

# Converting Colors

YIQ(180.4810, -118.1930,  
-33.1130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(180.4810, -118.1930,  
-33.1130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2FEAFF
RGB	47, 234, 255
RGB Percent	18%, 92%, 100%
CMY	0.8160, 0.0820, 0.0005
CMYK	0.82, 0.08, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	186°, 100%, 59%
HSV	186°, 82%, 100%
XYZ	48.6425, 66.7042, 104.8148
YIQ	180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

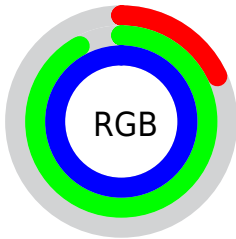
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	47, 145, 255
Decimal	3140351
CIELab	85.35, -36.93, -22.73
CIELCh	85, 43.365, 211.609
Yxy	66.7042, 0.2209, 0.3030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281330431 (0xFF2FEAFF)
YUV	180.4810, 36.7379, -117.0628
Hunter-Lab	81.6726, -36.6162, -18.9191

# Details

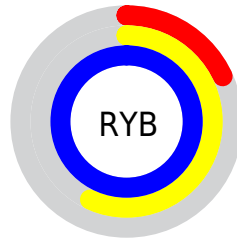
The YIQ color **180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **121.5190, 118.1930, 33.1130**, and the grayscale version is **180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000**, and **127.0580, -112.5080, -31.5160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171.5330, -133.1390, -37.5790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189.7170, -104.1180, -29.3820**.

# Distribution



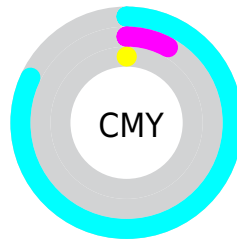
- Red (18%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130 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 180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



180.4810,  
-118.1930, -33.1130

180.4810,  
-118.1930, -33.1130

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

146.6860,  
-129.1960, -37.4520

217.6250,  
-74.5000, -26.5000

127.0580,  
-112.5080, -31.5160

227.7910,  
-54.2360, -19.2920

108.1310,  
-96.4160, -25.7920

237.3590,  
-35.1640, -12.5080

89.2040, -80.3240,  
-20.0680

247.2260,  
-15.4960, -5.5120

71.6790, -65.4240,  
-14.7680

54.1540, -50.5240,  
-9.4680

37.9170, -36.4950,

-4.9030

■ 22.4950, -23.3830,  
-0.2390

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740

■ 180.4810,  
-118.1930, -33.1130

■ 180.4810,  
-118.1930, -33.1130

■ 171.5330,  
-133.1390, -37.5790

■ 189.7170,  
-104.1180, -29.3820

■ 163.4930,  
-144.8300, -40.4620

■ 198.6650,  
-89.1720, -24.9160

■ 207.9010,  
-75.0970, -21.1850

■ 216.8490,  
-60.1510, -16.7190

■ 226.0850,  
-46.0760, -12.9880

■ 235.0330,  
-31.1300, -8.5220

■ 244.2690,  
-17.0550, -4.7910

■ 253.2170, -2.1090,  
-0.3250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



189.8490, -78.4870, -36.8470



180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130



189.2180, -92.1070, -21.2830

# Triad

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



180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130



215.4430, 19.0670, 34.4190



210.5400, 41.4970, -19.6790

# Complementary

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



180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130



121.5190, 118.1930, 33.1130

# 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.



208.0720, 52.2230, -4.8090



180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130



206.7740, 33.8320, 25.6400

# Square

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



180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130



213.7230, -5.6890, 20.5110



204.4480, 45.8930, 10.7970

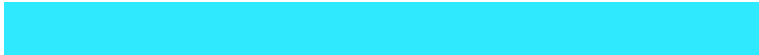


205.9810, 9.0380, -31.6500

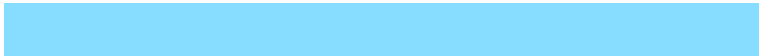


# Rectangle

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



180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130



199.1620, -62.1700, -7.6580



204.4480, 45.8930, 10.7970



211.6060, 50.2990, -13.9970

# Sweetspot

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



180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130



233.2390, -34.7060, -9.7940



171.0340, -62.6570, -103.4970



114.5890, -20.9520, -5.7520



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

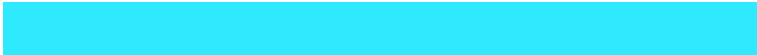


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130



165.5750, -142.1250, -39.9250



121.7810, -90.6930, 19.1870



122.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



122.7380, -108.6110, -30.5550



40.7550, -36.2190, -9.9070



# Inverse Universe

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



130.5100, 63.9410, 102.2530



105.4000, 76.7750, 122.9750



180.2190, 90.6930, -19.1870



120.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



76.7170, 58.6240, 93.9840

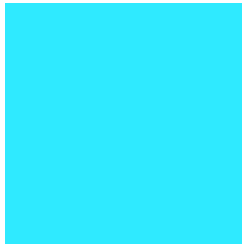


25.6340, 19.8470, 31.2950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

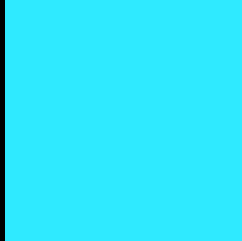
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130 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 180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130.



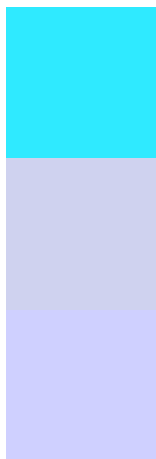
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130.

-33.1130.

# 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

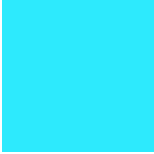
180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130

### Protanopia

212.4090, -11.0970, 8.3830

### Deuteranopia

213.0590, -15.6830, 14.4050



## Tritanopia

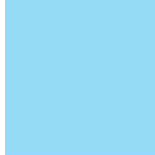
179.6550, -118.7430, -34.1590

# Trichromacy



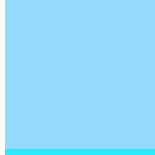
## Original Color

180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130



## Protanomaly

201.0340, -50.0660, -6.7540



## Deuteranomaly

201.0000, -52.7260, -2.5980



## Tritanomaly

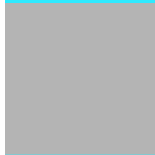
180.0680, -118.4680, -33.6360

# Monochromacy



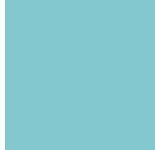
## Original Color

180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130



## Achromatopsia

180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

180.4660, -42.7750, -12.2390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130 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(47, 234, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 234, 255)  
}
```

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(47, 234, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 234, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130 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(47, 234, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 234, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 234, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 234, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 234, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 234,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 180.4810, -118.1930, -33.1130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 234, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 234,  
255) }
```

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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