

# Converting Colors

YIQ(179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(179.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5B3B4
RGB	181, 179, 180
RGB Percent	71%, 70%, 71%
CMY	0.2902, 0.2980, 0.2941
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.29
HSL	330°, 1%, 71%
HSV	330°, 1%, 71%
XYZ	43.4146, 45.3591, 49.6474
YIQ	179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

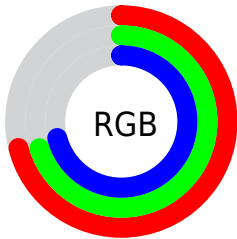
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	181, 179, 180
Decimal	11908020
CIELab	73.13, 0.90, -0.27
CIELCh	73, 0.935, 343.326
Yxy	45.3591, 0.3136, 0.3277
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290098100 (0xFFB5B3B4)
YUV	179.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296
Hunter-Lab	67.3492, -2.7964, 3.4380

# Details

The YIQ color  $179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $180.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350$ , and the grayscale version is  $180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $235.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350$ , and  $126.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $168.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $191.3040, -6.9680, -5.8800$ .

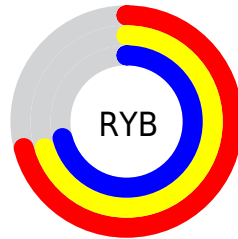
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (70%)

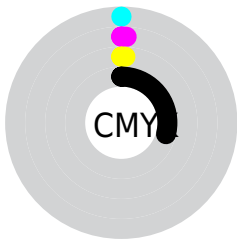
Blue (71%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (71%)

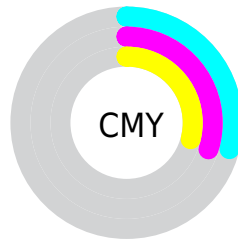


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 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 179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 179.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 179.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 152.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 235.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 126.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 101.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 77.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 55.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 33.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 11.7120, 0.8710,

0.7350

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

179.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

179.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

168.1200, 8.7100,  
7.3500

191.3040, -6.9680,  
-5.8800

156.5280, 16.5490,  
13.9650

202.8960,  
-14.8070, -12.4950

144.9360, 24.3880,  
20.5800

214.4880,  
-22.6460, -19.1100

133.3440, 32.2270,  
27.1950

226.0800,  
-30.4850, -25.7250

121.7520, 40.0660,  
33.8100

229.4540,  
-34.4740, -25.0180

■ 109.5730, 48.1800,  
40.9480

■ 230.4800,  
-37.3630, -22.2190

■ 97.9810, 56.0190,  
47.5630

■ 231.5060,  
-40.2520, -19.4200

■ 86.3890, 63.8580,  
54.1780

■ 232.5320,  
-43.1410, -16.6210

■ 74.6830, 72.0180,  
60.4820

■ 232.8740,  
-44.1040, -15.6880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



179.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



179.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

# Triad

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



179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



179.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



179.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

# Complementary

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



179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



180.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

# 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.



179.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



179.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

# Square

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



179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



179.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



179.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



179.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



# Rectangle

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



179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



179.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



179.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



179.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240

# Sweetspot

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



179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



179.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



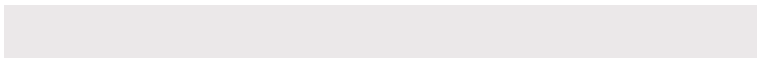
245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



233.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



179.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



88.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



54.4110, 66.7920, 56.0720



9.2560, 11.3230, 9.5550



# Inverse Universe

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



179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



233.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



180.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



88.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



54.4110, 66.7920, 56.0720



9.2560, 11.3230, 9.5550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 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 179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 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

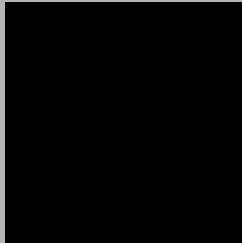
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

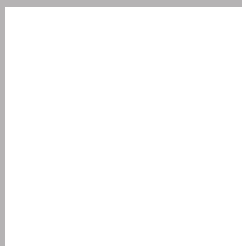


**YIQ 179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350.



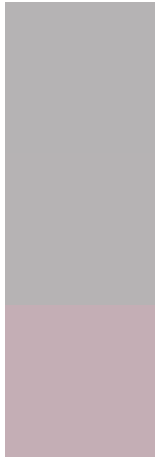
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.7120, 0.8710,

0.7350.

# 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

179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

### Protanopia

180.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

### Deuteranopia

181.3760, 10.8650, 6.8410



## Tritanopia

180.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

## Protanomaly

180.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

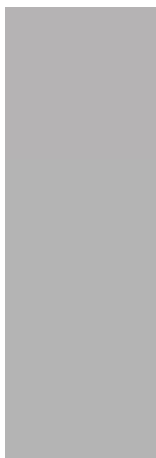
## Deuteranomaly

181.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350

## Tritanomaly

180.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

## Achromatopsia

180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 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(181, 179, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 179, 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(181, 179, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 179, 180) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 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(181, 179, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 179, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 179, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 179, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 179, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 179,  
180) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 179.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 179, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
179, 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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