

# Converting Colors

YIQ(179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(179.9660, -2.6600,  
4.1560)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4B2BE
RGB	180, 178, 190
RGB Percent	71%, 70%, 75%
CMY	0.2941, 0.3019, 0.2549
CMYK	0.05, 0.06, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	250°, 8%, 72%
HSV	250°, 6%, 75%
XYZ	44.0371, 45.2616, 55.1277
YIQ	179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

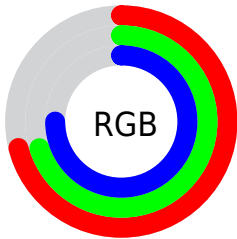
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	180, 178, 190
Decimal	11842238
CIE Lab	73.06, 3.00, -5.85
CIE LCh	73, 6.572, 297.184
Yxy	45.2616, 0.3049, 0.3134
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290032318 (0xFFB4B2BE)
YUV	179.9660, 4.9468, 0.0298
Hunter-Lab	67.2768, -0.8943, -1.4894

# Details

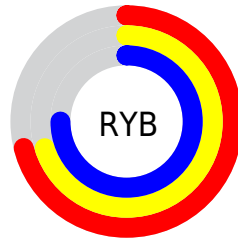
The YIQ color  $179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $188.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560$ , and the grayscale version is  $180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $235.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560$ , and  $126.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $164.0290, -6.9710, 10.7010$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $195.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890$ .

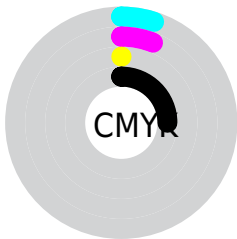
# Distribution



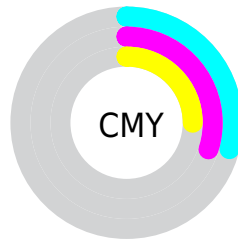
- Red (71%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560 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 179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 179.9660, -2.6600,  
4.1560

■ 179.9660, -2.6600,  
4.1560

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 152.9660, -2.6600,  
4.1560

■ 235.9660, -2.6600,  
4.1560

■ 126.9660, -2.6600,  
4.1560

■ 101.8520, -2.3390,  
3.8450

■ 78.4390, -2.6140,  
3.3220

■ 55.4390, -2.6140,  
3.3220

■ 34.3250, -2.2930,  
3.0110

■ 11.2650, -2.0640,

4.3680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 179.9660, -2.6600,  
4.1560

■ 179.9660, -2.6600,  
4.1560

■ 164.0290, -6.9710,  
10.7010

■ 195.9030, 1.6510,  
-2.3890

■ 148.0920,  
-11.2820, 17.2460

■ 211.8400, 5.9620,  
-8.9340

■ 132.4540,  
-14.9970, 24.0030

■ 227.4780, 9.6770,  
-15.6910

■ 116.5170,  
-19.3080, 30.5480

■ 243.4150, 13.9880,  
-22.2360

■ 100.5800,  
-23.6190, 37.0930

■ 247.5900, 20.8650,  
-20.2150

■ 84.6430, -27.9300,  
43.6380

■ 68.7060, -32.2410,  
50.1830

■ 52.7690, -36.5520,  
56.7280

■ 37.1310, -40.2670,  
63.4850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



179.1610, -7.7030, 1.9370



179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560



180.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420

# Triad

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



179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560



179.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680



177.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480

# Complementary

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



179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560



188.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560

# 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.



177.9840, -3.0710, -4.9190



179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560



179.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600

# Square

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



179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560



180.8550, 10.7740, 2.9820



178.7350, 2.0640, -4.3680



177.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940



# Rectangle

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



179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560



180.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340



178.7350, 2.0640, -4.3680



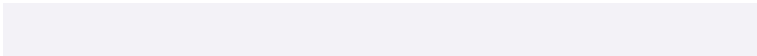
177.7170, -6.6930, -5.3570

# Sweetspot

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



179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560



242.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



185.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



122.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560



231.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450



181.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280



86.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



25.7860, -35.2220, 54.6500



5.0290, -6.9710, 10.7010



# Inverse Universe

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



182.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



235.5050, 6.1880, 9.0040



186.2400, -0.9160, -5.4280



88.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



62.2900, 51.7960, 74.5480



12.1190, 10.4510, 14.3470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560 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 179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

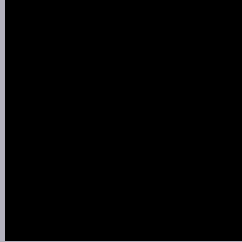
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**YIQ 179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560.



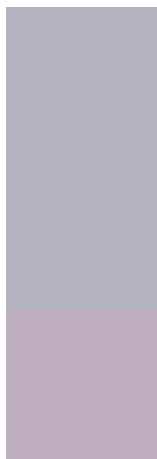
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.9660, -2.6600,

4.1560.

# 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

179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560

### Protanopia

179.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

### Deuteranopia

181.0210, 4.6750, 8.8910



## Tritanopia

180.1940, -3.3020, 4.7780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560

## Protanomaly

179.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

## Deuteranomaly

180.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200

## Tritanomaly

180.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560

## Achromatopsia

180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

179.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560 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(180, 178, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 178, 190)  
}
```

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(180, 178, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 178, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560 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(180, 178, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 178, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 178, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 178, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 178, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 178,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 179.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 178, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
178, 190) }
```

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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