

Converting Colors

YIQ(181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510)
contains.

YIQ(181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(181.1730, 1.1910,
5.9510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAB1BE
RGB	186, 177, 190
RGB Percent	73%, 69%, 75%
CMY	0.2706, 0.3059, 0.2549
CMYK	0.02, 0.07, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	282°, 9%, 72%
HSV	282°, 7%, 75%
XYZ	45.2670, 45.6005, 55.1304
YIQ	181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

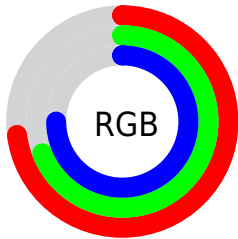
Format	Color
R_{YB}	186, 177, 190
Decimal	12235198
CIE Lab	73.29, 5.62, -5.47
CIE LCh	73, 7.837, 315.773
Yxy	45.6005, 0.3101, 0.3123
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290425278 (0xFFBAB1BE)
YUV	181.1730, 4.3517, 4.2333
Hunter-Lab	67.5281, 1.4821, -1.1350

Details

The YIQ color **181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **185.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510**, and the grayscale version is **181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510**, and **128.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.2260, 2.8400, 14.6160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140**.

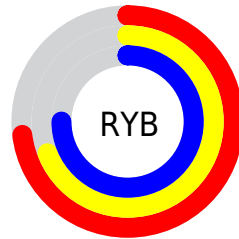
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (69%)

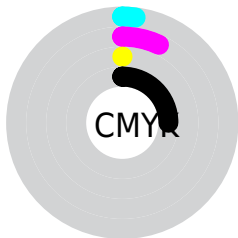
Blue (75%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (75%)

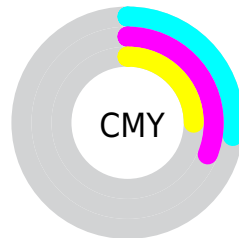


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510 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 181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 181.1730, 1.1910,
5.9510

■ 181.1730, 1.1910,
5.9510

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 154.1730, 1.1910,
5.9510

■ 237.1730, 1.1910,
5.9510

■ 128.1730, 1.1910,
5.9510

■ 103.6460, 1.2370,
5.1170

■ 79.3470, 0.6410,
4.9050

■ 56.3470, 0.6410,
4.9050

■ 35.2330, 0.9620,
4.5940

■ 12.4720, 1.7870,

6.1630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 181.1730, 1.1910,
5.9510

■ 181.1730, 1.1910,
5.9510

■ 168.2260, 2.8400,
14.6160

■ 194.1200, -0.4580,
-2.7140

■ 155.2790, 4.4890,
23.2810

■ 207.0670, -2.1070,
-11.3790

■ 142.6310, 6.7340,
32.1580

■ 220.0140, -3.7560,
-20.0440

■ 129.6840, 8.3830,
40.8230

■ 232.6620, -6.0010,
-28.9210

■ 116.7370, 10.0320,
49.4880

■ 235.6300, -2.9750,
-28.6950

■ 103.7900, 11.6810,
58.1530

■ 237.4240, 0.6010,
-27.4230

■ 90.8430, 13.3300,
66.8180

■ 239.2180, 4.1770,
-26.1510

■ 77.8960, 14.9790,
75.4830

■ 241.0120, 7.7530,
-24.8790

■ 65.2480, 17.2240,
84.3600

■ 242.8060, 11.3290,
-23.6070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410



181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



181.9950, 7.5640, 6.0920

Triad

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



181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



180.2200, 11.0040, -1.1880



177.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520

Complementary

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



181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



185.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510

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.



177.7060, -8.1600, -6.3040



181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



179.5890, 5.4110, -4.4530

Square

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



181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



180.9970, 13.2500, 2.1620



178.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510



178.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510

Rectangle

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



181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



181.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840



178.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510



177.3790, -11.5530, -5.3850

Sweetspot

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



181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



243.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



180.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



122.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



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.



181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



234.0530, 1.6490, 8.6650



182.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



87.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



50.9020, 14.8420, 72.4580



9.8130, 2.5650, 14.0930

Inverse Universe

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



181.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



234.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940



184.8590, -4.2170, -6.1770



88.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



52.8280, 78.4390, 48.7350



10.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510 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 181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

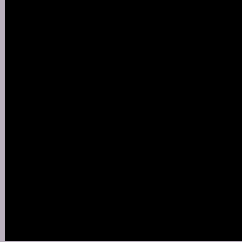
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 181.1730, 1.1910,

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

181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510

Protanopia

180.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

Deuteranopia

182.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810



Tritanopia

181.2870, 0.8700, 6.2620

Trichromacy



Original Color

181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510

Protanomaly

180.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910

Deuteranomaly

181.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220

Tritanomaly

181.2870, 0.8700, 6.2620

Monochromacy



Original Color

181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510

Achromatopsia

181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

181.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510 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(186, 177, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 177, 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(186, 177, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 177, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510 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(186, 177, 190) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 177, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 177, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 177, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 177, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 177,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 181.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 177, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
177, 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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