

Converting Colors

YIQ(184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400)
contains.

YIQ(184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400)	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(184.1380, -8.8960,
7.0400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4B6CE
RGB	180, 182, 206
RGB Percent	71%, 71%, 81%
CMY	0.2941, 0.2863, 0.1922
CMYK	0.13, 0.12, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	235°, 21%, 76%
HSV	235°, 13%, 81%
XYZ	46.6900, 47.6154, 65.1136
YIQ	184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

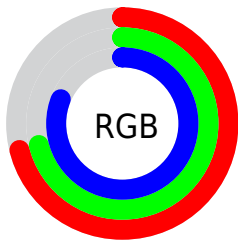
Format	Color
R _Y B	180, 182, 206
Decimal	11843278
CIE Lab	74.58, 4.08, -12.32
CIE LCh	75, 12.982, 288.309
Yxy	47.6154, 0.2929, 0.2987
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290033358 (0xFFB4B6CE)
YUV	184.1380, 10.7780, -3.6290
Hunter-Lab	69.0039, 0.0213, -7.6446

Details

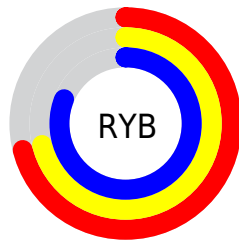
The YIQ color $184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $201.8620, 8.8960, -7.0400$, and the grayscale version is $184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $239.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630$, and $131.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $166.7060, -16.1870, 12.5250$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $201.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550$.

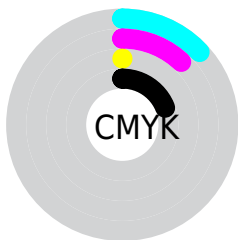
Distribution



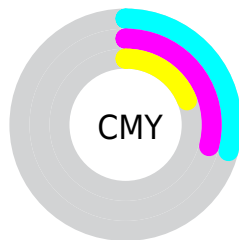
- Red (71%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400 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 184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 184.1380, -8.8960,
7.0400

■ 184.1380, -8.8960,
7.0400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 157.0240, -8.5750,
6.7290

■ 239.3400, -6.6490,
4.8630

■ 131.0240, -8.5750,
6.7290

■ 105.9100, -8.2540,
6.4180

■ 81.7960, -7.9330,
6.1070

■ 58.6820, -7.6120,
5.7960

■ 37.1550, -7.5660,
4.9620

■ 15.5680, -7.2910,

5.4850

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 184.1380, -8.8960,
7.0400

■ 184.1380, -8.8960,
7.0400

■ 166.7060,
-16.1870, 12.5250

■ 201.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 149.5730,
-22.8820, 18.2220

■ 218.7030, 5.0900,
-4.1420

■ 132.1410,
-30.1730, 23.7070

■ 236.1350, 12.3810,
-9.6270

■ 115.0080,
-36.8680, 29.4040

■ 249.4140, 15.7290,
-15.2390

■ 97.5760, -44.1590,
34.8890

■ 80.1440, -51.4500,
40.3740

■ 63.0110, -58.1450,
46.0710

■ 45.5790, -65.4360,
51.5560

■ 32.8760, -70.5260,
55.6980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182.1150, -19.2570, 2.0790



184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400



185.4770, 3.3910, 10.1350

Triad

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



184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400



185.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160



179.6620, -14.0280, -10.0920

Complementary

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



184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400



201.8620, 8.8960, -7.0400

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.



180.8220, -2.7950, -9.9230



184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400



183.6890, 16.8730, -2.9270

Square

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



184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400



185.8670, 19.6680, 6.9960



182.2640, 7.7040, -7.4640



179.5240, -22.3270, -8.3670

Rectangle

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



184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400



185.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990



182.2640, 7.7040, -7.4640



180.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000

Sweetspot

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



184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400



246.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870



197.9980, -14.8540, -6.1340



122.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



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.



184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400



223.0930, -13.0230, 10.2490



186.2530, -1.7900, 10.4180



93.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870



26.5550, -56.8610, 44.8270



6.0930, -13.0230, 10.2490

Inverse Universe

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



188.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340



228.7040, 21.6850, 8.9890



199.7470, 1.7900, -10.4180



95.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



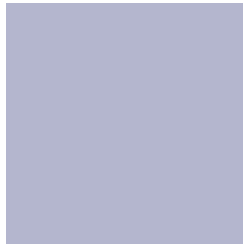
51.1160, 94.7630, 39.2350



11.7040, 21.6850, 8.9890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

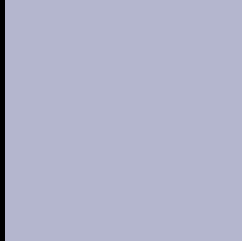
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

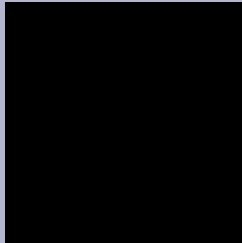
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.1380, -8.8960,

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

184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400

Protanopia

184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400

Deuteranopia

185.4810, -2.4320, 11.0400



Tritanopia

183.5140, -7.1990, 3.8170

Trichromacy



Original Color

184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400

Protanomaly

184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400

Deuteranomaly

184.8720, -5.0910, 9.6690

Tritanomaly

183.8560, -8.1620, 4.7500

Monochromacy



Original Color

184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400

Achromatopsia

184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

184.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400 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, 182, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 182, 206)  
}
```

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, 182, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 182, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400 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, 182, 206) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 182, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(180, 182, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 182, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 182, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 182,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 184.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 182, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
182, 206) }
```

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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