

Converting Colors

YIQ(180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(180.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4B4BC
RGB	180, 180, 188
RGB Percent	71%, 71%, 74%
CMY	0.2941, 0.2941, 0.2628
CMYK	0.04, 0.04, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	240°, 6%, 72%
HSV	240°, 4%, 74%
XYZ	44.2206, 45.9766, 54.1183
YIQ	180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

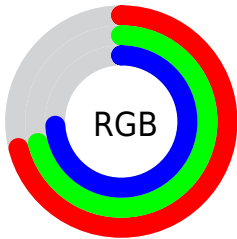
Format	Color
R_{YB}	180, 180, 188
Decimal	11842748
CIE Lab	73.53, 1.53, -4.06
CIE LCh	74, 4.341, 290.613
Yxy	45.9766, 0.3064, 0.3186
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290032828 (0xFFB4B4BC)
YUV	180.9120, 3.4944, -0.7998
Hunter-Lab	67.8061, -2.2496, 0.1429

Details

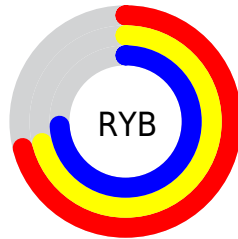
The YIQ color $180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $187.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880$, and the grayscale version is $181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $236.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880$, and $127.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $164.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $197.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210$.

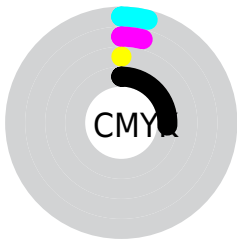
Distribution



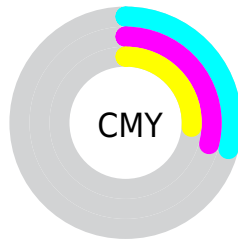
- Red (71%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880 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 180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 180.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 180.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 153.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 236.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 127.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 102.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 78.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 56.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

■ 34.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 12.9120, -2.5680,

2.4880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 180.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 180.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 164.0780, -8.6670,
8.3970

■ 197.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

■ 147.2440,
-14.7660, 14.3060

■ 214.5800, 9.6300,
-9.3300

■ 131.2960,
-20.5440, 19.9040

■ 230.5280, 15.4080,
-14.9280

■ 114.4620,
-26.6430, 25.8130

■ 247.3620, 21.5070,
-20.8370

■ 97.6280, -32.7420,
31.7220

■ 80.7940, -38.8410,
37.6310

■ 63.9600, -44.9400,
43.5400

■ 48.0120, -50.7180,
49.1380

■ 31.1780, -56.8170,
55.0470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



181.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490

Triad

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



180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



181.5340, 7.2440, 0.8760



179.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640

Complementary

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



180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



187.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880

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.



179.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



180.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170

Square

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



180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



181.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



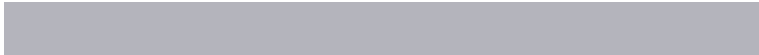
180.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



179.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440

Rectangle

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



180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



181.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



180.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



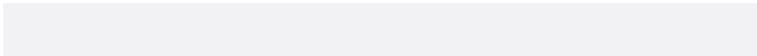
179.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630

Sweetspot

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



180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



242.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



185.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



121.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



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.



180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



234.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320



182.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



89.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



18.0120, -50.7180, 49.1380



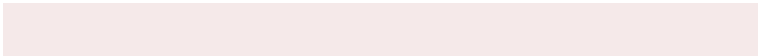
3.5340, -9.9510, 9.6410

Inverse Universe

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



182.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



236.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



185.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



90.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



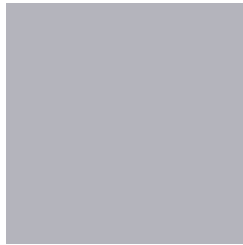
47.2420, 94.1680, 33.4960



9.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880 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 180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

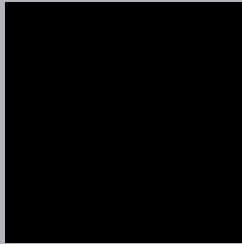
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.9120, -2.5680,

2.4880.

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

180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Protanopia

181.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

Deuteranopia

182.2770, 6.8300, 8.3820



Tritanopia

181.1940, -3.3020, 4.7780

Trichromacy



Original Color

180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Protanomaly

181.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000

Deuteranomaly

181.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760

Tritanomaly

180.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560

Monochromacy



Original Color

180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Achromatopsia

181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

181.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880 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, 180, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 180, 188)  
}
```

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, 180, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 180, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880 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, 180, 188) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 180, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 180, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 180, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 180, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 180,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 180.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 180, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
180, 188) }
```

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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