

Converting Colors

YIQ(173.0360, -27.1850,
-19.4490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(173.0360, -27.1850,
-19.4490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	87C1AA
RGB	135, 193, 170
RGB Percent	53%, 76%, 67%
CMY	0.4707, 0.2430, 0.3334
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.12, 0.24
HSL	156°, 32%, 64%
HSV	156°, 30%, 76%
XYZ	36.3143, 46.1998, 45.0223
YIQ	173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

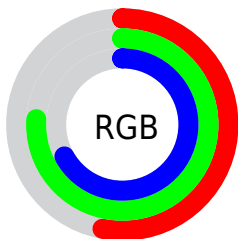
Format	Color
RYB	135, 171, 193
Decimal	8896938
CIELab	73.67, -23.72, 5.61
CIELCh	74, 24.372, 166.687
Yxy	46.1998, 0.2847, 0.3622
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287087018 (0xFF87C1AA)
YUV	173.0360, -1.4967, -33.3576
Hunter-Lab	67.9704, -23.5817, 8.3067

Details

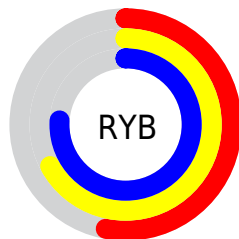
The YIQ color **173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **154.9640, 27.1850, 19.4490**, and the grayscale version is **173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229.2100, -27.7350, -20.4950**, and **119.8620, -26.6350, -18.4030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166.4430, -35.9410, -25.9650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.6290, -18.4290, -12.9330**.

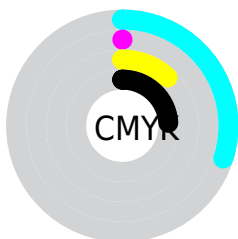
Distribution



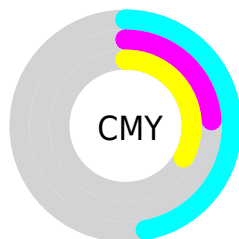
- Red (53%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490 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 173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 173.0360,
-27.1850, -19.4490

■ 173.0360,
-27.1850, -19.4490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 146.4490,
-26.9100, -18.9260

■ 229.2100,
-27.7350, -20.4950

■ 119.8620,
-26.6350, -18.4030

■ 243.8230,
-21.7310, -8.1550

■ 94.8620, -26.6350,
-18.4030

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 69.7910, -27.8730,
-17.9930

■ 43.8120, -32.3660,
-19.1660

■ 27.7320, -20.2170,
-13.5690

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,

-10.9830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 173.0360,
-27.1850, -19.4490

■ 173.0360,
-27.1850, -19.4490

■ 166.4430,
-35.9410, -25.9650

■ 179.6290,
-18.4290, -12.9330

■ 159.6650,
-45.6140, -32.3820

■ 186.4070, -8.7560,
-6.5160

■ 153.0720,
-54.3700, -38.8980

■ 193.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 146.4790,
-63.1260, -45.4140

■ 199.5930, 8.7560,
6.5160

■ 139.7010,
-72.7990, -51.8310

■ 206.0720, 17.8330,
12.7210

■ 133.1080,
-81.5550, -58.3470

■ 212.9640, 27.1850,
19.4490

■ 126.5150,
-90.3110, -64.8630

■ 215.0720, 27.0010,
22.7850

■ 215.8700, 24.7540,
24.9620

■ 216.7820, 22.1860,
27.4500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175.5840, -5.3610, -18.4890



173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490



171.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110

Triad

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



173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490



181.7380, -19.2130, 12.2990



182.5670, 38.0080, 5.0160

Complementary

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



173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490



154.9640, 27.1850, 19.4490

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.



183.9940, 35.6680, 14.3880



173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490



184.3450, 4.1230, 18.8990

Square

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



173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490



176.8770, -39.0180, 2.2780



184.8110, 23.2420, 19.3220



180.9370, 30.6740, -5.2460

Rectangle

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



173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490



171.2850, -49.5150, -11.2350



184.8110, 23.2420, 19.3220



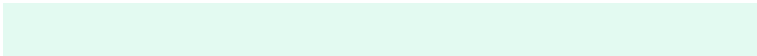
182.9740, 38.4200, 8.5640

Sweetspot

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



173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490



242.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750



175.9230, -2.2420, -25.4580



120.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



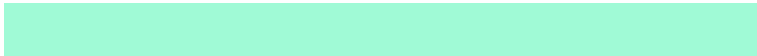
125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490



218.9860, -42.0840, -30.2760



172.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580



93.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640



105.5650, -75.4120, -54.0360



21.6510, -15.4950, -11.0390

Inverse Universe

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



154.9640, 27.1850, 19.4490



191.0140, 42.0840, 30.2760



155.8640, 32.9180, 9.1580



90.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



55.4350, 75.4120, 54.0360



11.3490, 15.4950, 11.0390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

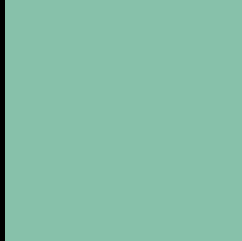
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

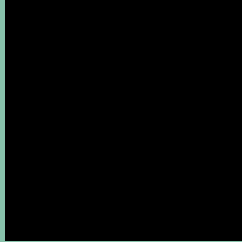
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490.

-19.4490.

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

173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490

Protanopia

180.4540, 10.2250, -3.5910

Deuteranopia

181.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120



Tritanopia

175.9560, -32.2310, -5.0870

Trichromacy



Original Color

173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490

Protanomaly

178.0500, -3.4370, -9.3010

Deuteranomaly

178.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480

Tritanomaly

174.8650, -30.7170, -10.5010

Monochromacy



Original Color

173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490

Achromatopsia

173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

172.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490 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(135, 193, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 193, 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(135, 193, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 193, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490 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(135, 193, 170) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 193, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 193, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 193, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 193, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 193,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 173.0360, -27.1850, -19.4490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 193, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
193, 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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