

# Converting Colors

YIQ(180.8120, -66.7560,  
-1.6360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(180.8120, -66.7560,  
-1.6360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	74C8FC
RGB	116, 200, 252
RGB Percent	45%, 78%, 99%
CMY	0.5452, 0.2155, 0.0121
CMYK	0.54, 0.21, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	203°, 96%, 72%
HSV	203°, 54%, 99%
XYZ	45.4176, 52.0584, 99.6853
YIQ	180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

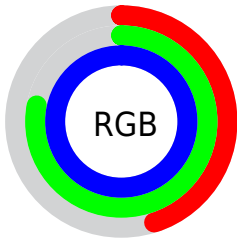
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	116, 168, 252
Decimal	7653628
CIE Lab	77.32, -11.32, -33.31
CIE LCh	77, 35.185, 251.227
Yxy	52.0584, 0.2304, 0.2640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285843708 (0xFF74C8FC)
YUV	180.8120, 35.0957, -56.8401
Hunter-Lab	72.1515, -13.9037, -31.4097

# Details

The YIQ color **180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **187.1880, 66.7560, 1.6360**, and the grayscale version is **181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231.3790, -47.0840, -16.7480**, and **122.8820, -72.9450, -5.1130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167.4670, -78.9060, -1.7060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194.1570, -54.6060, -1.5660**.

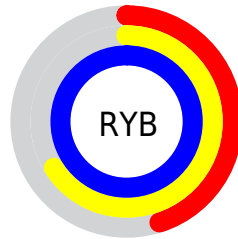
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (78%)

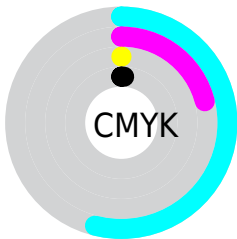
Blue (99%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (99%)

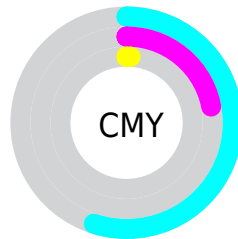


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360 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 180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 180.8120,  
-66.7560, -1.6360

■ 180.8120,  
-66.7560, -1.6360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 152.3880,  
-68.4980, -3.1060

■ 231.3790,  
-47.0840, -16.7480

■ 122.8820,  
-72.9450, -5.1130

■ 240.0500,  
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 89.5920, -86.9280,  
-10.5120

■ 249.0200,  
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 72.4260, -71.6610,  
-6.3570

■ 55.3740, -56.7150,  
-1.8910

■ 39.7240, -42.9610,  
2.1510

■ 25.2480, -29.7570,

5.1470

■ 6.7770, -14.9490,  
12.1150

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

■ 180.8120,  
-66.7560, -1.6360

■ 180.8120,  
-66.7560, -1.6360

■ 167.4670,  
-78.9060, -1.7060

■ 194.1570,  
-54.6060, -1.5660

■ 154.7090,  
-91.3310, -2.2990

■ 206.9150,  
-42.1810, -0.9730

■ 141.0650,  
-104.0770, -2.5810

■ 220.5590,  
-29.4350, -0.6910

■ 128.3070,  
-116.5020, -3.1740

■ 233.3170,  
-17.0100, -0.0980

■ 120.3000,  
-123.7920, -3.2160

■ 246.6620, -4.8600,  
-0.0280

254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



172.5890, -82.8460, -18.4140



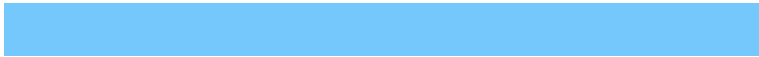
180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360



190.2340, -35.1690, 15.1270

# Triad

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



180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360



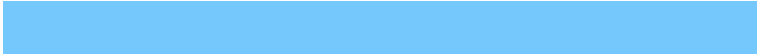
194.2070, 48.5500, 23.2220



183.9830, -2.4710, -26.8150

# Complementary

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



180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360



187.1880, 66.7560, 1.6360

# 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.



187.7540, 26.2750, -19.1410



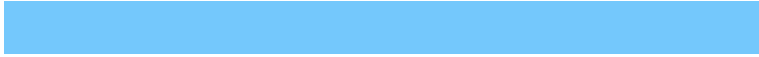
180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360



193.1130, 54.1460, 9.9060

# Square

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



180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360



195.8430, 29.3840, 29.1600



190.7230, 45.8960, -5.7840

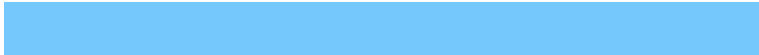


178.4490, -36.0780, -28.9900



# Rectangle

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



180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360



193.8950, -11.9250, 23.3950



190.7230, 45.8960, -5.7840



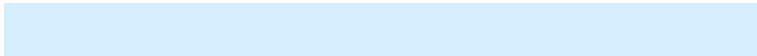
185.3110, 8.3490, -24.6670

# Sweetspot

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



180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360



233.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240



201.5320, -53.4500, -55.5780



114.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700



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.



180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360



168.3850, -81.6110, -2.2430



142.0700, -48.6060, 32.8820



118.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410



90.2250, -92.8440, -2.4120



29.2600, -30.0310, -0.9030



# Inverse Universe

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



166.2400, 54.0920, 54.9560



150.3760, 65.8730, 67.2250



225.9300, 48.6060, -32.8820



116.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



69.8490, 75.0870, 76.4550

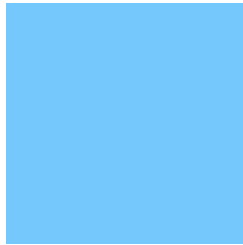


22.5710, 24.1580, 24.7500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

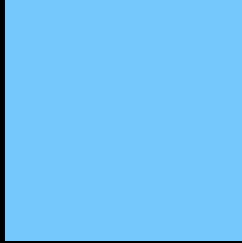
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360 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

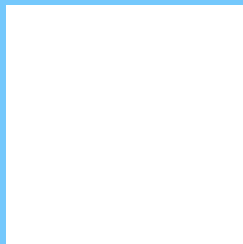
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360.

-1.6360.

# 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

180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360

### Protanopia

190.6820, -24.8070, 14.5610

### Deuteranopia

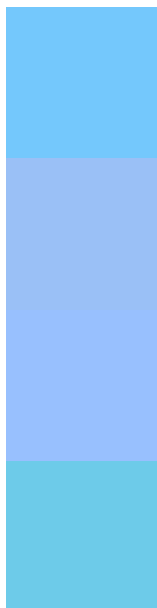
190.2670, -30.7680, 17.9680



## Tritanopia

177.0380, -65.0570, -15.9130

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360

## Protanomaly

186.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380

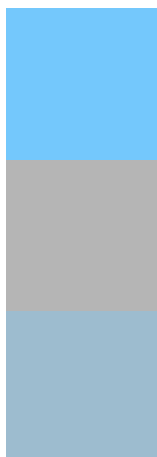
## Deuteranomaly

187.1080, -43.7420, 10.8020

## Tritanomaly

178.3140, -65.6540, -10.5980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360

## Achromatopsia

181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

180.8970, -24.5750, -0.6630

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360 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(116, 200, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 200, 252)  
}
```

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(116, 200, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 200, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360 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(116, 200, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 200, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 200, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 200, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 200, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 200,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 180.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 200, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
200, 252) }
```

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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