

Converting Colors

YIQ(170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080)
contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| YIQ(170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080) | 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(170.3620, 13.4800,
-2.0080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | B6A898 |
| RGB | 182, 168, 152 |
| RGB Percent | 71%, 66%, 60% |
| CMY | 0.2862, 0.3412, 0.4039 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.08, 0.16, 0.29 |
| HSL | 32°, 17%, 65% |
| HSV | 32°, 16%, 71% |
| XYZ | 38.9632, 40.2164, 35.4219 |
| YIQ | 170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

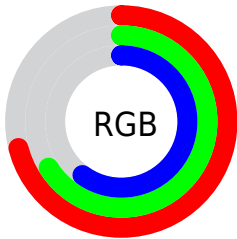
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| RYB | 178, 182, 152 |
| Decimal | 11970712 |
| CIELab | 69.62, 2.36, 10.07 |
| CIElCh | 70, 10.348, 76.803 |
| Yxy | 40.2164, 0.3400, 0.3509 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4290160792 (0xFFB6A898) |
| YUV | 170.3620, -9.0525, 10.2065 |
| Hunter-Lab | 63.4164, -1.3079, 11.2744 |

Details

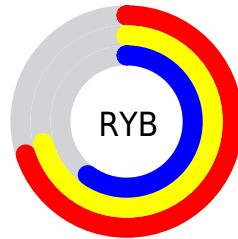
The YIQ color **170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **163.6380, -13.4800, 2.0080**, and the grayscale version is **170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225.5470, 14.3970, -2.1070**, and **118.1770, 12.5630, -1.9090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170**.

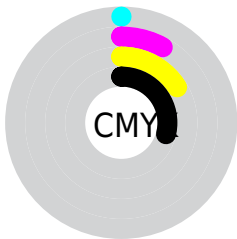
Distribution



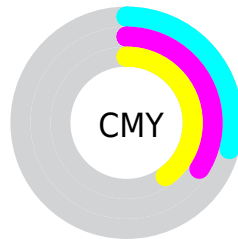
- Red (71%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (29%)





- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080 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 170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 170.3620, 13.4800,
-2.0080

 170.3620, 13.4800,
-2.0080


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 144.0630, 12.8840,
-2.2200


 225.5470, 14.3970,
-2.1070


 118.1770, 12.5630,
-1.9090

 250.8450, 7.5660,
-4.9620

 93.8780, 11.9670,
-2.1210

 69.6930, 11.0500,
-2.0220

 47.5080, 10.1330,
-1.9230

 26.3940, 10.4540,
-2.2340

 0.5980, 1.1920,

0.4240

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

170.3620, 13.4800,
-2.0080

170.3620, 13.4800,
-2.0080

163.0270, 21.7330,
-2.8990

177.6970, 5.2270,
-1.1170

156.2790, 29.7110,
-4.3130

184.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

148.8300, 38.2850,
-5.5150

191.8940,
-11.3250, 1.4990

142.0820, 46.2630,
-6.9290

198.6420,
-19.3030, 2.9130

134.7470, 54.5160,
-7.8200

205.9770,
-27.5560, 3.8040

■ 127.9990, 62.4940,
-9.2340

■ 212.0410,
-33.6080, 3.3520

■ 120.6640, 70.7470,
-10.1250

■ 217.3240,
-36.0830, -1.3550

■ 113.8020, 79.0460,
-11.8500

■ 222.0200,
-38.2830, -5.5390

■ 111.3570, 81.7970,
-12.1470

■ 227.3030,
-40.7580, -10.2460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171.2640, 16.8720, 2.6000



170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



169.1330, 6.6950, -5.6970

Triad

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



170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



167.2150, -16.9630, -6.4590



171.5260, 1.6950, 7.8310

Complementary

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



170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



163.6380, -13.4800, 2.0080

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.



170.5680, -7.2910, 5.4850



170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



167.8390, -18.6600, -3.2360

Square

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



170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



166.9830, -10.4980, -7.9860



169.0400, -14.6720, 1.5840



172.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970

Rectangle

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



170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



168.5560, 1.0100, -7.2940



169.0400, -14.6720, 1.5840



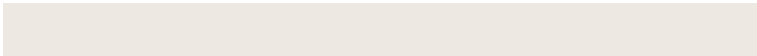
171.4440, -1.0100, 7.2940

Sweetspot

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



170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



232.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



162.6800, 13.0650, 11.0250



116.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



218.7280, 21.1370, -3.1110



178.5800, 9.6300, -9.3300



88.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



95.3650, 70.1510, -10.3370



17.1770, 12.5630, -1.9090

Inverse Universe

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



163.6380, -13.4800, 2.0080



208.2720, -21.1370, 3.1110



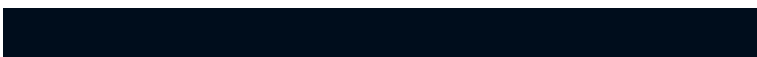
155.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420



86.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



60.6350, -70.1510, 10.3370



10.8230, -12.5630, 1.9090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

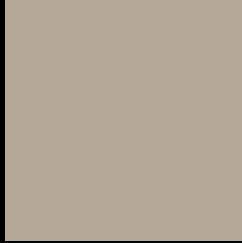
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

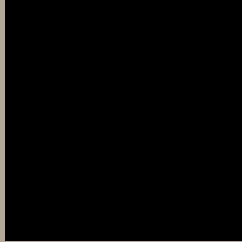
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080.

-2.0080.

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

170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080

Protanopia

170.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030

Deuteranopia

171.4170, 20.8150, 2.7270



Tritanopia

171.7610, 8.3430, 8.4950

Trichromacy



Original Color

170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080

Protanomaly

170.1660, 11.0960, -2.8560

Deuteranomaly

170.8080, 18.1560, 1.3560

Tritanomaly

171.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610

Monochromacy



Original Color

170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080

Achromatopsia

170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

169.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080 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(182, 168, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 168, 152)  
}
```

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(182, 168, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 168, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080 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(182, 168, 152) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 168, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 168, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 168, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 168, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 168,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 168, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182,  
168, 152) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor