

Converting Colors

YIQ(182.0480, -17.1500,
13.4580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(182.0480, -17.1500,
13.4580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AEB2E0
RGB	174, 178, 224
RGB Percent	68%, 70%, 88%
CMY	0.3176, 0.3019, 0.1217
CMYK	0.22, 0.21, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	235°, 45%, 78%
HSV	235°, 22%, 88%
XYZ	46.8284, 46.2211, 76.9557
YIQ	182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

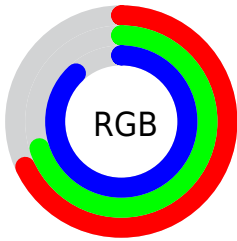
Format	Color
RYB	174, 178, 224
Decimal	11449056
CIELab	73.69, 8.32, -23.52
CIELCh	74, 24.943, 289.476
Yxy	46.2211, 0.2755, 0.2719
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289639136 (0xFFFAEB2E0)
YUV	182.0480, 20.6823, -7.0581
Hunter-Lab	67.9861, 3.9738, -19.5220

Details

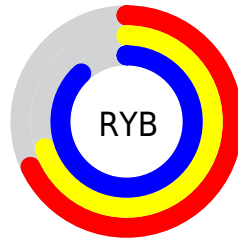
The YIQ color $182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $9999CC$. A complement of this color would be $215.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580$, and the grayscale version is $182.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $235.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830$, and $128.8200, -16.5080, 12.8360$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $163.1430, -24.4870, 19.7770$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $200.9530, -9.8130, 7.1390$.

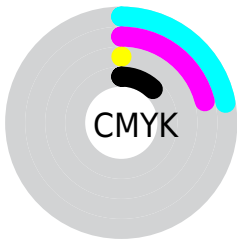
Distribution



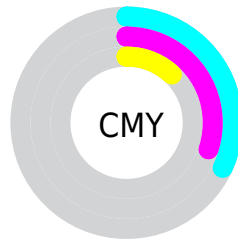
- Red (68%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580 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 182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 182.0480,
-17.1500, 13.4580

■ 182.0480,
-17.1500, 13.4580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 154.9340,
-16.8290, 13.1470

■ 235.1980, -9.1250,
5.6830

■ 128.8200,
-16.5080, 12.8360

■ 103.8800,
-16.7370, 11.4790

■ 79.6520, -16.0950,
10.8570

■ 56.2390, -16.3700,
10.3340

■ 34.0000, -17.1950,
8.7650

■ 11.1140, -17.5160,

9.0760

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 182.0480,
-17.1500, 13.4580

■ 182.0480,
-17.1500, 13.4580

■ 163.1430,
-24.4870, 19.7770

■ 200.9530, -9.8130,
7.1390

■ 144.5260,
-32.6950, 25.3610

■ 219.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 125.6210,
-40.0320, 31.6800

■ 238.4750, 5.7320,
-4.7640

■ 107.0040,
-48.2400, 37.2640

■ 251.4660, 9.9510,
-9.6410

■ 88.0990, -55.5770,
43.5830

■ 69.1940, -62.9140,
49.9020

■ 50.5770, -71.1220,
55.4860

■ 36.1020, -76.8540,
60.2500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177.5890, -38.1470, 3.0130



182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580



184.5410, 6.5070, 19.7470

Triad

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



182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580



182.9260, 38.3750, 3.8710



172.9540, -29.8900, -19.9860

Complementary

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



182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580



215.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580

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.



175.3880, -7.7450, -19.3370



182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580



180.9970, 30.4450, -6.6030

Square

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



182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580



184.0650, 36.9060, 13.9780



178.1580, 13.5740, -14.7300



170.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250

Rectangle

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



182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580



185.4840, 19.8490, 20.2410



178.1580, 13.5740, -14.7300



173.5480, -22.8750, -20.4670

Sweetspot

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



182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580



240.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520



208.5940, -28.5160, -11.8440



118.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



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.



182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580



197.3880, -23.7990, 18.3210



185.9790, -3.5340, 20.0020



102.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



28.2820, -60.3460, 47.4140



7.8200, -16.5080, 12.8360

Inverse Universe

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



189.4060, 28.5160, 11.8440



207.3150, 39.1980, 16.4940



212.0210, 3.5340, -20.0020



104.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



54.2200, 100.4020, 41.6660



14.8080, 27.3240, 11.4200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

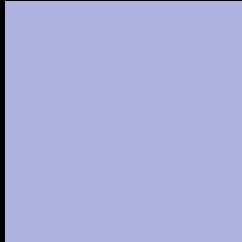
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580 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 182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.0480, -17.1500,

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

182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580

Protanopia

181.5530, -20.1300, 12.3980

Deuteranopia

182.0590, -15.6830, 14.4050



Tritanopia

180.4100, -12.8380, 1.3860

Trichromacy



Original Color

182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580

Protanomaly

181.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100

Deuteranomaly

181.7600, -16.2790, 14.1930

Tritanomaly

180.9740, -14.3060, 5.9660

Monochromacy



Original Color

182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580

Achromatopsia

182.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

182.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580 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(174, 178, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 178, 224)  
}
```

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(174, 178, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 178, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580 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(174, 178, 224) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 178, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 178, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 178, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 178, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 178,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 182.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 178, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
178, 224) }
```

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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