

# Converting Colors

YIQ(172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(172.0660, -17.5610,  
4.3830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EAE C7
RGB	158, 174, 199
RGB Percent	62%, 68%, 78%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3176, 0.2197
CMYK	0.21, 0.13, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	217°, 27%, 70%
HSV	217°, 21%, 78%
XYZ	39.5430, 41.6657, 59.9772
YIQ	172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

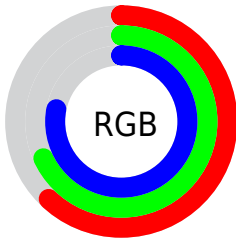
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	158, 170, 199
Decimal	10399431
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.64, -0.19, -14.57
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	71, 14.570, 269.270
Yxy	41.6657, 0.2801, 0.2951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288589511 (0xFF9EAE7)
YUV	172.0660, 13.2785, -12.3359
Hunter-Lab	64.5490, -3.6109, -9.9064

# Details

The YIQ color **172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **184.9340, 17.5610, -4.3830**, and the grayscale version is **172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227.1800, -17.8820, 4.6940**, and **119.8380, -16.9190, 3.7610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.0420, -26.1810, 6.4190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185.0900, -8.9410, 2.3470**.

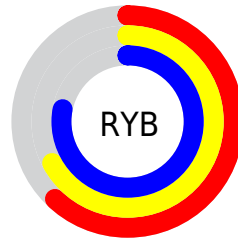
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (68%)

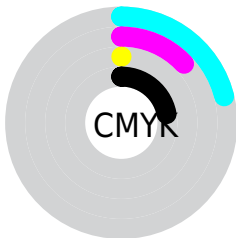
Blue (78%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (78%)

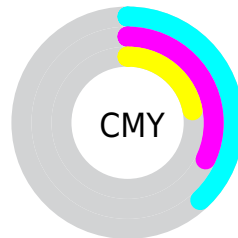


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830 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 172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 172.0660,  
-17.5610, 4.3830

■ 172.0660,  
-17.5610, 4.3830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 145.3650,  
-16.9650, 4.5950

■ 227.1800,  
-17.8820, 4.6940

■ 119.8380,  
-16.9190, 3.7610

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,  
-2.7560

■ 94.7240, -16.5980,  
3.4500

■ 70.7240, -16.5980,  
3.4500

■ 48.1970, -16.5520,  
2.6160

■ 26.3710, -17.1020,  
1.5700

■ 5.5400, -10.0880,

6.6160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 172.0660,  
-17.5610, 4.3830

■ 172.0660,  
-17.5610, 4.3830

■ 159.0420,  
-26.1810, 6.4190

■ 185.0900, -8.9410,  
2.3470

■ 146.0180,  
-34.8010, 8.4550

■ 198.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 132.9940,  
-43.4210, 10.4910

■ 211.1380, 8.2990,  
-1.7250

■ 119.9700,  
-52.0410, 12.5270

■ 224.7490, 16.6440,  
-4.2840

■ 106.6580,  
-59.7900, 15.2980

■ 236.8760, 23.4760,  
-6.9560

■ 93.6340, -68.4100,  
17.3340

■ 243.9200, 20.1760,  
-13.2320

■ 80.6100, -77.0300,  
19.3700

■ 248.6160, 17.9760,  
-17.4160

■ 68.4720, -85.3290,  
21.0950

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



169.7720, -25.7210, -1.9210



172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830



174.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460

# Triad

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



172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830



174.6070, 23.3360, 6.6000



169.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200

# Complementary

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



172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830



184.9340, 17.5610, -4.3830

# 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.



170.9430, 4.1740, -9.5700



172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830



173.4340, 22.1450, 0.6490

# Square

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



172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830



175.6050, 17.6500, 10.5300



172.6240, 15.4980, -5.5420



168.6120, -19.7590, -10.8550



# Rectangle

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



172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830



175.0040, 3.3450, 10.9690



172.6240, 15.4980, -5.5420



169.6970, -3.9410, -11.1810

# Sweetspot

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



172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830



245.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270



184.9170, -19.3000, -13.6680



121.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



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.



172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830



212.9710, -27.4190, 6.8290



163.8700, -10.7770, 13.5990



92.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



56.1500, -69.9230, 17.2210



12.3220, -15.4060, 3.8740



# Inverse Universe

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



172.0830, 19.3000, 13.6680



212.9860, 30.1190, 21.3430



193.1300, 10.7770, -13.5990



93.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



56.0330, 76.6040, 54.4600

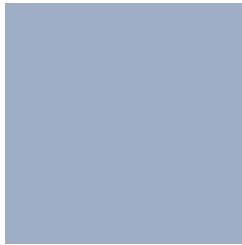


12.3600, 16.9620, 11.9860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

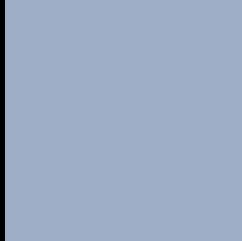
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

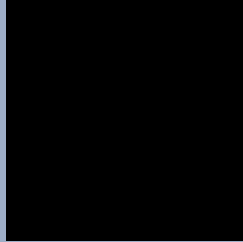
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.0660, -17.5610,



# 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

172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830

### Protanopia

173.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

### Deuteranopia

174.0400, -5.5040, 11.6480



## Tritanopia

171.6160, -16.4140, 0.1140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830

## Protanomaly

172.5720, -13.1140, 6.3900

## Deuteranomaly

173.1210, -10.2260, 9.1180

## Tritanomaly

171.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830

## Achromatopsia

172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

172.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830 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(158, 174, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 174, 199)  
}
```

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(158, 174, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 174, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830 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(158, 174, 199) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 174, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 174, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 174, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 174, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 174,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 172.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 174, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
174, 199) }
```

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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