

Converting Colors

YIQ(173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(173.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABACB8
RGB	171, 172, 184
RGB Percent	67%, 67%, 72%
CMY	0.3294, 0.3255, 0.2785
CMYK	0.07, 0.07, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	235°, 8%, 70%
HSV	235°, 7%, 72%
XYZ	40.1985, 41.6237, 51.2591
YIQ	173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

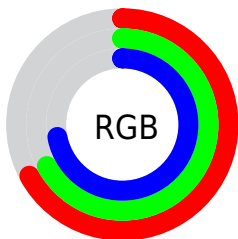
Format	Color
R _Y B	171, 172, 184
Decimal	11250872
CIE Lab	70.61, 1.99, -6.26
CIE LCh	71, 6.565, 287.655
Yxy	41.6237, 0.3021, 0.3128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289440952 (0xFFABACB8)
YUV	173.0690, 5.3890, -1.8145
Hunter-Lab	64.5164, -1.6851, -1.9451

Details

The YIQ color **173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **181.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200**, and the grayscale version is **173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310**, and **120.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550**.

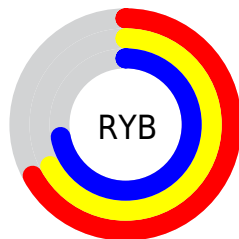
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (67%)

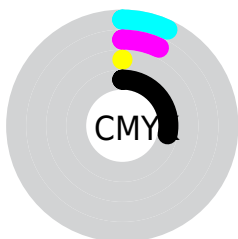
Blue (72%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (72%)

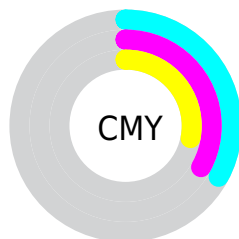


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200 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 173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 173.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 173.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 146.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 228.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 120.9550, -4.1270,
3.2090

■ 95.9550, -4.1270,
3.2090

■ 71.9550, -4.1270,
3.2090

■ 49.8410, -3.8060,
2.8980

■ 28.7270, -3.4850,
2.5870

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,

4.4530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 173.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 173.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 157.7080,
-10.5010, 8.5950

■ 188.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 142.0480,
-17.1500, 13.4580

■ 204.0900, 8.2540,
-6.4180

■ 126.6870,
-23.2030, 18.5330

■ 219.4510, 14.3070,
-11.4930

■ 111.0270,
-29.8520, 23.3960

■ 235.1110, 20.9560,
-16.3560

■ 95.6660, -35.9050,
28.4710

■ 246.9060, 22.7910,
-22.0810

■ 80.3050, -41.9580,
33.5460

■ 64.6450, -48.6070,
38.4090

■ 49.2840, -54.6600,
43.4840

■ 33.6240, -61.3090,
48.3470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900



173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



173.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170

Triad

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



173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



173.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140



170.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460

Complementary

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



173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



181.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200

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.



171.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



172.5510, 8.5740, -1.2020

Square

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



173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



174.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040



171.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200



170.6180, -10.7280, -3.8160

Rectangle

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



173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



173.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



171.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200



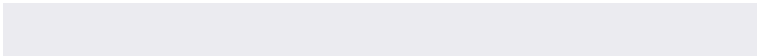
171.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

Sweetspot

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



173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



235.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



179.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



117.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



223.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860



173.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



84.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



24.8280, -53.3760, 42.2400



4.3660, -9.5380, 7.6620

Inverse Universe

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



175.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



226.7950, 11.0030, 4.3390



181.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



85.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



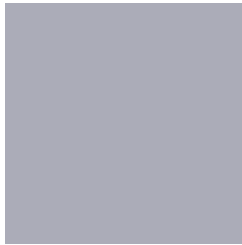
48.0120, 89.1240, 36.8040



8.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

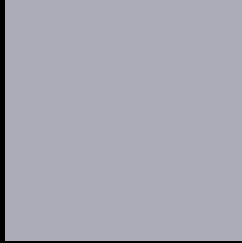
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

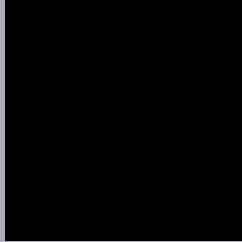
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200.



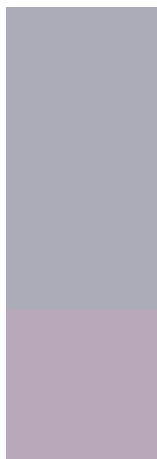
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.0690, -4.4480,

3.5200.

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

173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Protanopia

173.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320

Deuteranopia

174.7220, 4.0790, 8.6790



Tritanopia

173.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Trichromacy



Original Color

173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Protanomaly

173.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320

Deuteranomaly

173.8140, 0.8240, 7.0960

Tritanomaly

173.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Monochromacy



Original Color

173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Achromatopsia

173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

173.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200 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, 172, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 172, 184)  
}
```

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, 172, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 172, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200 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, 172, 184) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 172, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 172, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 172, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 172, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 172,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 173.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 172, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
172, 184) }
```

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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