

Converting Colors

YIQ(183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(183.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BBB3C4
RGB	187, 179, 196
RGB Percent	73%, 70%, 77%
CMY	0.2666, 0.2980, 0.2314
CMYK	0.05, 0.09, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	268°, 13%, 74%
HSV	268°, 9%, 77%
XYZ	46.5781, 46.7900, 58.7986
YIQ	183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

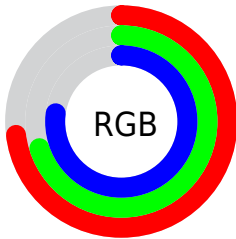
Format	Color
RYB	187, 179, 196
Decimal	12301252
CIELab	74.06, 6.03, -7.60
CIELCh	74, 9.702, 308.443
Yxy	46.7900, 0.3061, 0.3075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290491332 (0xFFBBB3C4)
YUV	183.3300, 6.2463, 3.2186
Hunter-Lab	68.4032, 1.8414, -3.0828

Details

The YIQ color $183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $191.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830$, and the grayscale version is $183.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $239.4440, -1.0100, 7.2940$, and $130.2160, -0.3680, 6.6720$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $168.6000, -1.1490, 15.3230$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $198.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570$.

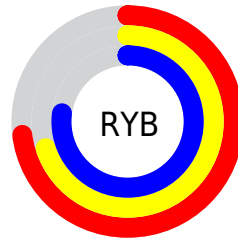
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (70%)

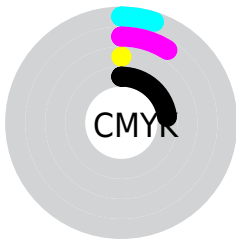
Blue (77%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (77%)

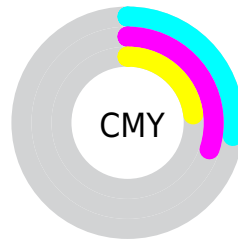


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 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 183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 183.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

■ 183.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 156.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

■ 239.4440, -1.0100,
7.2940

■ 130.2160, -0.3680,
6.6720

■ 105.2160, -0.3680,
6.6720

■ 80.8030, -0.6430,
6.1490

■ 58.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

■ 36.2760, -0.5970,
5.3150

■ 15.1020, -0.0470,

6.3610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 183.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

■ 183.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

■ 168.6000, -1.1490,
15.3230

■ 198.0600, -0.2290,
-1.3570

■ 154.1580, -2.4800,
22.9280

■ 212.5020, 1.1020,
-8.9620

■ 139.4280, -2.9400,
31.2680

■ 227.2320, 1.5620,
-17.3020

■ 125.2850, -3.6750,
39.0850

■ 240.2010, 2.8470,
-24.0730

■ 110.2560, -4.7310,
47.2130

■ 243.4900, 9.4030,
-21.7410

■ 95.5260, -5.1910,
55.5530

■ 246.4800, 15.3630,
-19.6210

■ 81.0840, -6.5220,
63.1580

■ 248.2740, 18.9390,
-18.3490

■ 66.3540, -6.9820,
71.4980

■ 52.2110, -7.7170,
79.3150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182.1440, -9.0330, 4.0150



183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



184.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600

Triad

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



183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



182.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390



178.8840, -14.5330, -6.4450

Complementary

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



183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



191.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830

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.



179.6520, -8.0680, -7.9720



183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



181.4430, 8.7580, -4.5380

Square

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



183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



183.4920, 16.2300, 3.2220



180.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830



179.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460

Rectangle

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



183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



183.9740, 12.0570, 7.2650



180.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830



179.1400, -12.3780, -6.9540

Sweetspot

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



183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



249.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



186.2210, -7.9320, 0.5800



123.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



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.



183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



236.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190



185.7220, 4.0790, 8.6790



89.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700



41.0780, -6.3850, 66.1830



8.5460, -1.0570, 13.6550

Inverse Universe

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



185.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



238.9570, 10.7270, 9.3430



189.2780, -4.0790, -8.6790



90.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



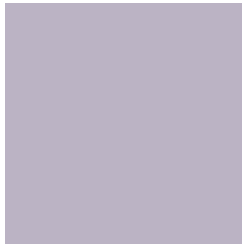
57.8290, 68.6710, 60.5670



11.9190, 13.8900, 12.5940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

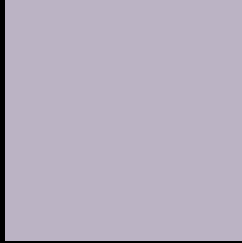
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

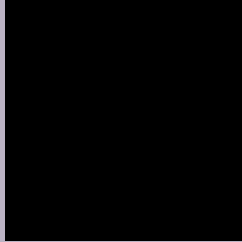
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 183.3300, -0.6890,

6.9830.

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

183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

Protanopia

182.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760

Deuteranopia

183.9500, 3.4370, 9.3010



Tritanopia

183.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610

Trichromacy



Original Color

183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

Protanomaly

182.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230

Deuteranomaly

183.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540

Tritanomaly

183.2160, -0.3680, 6.6720

Monochromacy



Original Color

183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

Achromatopsia

183.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

183.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 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(187, 179, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 179, 196)  
}
```

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(187, 179, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 179, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

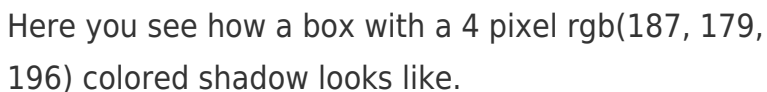
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(187, 179, 196) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 179, 196) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 179, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 179, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 179, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 179, 196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 183.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 179, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187,  
179, 196) }
```

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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