

Converting Colors

YIQ(173.7140, -19.8060,
-4.4940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(173.7140, -19.8060,
-4.4940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98B6BC
RGB	152, 182, 188
RGB Percent	60%, 71%, 74%
CMY	0.4040, 0.2862, 0.2628
CMYK	0.19, 0.03, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	190°, 21%, 67%
HSV	190°, 19%, 74%
XYZ	38.7510, 43.7647, 53.9700
YIQ	173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

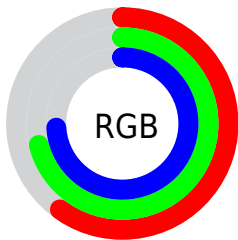
Format	Color
RYB	152, 168, 188
Decimal	10008252
CIELab	72.07, -8.86, -6.43
CIElCh	72, 10.952, 215.977
Yxy	43.7647, 0.2839, 0.3207
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288198332 (0xFF98B6BC)
YUV	173.7140, 7.0430, -19.0432
Hunter-Lab	66.1549, -11.2127, -2.0611

Details

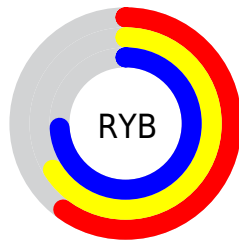
The YIQ color **173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **166.2860, 19.8060, 4.4940**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060**, and **121.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350**.

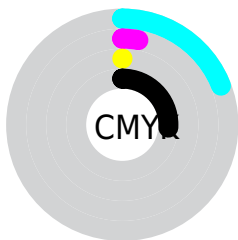
Distribution



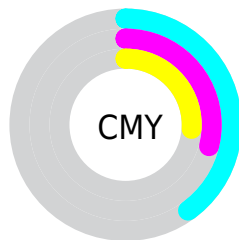
- Red (60%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940 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 173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 173.7140,
-19.8060, -4.4940

■ 173.7140,
-19.8060, -4.4940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 147.0130,
-19.2100, -4.2820

■ 229.4150,
-20.4020, -4.7060

■ 121.0130,
-19.2100, -4.2820

■ 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 96.1980, -18.2930,
-4.3810

■ 72.1980, -18.2930,
-4.3810

■ 49.1980, -18.2930,
-4.3810

■ 26.8990, -18.8890,
-4.5930

■ 10.4980, -10.2700,

-1.1020

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 173.7140,
-19.8060, -4.4940

■ 173.7140,
-19.8060, -4.4940

■ 166.2720,
-30.3050, -6.9530

■ 181.1560, -9.3070,
-2.0350

■ 158.8300,
-40.8040, -9.4120

■ 188.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 151.6870,
-50.7070, -11.6590

■ 195.7410, 11.0950,
2.6710

■ 144.2450,
-61.2060, -14.1180

■ 203.1830, 21.5940,
5.1300

■ 136.2160,
-71.4300, -16.0540

■ 211.2120, 31.8180,
7.0660

■ 128.7740,
-81.9290, -18.5130

■ 215.6640, 36.3570,
7.4050

■ 121.3320,
-92.4280, -20.9720

■ 217.4250, 35.5320,
5.8360

■ 114.1890,
-102.3310, -23.2190

■ 219.1860, 34.7070,
4.2670

■ 113.5910,
-103.5230, -23.6430

■ 220.9470, 33.8820,
2.6980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150



173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940



175.1320, -17.9270, 0.0010

Triad

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



173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940



178.8750, 8.0220, 8.8060



176.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

Complementary

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



173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940



166.2860, 19.8060, 4.4940

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.



177.0850, 15.8180, -0.3260



173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940



178.9420, 15.0830, 7.4910

Square

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



173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940



177.6720, -1.6520, 7.9160



178.3890, 18.0180, 3.8580



175.0290, 1.0560, -8.1280

Rectangle

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



173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940



176.1650, -13.5260, 2.8420



178.3890, 18.0180, 3.8580



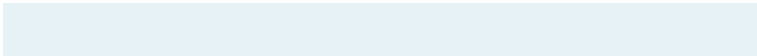
176.2370, 12.3340, -3.2660

Sweetspot

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



173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940



238.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110



173.7020, -11.5050, -17.2730



119.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940



222.0870, -31.2220, -6.8540



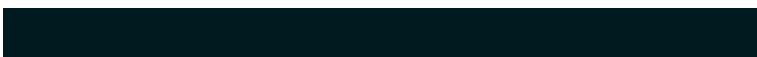
163.7350, -15.1310, 4.3970



90.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



95.4960, -87.0180, -19.8980



18.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570

Inverse Universe

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



166.1840, 11.8260, 16.9620



210.4010, 18.8850, 26.7010



176.2650, 15.1310, -4.3970



88.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



62.2900, 51.7960, 74.5480



12.2330, 10.1300, 14.6580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

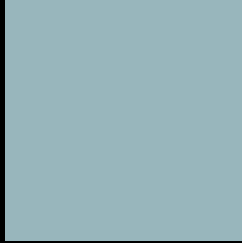
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

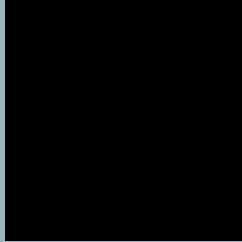
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940.

-4.4940.

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

173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940

Protanopia

176.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

Deuteranopia

177.9500, 3.4370, 9.3010



Tritanopia

174.2240, -21.1820, -1.5820

Trichromacy



Original Color

173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940

Protanomaly

175.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570

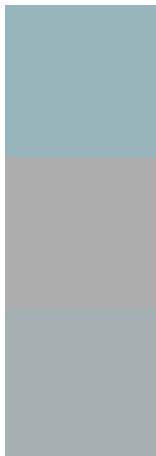
Deuteranomaly

176.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420

Tritanomaly

173.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150

Monochromacy



Original Color

173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940

Achromatopsia

174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

173.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940 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(152, 182, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 182, 188)  
}
```

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(152, 182, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 182, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940 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(152, 182, 188) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 182, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 182, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 182, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 182, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 182,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 173.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 182, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
182, 188) }
```

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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