

Converting Colors

YIQ(171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(171.4480, -6.8330,
8.1990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAA8C1
RGB	170, 168, 193
RGB Percent	67%, 66%, 76%
CMY	0.3333, 0.3412, 0.2432
CMYK	0.12, 0.13, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	245°, 17%, 71%
HSV	245°, 13%, 76%
XYZ	40.2055, 40.4013, 56.1243
YIQ	171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

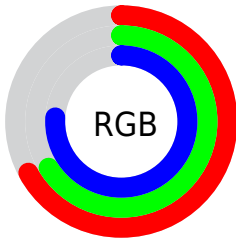
Format	Color
R_{YB}	170, 168, 193
Decimal	11184321
CIE Lab	69.75, 5.70, -12.51
CIE LCh	70, 13.746, 294.516
Yxy	40.4013, 0.2940, 0.2955
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289374401 (0xFFAAA8C1)
YUV	171.4480, 10.6251, -1.2699
Hunter-Lab	63.5620, 1.6747, -7.8587

Details

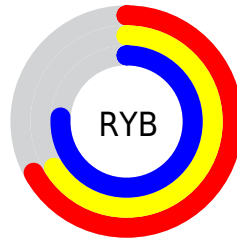
The YIQ color **171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **189.5520, 6.8330, -8.1990**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100**, and **119.2200, -6.1910, 7.5770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.9130, -12.3360, 14.3200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780**.

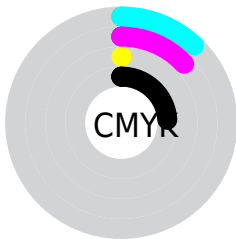
Distribution



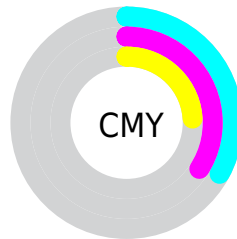
- Red (67%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990 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 171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 171.4480, -6.8330,
8.1990

■ 171.4480, -6.8330,
8.1990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 145.0350, -7.1080,
7.6760

■ 226.5620, -7.1540,
8.5100

■ 119.2200, -6.1910,
7.5770

■ 252.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 94.2200, -6.1910,
7.5770

■ 70.6930, -6.1450,
6.7430

■ 48.5790, -5.8240,
6.4320

■ 27.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

■ 2.7360, -7.7040,

7.4640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 171.4480, -6.8330,
8.1990

■ 171.4480, -6.8330,
8.1990

■ 154.9130,
-12.3360, 14.3200

■ 187.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

■ 138.0900,
-16.9680, 21.1760

■ 205.1050, 3.8980,
-4.5660

■ 121.5550,
-22.4710, 27.2970

■ 221.3410, 8.8050,
-10.8990

■ 105.0200,
-27.9740, 33.4180

■ 237.8760, 14.3080,
-17.0200

■ 88.4850, -33.4770,
39.5390

■ 247.9320, 19.9020,
-19.2820

■ 71.3630, -38.7050,
46.1830

■ 55.1270, -43.6120,
52.5160

■ 38.5920, -49.1150,
58.6370

■ 26.4870, -53.0130,
63.2030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169.2400, -18.1110, 3.3370



171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990



172.6730, 5.7750, 10.9830

Triad

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



171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990



171.7760, 21.1820, 1.5820



166.3950, -17.6500, -10.5300

Complementary

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



171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990



189.5520, 6.8330, -8.1990

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.



167.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720



171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990



170.5640, 15.7270, -4.1850

Square

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



171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990



172.3510, 21.1810, 7.1090



168.9540, 5.6410, -8.6230



166.2680, -24.4820, -7.8580

Rectangle

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



171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990



173.2670, 12.7900, 10.5020



168.9540, 5.6410, -8.6230



166.4340, -13.3860, -10.7140

Sweetspot

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



171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990



241.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



184.3510, -14.3500, -4.2540



119.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990



215.4570, -11.0520, 13.0760



175.0360, 0.3190, 10.7430



88.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



22.2410, -43.9330, 52.8270



4.6590, -8.8050, 10.8990

Inverse Universe

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



178.0970, 7.5170, 12.4530



226.1780, 11.9630, 19.9870



185.9640, -0.3190, -10.7430



91.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



65.0110, 48.4480, 80.1600



13.2870, 10.0380, 16.3260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

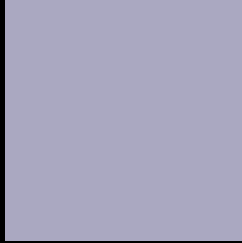
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

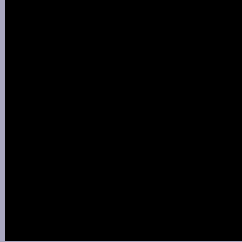
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.4480, -6.8330,

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

171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990

Protanopia

170.9530, -9.8130, 7.1390

Deuteranopia

172.0680, -2.7070, 10.5170



Tritanopia

170.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

Trichromacy



Original Color

171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990

Protanomaly

171.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510

Deuteranomaly

172.0570, -4.1740, 9.5700

Tritanomaly

171.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980

Monochromacy



Original Color

171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990

Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

171.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990 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(170, 168, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 168, 193)  
}
```

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(170, 168, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 168, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990 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(170, 168, 193) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 168, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 168, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 168, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 168, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 168,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 168, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
168, 193) }
```

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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