

# Converting Colors

YIQ(171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(171.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADAAAC
RGB	173, 170, 172
RGB Percent	68%, 67%, 67%
CMY	0.3216, 0.3333, 0.3255
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.01, 0.32
HSL	320°, 2%, 67%
HSV	320°, 2%, 68%
XYZ	39.0550, 40.6120, 44.8106
YIQ	171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

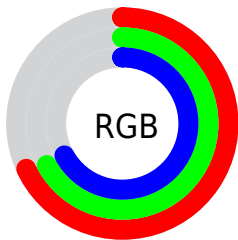
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	173, 170, 172
Decimal	11381420
CIE Lab	69.90, 1.45, -0.66
CIE LCh	70, 1.590, 335.591
Yxy	40.6120, 0.3138, 0.3263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289571500 (0xFFADAAAC)
YUV	171.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444
Hunter-Lab	63.7276, -2.1308, 2.9190

# Details

The YIQ color **171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **171.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580**, and **119.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.4620, 7.7470, 8.2830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670**.

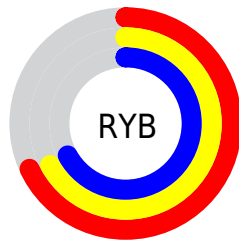
# Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (67%)

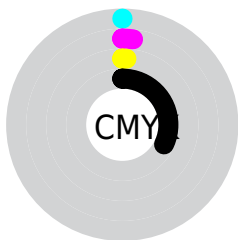
Blue (67%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (67%)

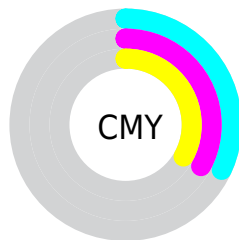


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580 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 171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 171.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

■ 171.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 144.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 226.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

■ 119.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 94.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

■ 70.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 48.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

■ 27.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 0.7120, 0.8710,

0.7350

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

171.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

171.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

160.4620, 7.7470,  
8.2830

181.7880, -5.4550,  
-5.7670

149.2120, 14.6230,  
15.8310

193.0380,  
-12.3310, -13.3150

138.6630, 20.9030,  
23.1670

203.5870,  
-18.6110, -20.6510

128.0000, 27.5040,  
30.1920

214.2500,  
-25.2120, -27.6760

117.3370, 34.1050,  
37.2170

224.3260,  
-31.5380, -34.1780

■ 106.0870, 40.9810,  
44.7650

■ 225.0100,  
-33.4640, -32.3120

■ 95.5380, 47.2610,  
52.1010

■ 225.5800,  
-35.0690, -30.7570

■ 84.8750, 53.8620,  
59.1260

■ 226.2640,  
-36.9950, -28.8910

■ 73.6250, 60.7380,  
66.6740

■ 226.9480,  
-38.9210, -27.0250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



170.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



171.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

# Triad

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



171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



170.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



170.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

# Complementary

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



171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



171.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

# 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.



170.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



170.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

# Square

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



171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



170.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



170.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



170.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



# Rectangle

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



171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



171.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



170.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



170.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

# Sweetspot

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



171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



222.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



170.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



111.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



221.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



171.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



85.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



56.2500, 57.3000, 62.9000



8.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410



# Inverse Universe

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



171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



221.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



172.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



85.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



56.2500, 57.3000, 62.9000



8.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580 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 171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

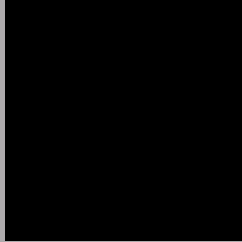
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

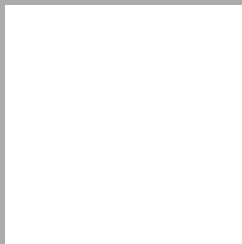
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580.



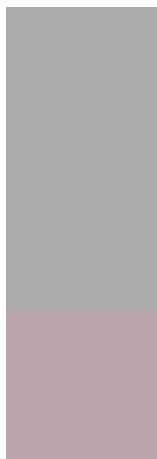
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.1250, 1.1460,



# 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

171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

### Protanopia

171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

### Deuteranopia

172.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400



## Tritanopia

171.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

## Protanomaly

171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

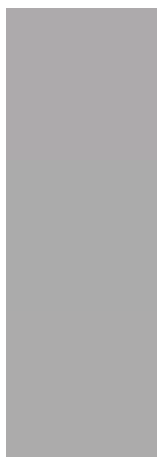
## Deuteranomaly

171.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340

## Tritanomaly

171.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

## Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

171.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580 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(173, 170, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 170, 172)  
}
```

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(173, 170, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 170, 172) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580 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(173, 170, 172) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 170, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 170, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 170, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 170, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 170,  
172) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 170, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
170, 172) }
```

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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