

# Converting Colors

YIQ(180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(180.6830, -9.3530,  
-1.2010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABB8BD
RGB	171, 184, 189
RGB Percent	67%, 72%, 74%
CMY	0.3294, 0.2784, 0.2589
CMYK	0.10, 0.03, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	197°, 12%, 71%
HSV	197°, 10%, 74%
XYZ	43.1188, 46.6141, 54.8630
YIQ	180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

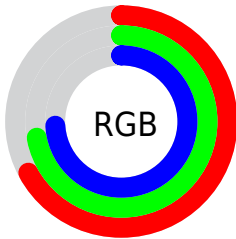
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	171, 179, 189
Decimal	11253949
CIELab	73.94, -3.49, -4.08
CIELCh	74, 5.367, 229.413
Yxy	46.6141, 0.2982, 0.3224
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289444029 (0xFFABB8BD)
YUV	180.6830, 4.1003, -8.4920
Hunter-Lab	68.2745, -6.7484, 0.1488

# Details

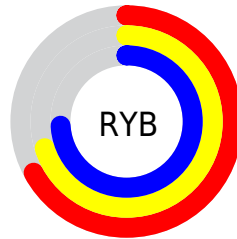
The YIQ color **180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **179.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010**, and the grayscale version is **181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130**, and **127.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172.0670, -19.3020, -2.6140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120**.

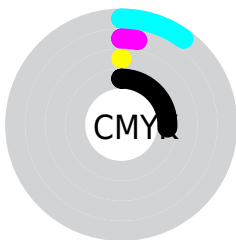
# Distribution



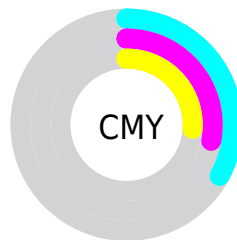
- Red (67%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010 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 180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 180.6830, -9.3530,  
-1.2010

■ 180.6830, -9.3530,  
-1.2010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 153.6830, -9.3530,  
-1.2010

■ 236.3840, -9.9490,  
-1.4130

■ 127.9820, -8.7570,  
-0.9890

■ 102.8680, -8.4360,  
-1.3000

■ 78.8680, -8.4360,  
-1.3000

■ 56.1670, -7.8400,  
-1.0880

■ 34.1670, -7.8400,  
-1.0880

■ 12.0850, -10.5450,

-1.6250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 180.6830, -9.3530,  
-1.2010

■ 180.6830, -9.3530,  
-1.2010

■ 172.0670,  
-19.3020, -2.6140

■ 189.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 163.4510,  
-29.2510, -4.0270

■ 197.9150, 10.5450,  
1.6250

■ 154.2480,  
-38.9250, -4.9170

■ 207.1180, 20.2190,  
2.5150

■ 145.6320,  
-48.8740, -6.3300

■ 215.7340, 30.1680,  
3.9280

■ 137.0160,  
-58.8230, -7.7430

■ 221.0610, 33.5610,  
3.0090

■ 128.6990,  
-68.1760, -8.9440

■ 223.9960, 32.1860,  
0.3940

■ 119.4960,  
-77.8500, -9.8340

■ 227.5180, 30.5360,  
-2.7440

■ 110.8800,  
-87.7990, -11.2470

■ 230.4530, 29.1610,  
-5.3590

■ 102.2640,  
-97.7480, -12.6600

■ 233.3880, 27.7860,  
-7.9740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



180.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800



180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



181.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

# Triad

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



180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



183.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



180.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100

# Complementary

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



180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



179.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010

# 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.



182.0670, 7.0610, -1.3150



180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



183.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680

# Square

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



180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



183.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



182.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



180.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



# Rectangle

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



180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



182.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630



182.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



181.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860

# Sweetspot

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



180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



241.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



182.1360, -6.5550, -7.8590



120.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



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.



180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



232.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400



175.4000, -6.8780, 3.5060



90.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



84.9300, -82.0680, -10.4840



16.4480, -16.0010, -1.8650



# Inverse Universe

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



177.8640, 6.5550, 7.8590



228.2390, 9.9930, 11.6330



184.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060



88.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



60.2380, 57.5740, 68.9500



11.7770, 11.4140, 13.4140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

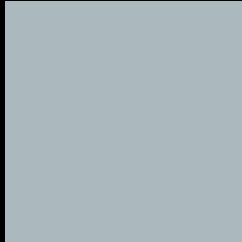
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

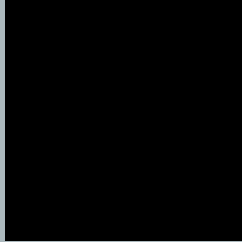
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

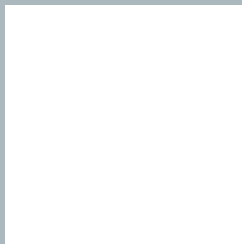
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.6830, -9.3530,



# 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

180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010

### Protanopia

182.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

### Deuteranopia

183.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930



## Tritanopia

181.3070, -11.0500, 2.0220

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010

## Protanomaly

181.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300

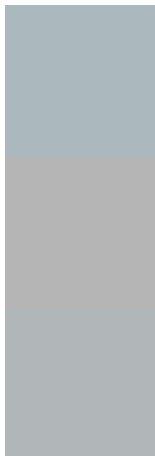
## Deuteranomaly

182.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050

## Tritanomaly

180.9650, -10.0870, 1.0890

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010

## Achromatopsia

181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

180.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010 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(171, 184, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 184, 189)  
}
```

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(171, 184, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 184, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010 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(171, 184, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 184, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 184, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 184, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 184, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 184,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 180.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 184, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
184, 189) }
```

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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