, 2.6441

Details

The YIQ color **178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **182.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870**, and the grayscale version is **179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870**, and **126.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166.5660, 13.3860, 10.7140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400**.

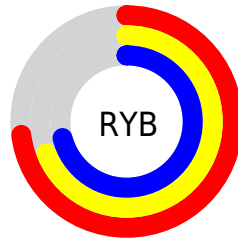
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (69%)

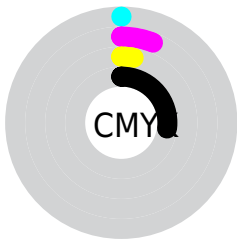
Blue (71%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (71%)

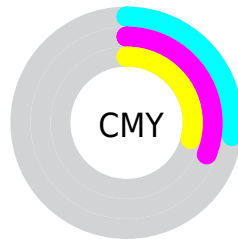


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870 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 178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 178.8590, 4.9510,
3.8870

■ 178.8590, 4.9510,
3.8870

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 151.8590, 4.9510,
3.8870

■ 234.8590, 4.9510,
3.8870

■ 126.4460, 4.6760,
3.3640

■ 101.4460, 4.6760,
3.3640

■ 77.1470, 4.0800,
3.1520

■ 54.2610, 3.7590,
3.4630

■ 33.1470, 4.0800,
3.1520

■ 9.6850, 5.5010,

4.9330

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

178.8590, 4.9510,
3.8870

178.8590, 4.9510,
3.8870

166.5660, 13.3860,
10.7140

191.1520, -3.4840,
-2.9400

154.8600, 21.5460,
17.0180

202.8580,
-11.6440, -9.2440

142.5670, 29.9810,
23.8450

215.1510,
-20.0790, -16.0710

130.7470, 38.4620,
29.8380

226.9710,
-28.5600, -22.0640

118.4540, 46.8970,
36.6650

231.6330,
-33.4200, -22.0920

■ 106.1610, 55.3320,
43.4920

■ 232.7730,
-36.6300, -18.9820

■ 94.4550, 63.4920,
49.7960

■ 233.9130,
-39.8400, -15.8720

■ 82.1620, 71.9270,
56.6230

■ 234.3690,
-41.1240, -14.6280

■ 70.4560, 80.0870,
62.9270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



178.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560

Triad

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



178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



177.2730, 3.4850, -2.5870



176.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000

Complementary

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



178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



182.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870

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.



176.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790



178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



177.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710

Square

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



178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



178.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



176.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760



177.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810

Rectangle

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



178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



178.6590, 8.3900, 2.1340



176.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760



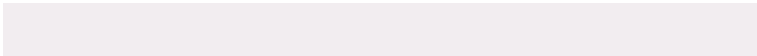
176.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230

Sweetspot

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



178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



238.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



178.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



120.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



230.9950, 7.5640, 6.0920



178.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



86.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



54.7380, 70.1850, 55.1530



9.8540, 12.5150, 9.9790

Inverse Universe

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



178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



230.9950, 7.5640, 6.0920



182.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



86.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



54.7380, 70.1850, 55.1530



9.8540, 12.5150, 9.9790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

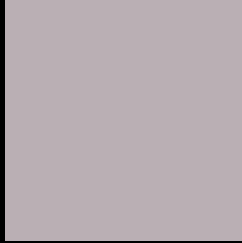
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

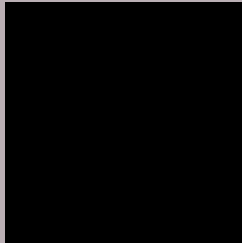
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.8590, 4.9510,

3.8870.

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

178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

Protanopia

178.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800

Deuteranopia

179.6040, 10.2230, 7.4630



Tritanopia

179.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990

Trichromacy



Original Color

178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

Protanomaly

178.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270

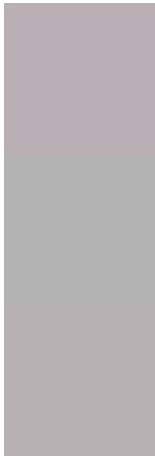
Deuteranomaly

179.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040

Tritanomaly

179.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660

Monochromacy



Original Color

178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

Achromatopsia

179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

179.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870 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(186, 175, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 175, 180)  
}
```

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(186, 175, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 175, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870 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(186, 175, 180) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 175, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 175, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 175, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 175, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 175,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 178.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 175, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
175, 180) }
```

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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