

Converting Colors

YIQ(172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(172.8070, -6.4660,
7.0540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABAAC0
RGB	171, 170, 192
RGB Percent	67%, 67%, 75%
CMY	0.3294, 0.3333, 0.2471
CMYK	0.11, 0.11, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	243°, 15%, 71%
HSV	243°, 11%, 75%
XYZ	40.6834, 41.2130, 55.6735
YIQ	172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

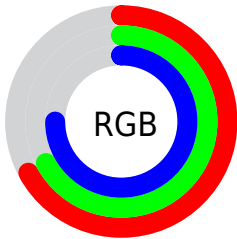
Format	Color
R_{YB}	171, 170, 192
Decimal	11250368
CIE _{Lab}	70.32, 4.73, -11.09
CIE _{LCh}	70, 12.057, 293.077
Yxy	41.2130, 0.2957, 0.2996
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289440448 (0xFFABAAC0)
YUV	172.8070, 9.4621, -1.5847
Hunter-Lab	64.1973, 0.7743, -6.4796

Details

The YIQ color $172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $189.1930, 6.4660, -7.0540$, and the grayscale version is $173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $227.9210, -6.7870, 7.3650$, and $120.6930, -6.1450, 6.7430$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $156.2720, -11.9690, 13.1750$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $189.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330$.

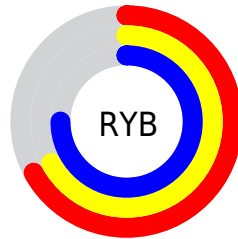
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (67%)

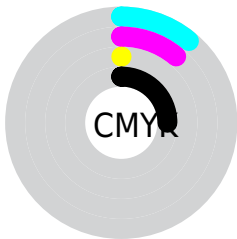
Blue (75%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (75%)

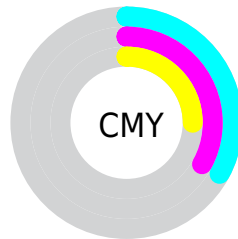


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540 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 172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 172.8070, -6.4660,
7.0540

■ 172.8070, -6.4660,
7.0540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 146.3940, -6.7410,
6.5310

■ 227.9210, -6.7870,
7.3650

■ 120.6930, -6.1450,
6.7430

■ 254.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 95.5790, -5.8240,
6.4320

■ 72.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

■ 49.3510, -5.1820,
5.8100

■ 28.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 2.9210, -6.7870,

7.3650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 172.8070, -6.4660,
7.0540

■ 172.8070, -6.4660,
7.0540

■ 156.2720,
-11.9690, 13.1750

■ 189.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 139.4380,
-18.0680, 19.0840

■ 206.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

■ 122.3160,
-23.2960, 25.7280

■ 223.2980, 10.3640,
-11.6200

■ 105.7810,
-28.7990, 31.8490

■ 239.8330, 15.8670,
-17.7410

■ 88.9470, -34.8980,
37.7580

■ 247.8180, 20.2230,
-19.5930

■ 72.4120, -40.4010,
43.8790

■ 55.8770, -45.9040,
50.0000

■ 38.4560, -51.7280,
56.4320

■ 24.5790, -56.2680,
61.6200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171.0830, -16.2310, 2.3050



172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540



174.1350, 4.3540, 9.2020

Triad

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



172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540



173.1070, 18.7520, 1.5680



168.3030, -14.3950, -8.9470

Complementary

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



172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540



189.1930, 6.4660, -7.0540

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.



169.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140



172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540



171.9060, 14.7640, -3.2520

Square

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



172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540



174.1550, 18.7970, 6.2610



170.8940, 5.8700, -7.2660



168.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860

Rectangle

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



172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540



174.0710, 10.4060, 9.6540



170.8940, 5.8700, -7.2660



168.7440, -11.3230, -9.5550

Sweetspot

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



172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540



243.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



184.8350, -12.8370, -4.1410



120.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



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.



172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540



219.5880, -10.0430, 11.3090



176.0960, 0.0900, 9.3860



88.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



20.4470, -47.5090, 51.5550



4.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870

Inverse Universe

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



178.9720, 6.3710, 11.1950



229.2270, 10.2670, 17.6830



185.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860



91.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



65.5810, 46.8430, 81.7150



13.5150, 9.3960, 16.9480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540 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 172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

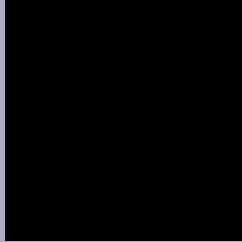
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.8070, -6.4660,

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

172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540

Protanopia

172.7960, -7.9330, 6.1070

Deuteranopia

173.5520, -1.1940, 10.6300



Tritanopia

172.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420

Trichromacy



Original Color

172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540

Protanomaly

173.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

Deuteranomaly

173.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710

Tritanomaly

172.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

Monochromacy



Original Color

172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540

Achromatopsia

173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

172.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540 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(171, 170, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 170, 192)  
}
```

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(171, 170, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 170, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540 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(171, 170, 192) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 170, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 170, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 170, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 170, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 170,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 172.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 170, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
170, 192) }
```

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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