

Converting Colors

YIQ(183.2810, -16.1880,
18.0520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520)
contains.

YIQ(183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520)	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(183.2810, -16.1880,
18.0520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3B0E8
RGB	179, 176, 232
RGB Percent	70%, 69%, 91%
CMY	0.2980, 0.3098, 0.0903
CMYK	0.23, 0.24, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	243°, 55%, 80%
HSV	243°, 24%, 91%
XYZ	48.6796, 46.4599, 82.7255
YIQ	183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

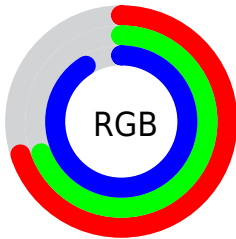
Format	Color
R_{YB}	179, 176, 232
Decimal	11776232
CIE Lab	73.84, 12.79, -27.60
CIE LCh	74, 30.415, 294.864
Yxy	46.4599, 0.2737, 0.2612
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289966312 (0xFFB3B0E8)
YUV	183.2810, 24.0185, -3.7544
Hunter-Lab	68.1615, 8.1987, -24.2454

Details

The YIQ color $183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $9999CC$. A complement of this color would be $224.7190, 16.1880, -18.0520$, and the grayscale version is $183.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $235.5190, -5.5950, 7.7890$, and $130.2270, -16.0960, 16.3840$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $163.2020, -22.9750, 25.4170$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $203.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870$.

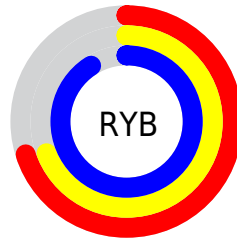
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (69%)

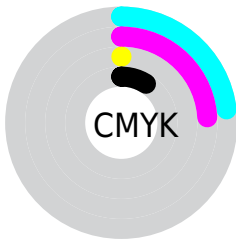
Blue (91%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (91%)

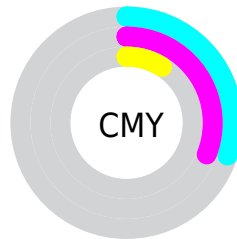


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520 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 183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 183.2810,
-16.1880, 18.0520

■ 183.2810,
-16.1880, 18.0520

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 156.1670,
-15.8670, 17.7410

■ 235.5190, -5.5950,
7.7890

■ 130.2270,
-16.0960, 16.3840

■ 104.9990,
-15.4540, 15.7620

■ 80.1730, -16.0040,
14.7160

■ 56.6460, -15.9580,
13.8820

■ 34.1080, -17.3790,
12.1010

■ 11.1080, -17.3790,

12.1010

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 183.2810,
-16.1880, 18.0520

■ 183.2810,
-16.1880, 18.0520

■ 163.2020,
-22.9750, 25.4170

■ 203.3600, -9.4010,
10.6870

■ 143.1230,
-29.7620, 32.7820

■ 223.4390, -2.6140,
3.3220

■ 122.4570,
-36.2740, 40.6700

■ 244.1050, 3.8980,
-4.5660

■ 102.3780,
-43.0610, 48.0350

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,
-7.1530

■ 82.2990, -49.8480,
55.4000

■ 62.2200, -56.6350,
62.7650

■ 42.1410, -63.4220,
70.1300

■ 30.0360, -67.3200,
74.6960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177.4620, -44.9790, 5.6850



183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



186.1120, 12.3290, 24.3690

Triad

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



183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



182.6940, 44.8400, 2.3440



169.7890, -42.7270, -24.1270

Complementary

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



183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



224.7190, 16.1880, -18.0520

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.



173.6320, -14.4840, -23.8600



183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



180.4440, 33.3800, -10.2360

Square

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



183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



184.0830, 45.6630, 14.9670



177.5120, 12.3370, -19.8470



167.0010, -63.6350, -19.6590

Rectangle

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



183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



185.7240, 28.1010, 24.8770



177.5120, 12.3370, -19.8470



171.0520, -33.2820, -24.5940

Sweetspot

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



183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



239.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100



213.4950, -32.5510, -10.3030



118.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



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.



183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



190.6320, -21.3700, 23.8620



191.6530, 0.5000, 23.9880



104.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



23.3960, -51.4990, 57.7890



6.7110, -14.5830, 16.4970

Inverse Universe

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



198.7860, 16.3630, 28.3550



211.1060, 21.6340, 37.4580



216.3470, -0.5000, -23.9880



107.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



72.7870, 52.4350, 90.5070



20.7210, 14.9880, 25.7400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

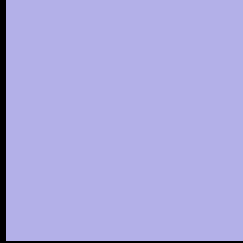
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

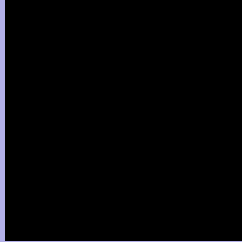
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 183.2810, -16.1880,

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

183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520

Protanopia

181.6820, -24.8070, 14.5610

Deuteranopia

182.6610, -20.3140, 15.7340



Tritanopia

180.7200, -10.7750, 2.5450

Trichromacy



Original Color

183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520

Protanomaly

182.1770, -21.8270, 15.6210

Deuteranomaly

182.6720, -18.8470, 16.6810

Tritanomaly

181.9250, -12.6100, 8.2700

Monochromacy



Original Color

183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520

Achromatopsia

183.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

182.9920, -5.5490, 6.9550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520 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, 176, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 176, 232)  
}
```

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, 176, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 176, 232) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520 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, 176, 232) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 176, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(179, 176, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 176, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 176, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 176,  
232) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 183.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 176, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
176, 232) }
```

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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