

# Converting Colors

YIQ(183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(183.1920, -8.9880,  
8.7080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4B4D0
RGB	180, 180, 208
RGB Percent	71%, 71%, 82%
CMY	0.2941, 0.2941, 0.1844
CMYK	0.13, 0.13, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	240°, 23%, 76%
HSV	240°, 13%, 82%
XYZ	46.5281, 46.8997, 66.2653
YIQ	183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

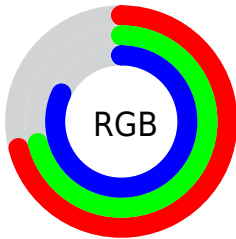
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	180, 180, 208
Decimal	11842768
CIE Lab	74.13, 5.59, -14.10
CIE LCh	74, 15.166, 291.619
Yxy	46.8997, 0.2914, 0.2937
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290032848 (0xFFB4B4D0)
YUV	183.1920, 12.2303, -2.7994
Hunter-Lab	68.4834, 1.4282, -9.4314

# Details

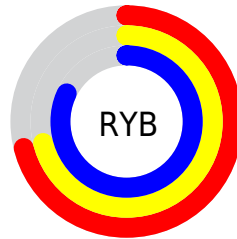
The YIQ color  $183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $204.8080, 8.9880, -8.7080$ , and the grayscale version is  $183.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $238.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090$ , and  $130.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $164.5860, -15.7290, 15.2390$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $201.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770$ .

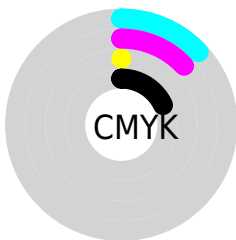
# Distribution



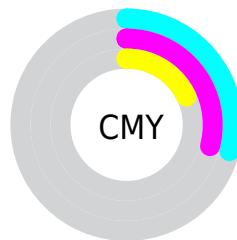
- Red (71%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080 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 183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 183.1920, -8.9880,  
8.7080

■ 183.1920, -8.9880,  
8.7080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 156.0780, -8.6670,  
8.3970

■ 238.1660, -6.0990,  
5.9090

■ 130.0780, -8.6670,  
8.3970

■ 104.9640, -8.3460,  
8.0860

■ 80.8500, -8.0250,  
7.7750

■ 57.9100, -8.2540,  
6.4180

■ 35.9100, -8.2540,  
6.4180

■ 14.5080, -7.0620,

6.8420

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 183.1920, -8.9880,  
8.7080

■ 183.1920, -8.9880,  
8.7080

■ 164.5860,  
-15.7290, 15.2390

■ 201.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 145.9800,  
-22.4700, 21.7700

■ 220.4040, 4.4940,  
-4.3540

■ 128.2600,  
-28.8900, 27.9900

■ 238.1240, 10.9140,  
-10.5740

■ 109.6540,  
-35.6310, 34.5210

■ 249.6420, 15.0870,  
-14.6170

■ 91.0480, -42.3720,  
41.0520

■ 72.4420, -49.1130,  
47.5830

■ 53.8360, -55.8540,  
54.1140

■ 36.1160, -62.2740,  
60.3340

■ 23.7120, -66.7680,  
64.6880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



180.8590, -21.4120, 2.5880



183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



185.0150, 4.8120, 11.9160

# Triad

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



183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



183.8580, 23.8870, 2.1190



177.5690, -18.2000, -11.5760

# Complementary

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



183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



204.8080, 8.9880, -8.7080

# 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.



179.0990, -5.1330, -11.6050



183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



182.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710

# Square

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



183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



184.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680



180.5090, 8.3920, -8.9200



177.0720, -26.8660, -8.7060



# Rectangle

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



183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



185.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590



180.5090, 8.3920, -8.9200



178.1950, -14.2110, -12.2830

# Sweetspot

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



183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



246.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



199.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360



121.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



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.



183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



218.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510



187.3780, -0.6440, 11.6760



95.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



19.1520, -53.9280, 52.2480



4.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510



# Inverse Universe

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



191.5640, 7.7000, 14.6440



230.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



200.6220, 0.6440, -11.6760



98.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



69.3840, 46.2000, 87.8640

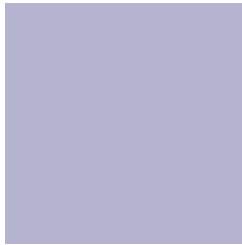


16.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

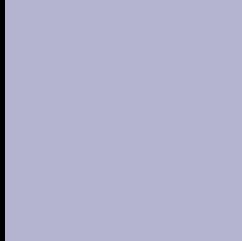
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

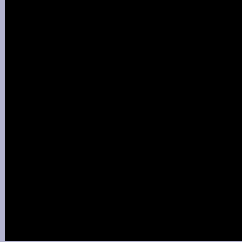
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**YIQ 183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 183.1920, -8.9880,



# 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

183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080

### Protanopia

182.8820, -11.0510, 7.5490

### Deuteranopia

184.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380



## Tritanopia

182.4000, -6.8780, 3.5060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080

## Protanomaly

183.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610

## Deuteranomaly

183.8010, -6.3290, 10.0790

## Tritanomaly

182.5680, -7.2910, 5.4850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080

## Achromatopsia

183.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

183.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080 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, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 180, 208)  
}
```

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, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 180, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080 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, 208) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 180, 208) }
```

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, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 180, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 180, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 180,  
208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 183.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080 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, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
180, 208) }
```

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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