

Converting Colors

YIQ(182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(182.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3B4CA
RGB	179, 180, 202
RGB Percent	70%, 71%, 79%
CMY	0.2980, 0.2941, 0.2079
CMYK	0.11, 0.11, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	237°, 18%, 75%
HSV	237°, 11%, 79%
XYZ	45.5717, 46.4905, 62.4413
YIQ	182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

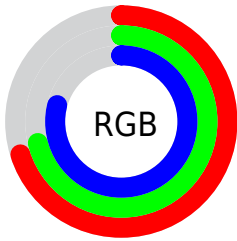
Format	Color
R _Y B	179, 180, 202
Decimal	11777226
CIE Lab	73.86, 4.00, -11.23
CIE LCh	74, 11.919, 289.619
Yxy	46.4905, 0.2950, 0.3009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289967306 (0xFFB3B4CA)
YUV	182.2090, 9.7570, -2.8143
Hunter-Lab	68.1839, -0.0189, -6.5677

Details

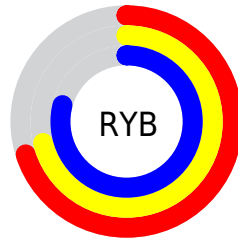
The YIQ color $182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $198.7910, 7.6580, -6.6300$, and the grayscale version is $182.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $237.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970$, and $129.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $165.0760, -14.3530, 12.3270$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $199.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330$.

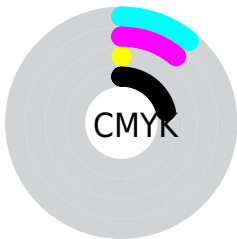
Distribution



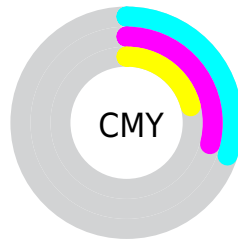
- Red (70%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300 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 182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 182.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 182.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 155.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 237.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 129.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 103.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 79.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 57.4540, -6.9700,
5.1740

■ 35.3400, -6.6490,
4.8630

■ 13.7530, -6.3740,

5.3860

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 182.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 182.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 165.0760,
-14.3530, 12.3270

■ 199.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 147.3560,
-20.7730, 18.5470

■ 217.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 129.9240,
-28.0640, 24.0320

■ 234.4940, 12.7480,
-10.7720

■ 112.7910,
-34.7590, 29.7290

■ 248.9580, 17.0130,
-16.4830

■ 95.0710, -41.1790,
35.9490

■ 77.9380, -47.8740,
41.6460

■ 60.8050, -54.5690,
47.3430

■ 42.7860, -61.5850,
53.3510

■ 28.3110, -67.3170,
58.1150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180.7840, -16.8270, 2.0930



182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300



183.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890

Triad

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



182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300



182.8190, 19.6230, 2.3030



178.3740, -13.1570, -9.3570

Complementary

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



182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300



198.7910, 7.6580, -6.6300

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.



179.0500, -3.4370, -9.3010



182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300



181.3190, 15.0390, -2.7290

Square

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



182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300



183.3830, 18.1550, 6.8830



180.4920, 7.0620, -6.8420



177.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080

Rectangle

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



182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300



183.7720, 9.8100, 9.4420



180.4920, 7.0620, -6.8420



178.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310

Sweetspot

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



182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300



248.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



195.0090, -13.3870, -5.1870



123.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



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.



182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300



224.2780, -12.1060, 10.1500



184.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730



93.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



23.0330, -55.2110, 47.9650



5.5060, -12.7480, 10.7720

Inverse Universe

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



185.9910, 13.3870, 5.1870



229.9920, 20.8140, 8.2540



196.3880, 1.4230, -9.2730



94.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



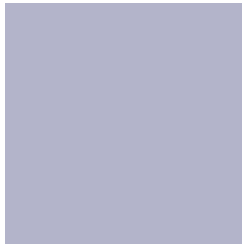
50.4320, 96.6890, 37.3690



11.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

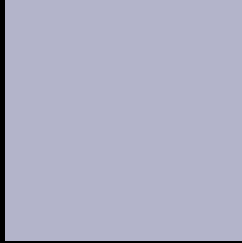
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

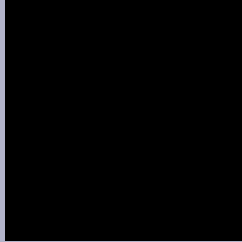
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.2090, -7.6580,

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

182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300

Protanopia

182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300

Deuteranopia

183.5520, -1.1940, 10.6300



Tritanopia

181.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

Trichromacy



Original Color

182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300

Protanomaly

182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300

Deuteranomaly

182.9430, -3.8530, 9.2590

Tritanomaly

182.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

Monochromacy



Original Color

182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300

Achromatopsia

182.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

181.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300 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(179, 180, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 180, 202)  
}
```

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(179, 180, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 180, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300 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(179, 180, 202) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 180, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 180, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 180, 202); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 180, 202); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 180, 202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 180, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
180, 202) }
```

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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