

Converting Colors

YIQ(184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(184.1030, -18.9830,
8.1290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABB8DB
RGB	171, 184, 219
RGB Percent	67%, 72%, 86%
CMY	0.3294, 0.2784, 0.1413
CMYK	0.22, 0.16, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	224°, 40%, 76%
HSV	224°, 22%, 86%
XYZ	46.7185, 48.0541, 73.8128
YIQ	184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

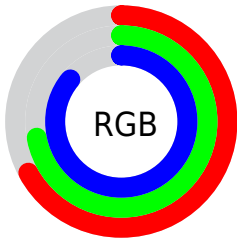
Format	Color
RYB	171, 181, 219
Decimal	11253979
CIELab	74.86, 2.96, -19.04
CIELCh	75, 19.269, 278.846
Yxy	48.0541, 0.2771, 0.2850
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289444059 (0xFFABB8DB)
YUV	184.1030, 17.2042, -11.4913
Hunter-Lab	69.3210, -1.0129, -14.6071

Details

The YIQ color $184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $205.8970, 18.9830, -8.1290$, and the grayscale version is $184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $237.8230, -12.5630, 1.9090$, and $130.8750, -18.3410, 7.5070$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $168.1330, -27.6950, 11.8330$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $200.0730, -10.2710, 4.4250$.

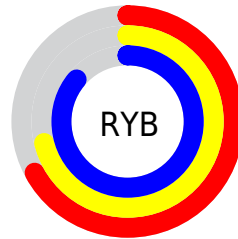
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (72%)

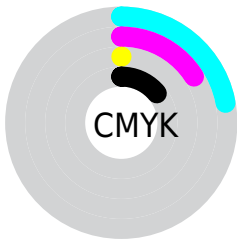
Blue (86%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (86%)

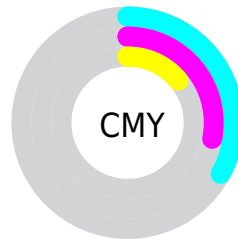


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290 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 184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 184.1030,
-18.9830, 8.1290

■ 184.1030,
-18.9830, 8.1290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 156.9890,
-18.6620, 7.8180

■ 237.8230,
-12.5630, 1.9090

■ 130.8750,
-18.3410, 7.5070

■ 105.7610,
-18.0200, 7.1960

■ 81.2340, -17.9740,
6.3620

■ 57.8210, -18.2490,
5.8390

■ 35.2940, -18.2030,
5.0050

■ 14.1800, -17.8820,

4.6940

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 184.1030,
-18.9830, 8.1290

■ 184.1030,
-18.9830, 8.1290

■ 168.1330,
-27.6950, 11.8330

■ 200.0730,
-10.2710, 4.4250

■ 152.1630,
-36.4070, 15.5370

■ 216.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 136.1930,
-45.1190, 19.2410

■ 232.0130, 7.1530,
-2.9830

■ 120.2230,
-53.8310, 22.9450

■ 246.7870, 13.4810,
-7.5350

■ 104.5520,
-61.9470, 26.8610

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,
-11.1960

■ 88.5820, -70.6590,
30.5650

■ 72.6120, -79.3710,
34.2690

■ 59.5990, -86.5240,
37.2520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180.8190, -33.1030, -0.2950



184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290



186.6600, -1.3780, 13.9660

Triad

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



184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290



186.5000, 30.9470, 6.3310



178.5320, -16.7780, -15.3220

Complementary

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



184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290



205.8970, 18.9830, -8.1290

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.



181.0410, 0.7820, -14.1780



184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290



184.8920, 26.5470, -2.0370

Square

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



184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290



187.4490, 26.9570, 12.5650



183.2880, 16.3240, -9.5000



177.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380

Rectangle

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



184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290



187.7600, 10.0840, 15.4920



183.2880, 16.3240, -9.5000



179.6420, -11.2760, -15.9160

Sweetspot

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



184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290



241.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830



203.0520, -24.1140, -14.5300



120.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



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.



184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290



207.0900, -26.1360, 11.1120



179.4620, -9.4480, 17.0480



102.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



47.3110, -68.4580, 29.2220



12.2880, -18.0660, 8.0300

Inverse Universe

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



186.8340, 24.4350, 14.2190



210.7860, 33.5580, 19.5900



210.5380, 9.4480, -17.0480



102.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



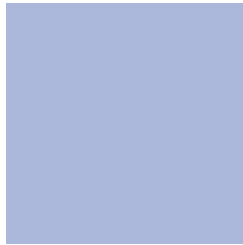
57.0850, 88.0210, 51.2930



15.1220, 23.5640, 13.4840

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290 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 184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

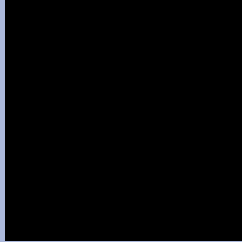
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.1030, -18.9830,

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

184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290

Protanopia

184.6090, -14.5360, 10.1360

Deuteranopia

185.7560, -10.4560, 13.2880



Tritanopia

183.0290, -16.1390, 0.6370

Trichromacy



Original Color

184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290

Protanomaly

184.5980, -16.0030, 9.1890

Deuteranomaly

184.8480, -13.7110, 11.7050

Tritanomaly

183.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380

Monochromacy



Original Color

184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290

Achromatopsia

184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

183.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290 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(171, 184, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 184, 219)  
}
```

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(171, 184, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 184, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290 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(171, 184, 219) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 184, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 184, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 184, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 184, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 184,  
219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 184.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 184, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
184, 219) }
```

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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