

Converting Colors

YIQ(171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(171.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADABAB
RGB	173, 171, 171
RGB Percent	68%, 67%, 67%
CMY	0.3216, 0.3294, 0.3294
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.32
HSL	360°, 1%, 67%
HSV	0°, 1%, 68%
XYZ	39.1474, 40.9502, 44.3696
YIQ	171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	173, 171, 171
Decimal	11381675
CIELab	70.14, 0.72, 0.24
CIELCh	70, 0.756, 18.736
Yxy	40.9502, 0.3145, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289571755 (0xFFADABAB)
YUV	171.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296
Hunter-Lab	63.9923, -2.7890, 3.6855

Details

The YIQ color **171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **172.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240**, and the grayscale version is **172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240**, and **119.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.6810, 11.3240, 4.0280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800**.

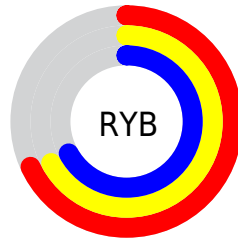
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (67%)

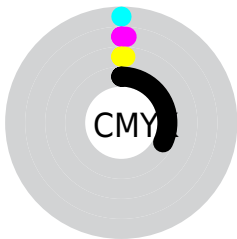
Blue (67%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (67%)

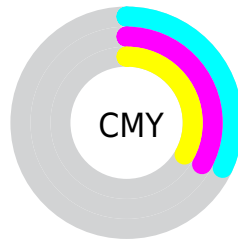


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240 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 171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 171.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 171.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 145.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 226.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 119.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 94.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 71.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 48.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 27.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 0.8970, 1.7880,

0.6360

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

171.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

171.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

159.6810, 11.3240,
4.0280

183.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

147.0630, 22.0520,
7.8440

196.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

135.1460, 32.1840,
11.4480

208.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

123.2290, 42.3160,
15.0520

219.9670,
-39.9320, -14.2040

111.3120, 52.4480,
18.6560

230.4820,
-48.8720, -17.3840

■ 98.6940, 63.1760,
22.4720

■ 86.7770, 73.3080,
26.0760

■ 74.8600, 83.4400,
29.6800

■ 62.2420, 94.1680,
33.4960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



171.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Triad

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



171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



171.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



171.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990

Complementary

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



171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



172.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240

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.



171.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



171.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

Square

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



171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



171.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



171.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



171.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Rectangle

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



171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



171.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



171.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



171.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Sweetspot

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



171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



171.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



222.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



172.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990



86.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



44.8500, 89.4000, 31.8000



6.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760

Inverse Universe

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



172.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



223.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



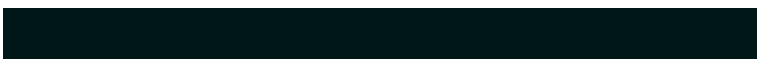
171.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



86.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



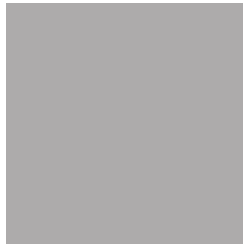
105.1500, -89.4000, -31.8000



16.1230, -13.7080, -4.8760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

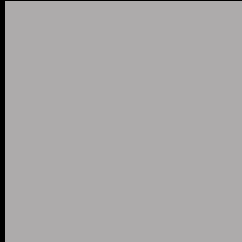
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

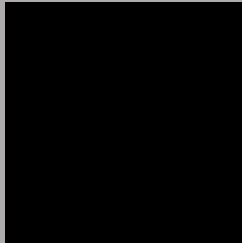
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240.



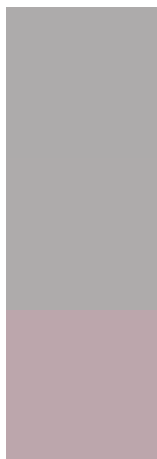
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.5980, 1.1920,

0.4240.

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

171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Protanopia

171.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Deuteranopia

173.2620, 11.1860, 6.5300



Tritanopia

172.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260

Trichromacy



Original Color

171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Protanomaly

171.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

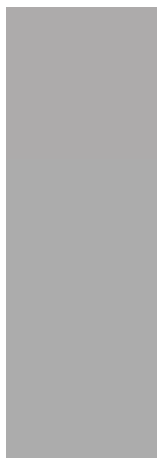
Deuteranomaly

172.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240

Tritanomaly

172.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470

Monochromacy



Original Color

171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Achromatopsia

172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240 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, 171, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 171, 171)  
}
```

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, 171, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 171, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240 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, 171, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 171, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 171, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 171, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 171, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 171,  
171) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 171, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
171, 171) }
```

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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