

# Converting Colors

YIQ(172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(172.6360, -1.9710,  
-2.8270)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A9AFAA
RGB	169, 175, 170
RGB Percent	66%, 69%, 67%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3137, 0.3333
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.03, 0.31
HSL	130°, 4%, 67%
HSV	130°, 3%, 69%
XYZ	38.9473, 41.9977, 44.0833
YIQ	172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

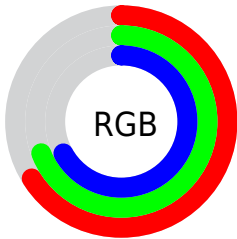
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	169, 174, 175
Decimal	11120554
CIELab	70.87, -3.06, 1.82
CIELCh	71, 3.558, 149.274
Yxy	41.9977, 0.3115, 0.3359
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289310634 (0xFFA9AFAA)
YUV	172.6360, -1.2995, -3.1888
Hunter-Lab	64.8056, -6.1338, 5.0325

# Details

The YIQ color **172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **171.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270**, and the grayscale version is **173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500**, and **120.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165.5440, -7.8840, -11.3080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420**.

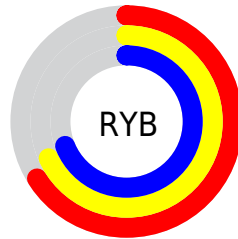
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (69%)

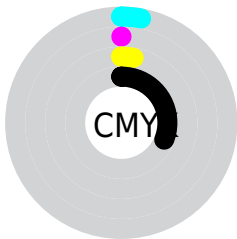
Blue (67%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (69%)

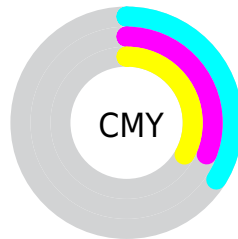


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270 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 172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 172.6360, -1.9710,  
-2.8270

■ 172.6360, -1.9710,  
-2.8270

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 146.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040

■ 228.2230, -2.2460,  
-3.3500

■ 120.6360, -1.9710,  
-2.8270

■ 254.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

■ 95.6360, -1.9710,  
-2.8270

■ 72.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040

■ 49.3480, -1.1000,  
-2.0920

■ 28.4620, -1.4210,  
-1.7810

■ 2.9350, -1.3750,

-2.6150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 172.6360, -1.9710,  
-2.8270

■ 172.6360, -1.9710,  
-2.8270

■ 165.5440, -7.8840,  
-11.3080

■ 179.4290, 3.3460,  
5.4420

■ 158.8650,  
-13.5220, -19.2660

■ 186.4070, 9.5800,  
13.6120

■ 151.7730,  
-19.4350, -27.7470

■ 193.2000, 14.8970,  
21.8810

■ 145.0940,  
-25.0730, -35.7050

■ 200.1780, 21.1310,  
30.0510

■ 138.0020,  
-30.9860, -44.1860

■ 206.6720, 25.8520,  
38.1080

■ 131.3230,  
-36.6240, -52.1440

■ 208.0400, 22.0000,  
41.8400

■ 124.2310,  
-42.5370, -60.6250

■ 117.4380,  
-47.8540, -68.8940

■ 110.4600,  
-54.0880, -77.0640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



173.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



172.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300

# Triad

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



172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



173.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180



173.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090

# Complementary

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



172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



171.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270

# 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.



174.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



173.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

# Square

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



172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



173.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520



174.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



173.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



# Rectangle

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



172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



172.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



174.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



173.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

# Sweetspot

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



172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



226.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



174.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



114.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



223.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960



172.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



85.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



90.9000, -49.2750, -70.6750



13.9570, -7.6090, -10.7850



# Inverse Universe

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



171.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



221.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



171.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



83.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



59.1000, 49.2750, 70.6750



9.0430, 7.6090, 10.7850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

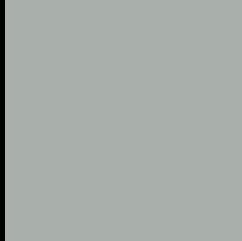
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

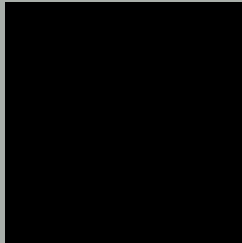
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

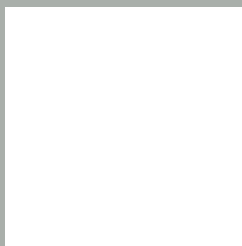
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.6360, -1.9710,

-2.8270.

# 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

172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270

### Protanopia

173.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

### Deuteranopia

175.2190, 12.7450, 5.8090



## **Tritanopia**

174.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270

## Protanomaly

173.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550

## Deuteranomaly

174.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440

## Tritanomaly

173.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270

## Achromatopsia

173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

173.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270 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(169, 175, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 175, 170)  
}
```

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(169, 175, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 175, 170) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270 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(169, 175, 170) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 175, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(169, 175, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 175, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 175, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 175,  
170) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 172.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 175, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
175, 170) }
```

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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