

Converting Colors

YIQ(173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(173.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0ACB1
RGB	176, 172, 177
RGB Percent	69%, 67%, 69%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3255, 0.3059
CMYK	0.01, 0.03, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	288°, 3%, 68%
HSV	288°, 3%, 69%
XYZ	40.5932, 41.9092, 47.5447
YIQ	173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

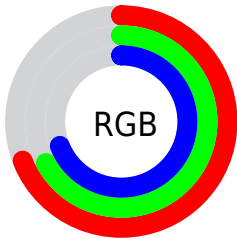
Format	Color
RYB	176, 172, 177
Decimal	11578545
CIELab	70.81, 2.36, -2.06
CIELCh	71, 3.137, 318.896
Yxy	41.9092, 0.3121, 0.3223
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289768625 (0xFFB0ACB1)
YUV	173.7660, 1.5944, 1.9592
Hunter-Lab	64.7373, -1.3628, 1.7721

Details

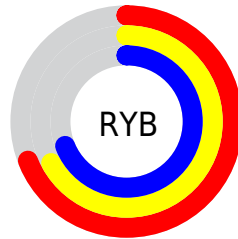
The YIQ color $173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $175.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030$, and the grayscale version is $174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $229.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260$, and $121.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $162.0040, 3.3450, 10.9690$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $185.5280, -1.7870, -6.1630$.

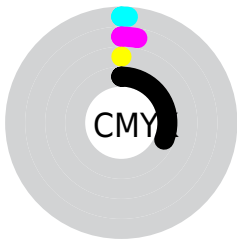
Distribution



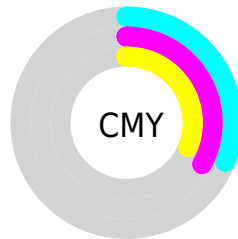
- Red (69%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030 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 173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 173.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030

■ 173.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 146.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030

■ 229.1790, 1.0540,
2.9260

■ 121.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 96.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030

■ 72.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030

■ 50.3530, 0.5040,
1.8800

■ 29.3530, 0.5040,
1.8800

■ 3.5920, 1.3290,

3.4490

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

173.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030

173.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030

162.0040, 3.3450,
10.9690

185.5280, -1.7870,
-6.1630

151.1280, 6.2320,
19.2240

196.4040, -4.6740,
-14.4180

139.3660, 8.7980,
27.7900

208.1660, -7.2400,
-22.9840

127.9030, 11.9600,
36.5680

219.6290,
-10.4020, -31.7620

116.7280, 14.2510,
44.6110

227.8690,
-11.3180, -37.1900

■ 105.2650, 17.4130,
53.3890

■ 228.7660, -9.5300,
-36.5540

■ 93.5030, 19.9790,
61.9550

■ 229.9620, -7.1460,
-35.7060

■ 82.0400, 23.1410,
70.7330

■ 230.8590, -5.3580,
-35.0700

■ 70.8650, 25.4320,
78.7760

■ 232.0550, -2.9740,
-34.2220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



173.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

Triad

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



173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



173.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



172.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Complementary

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



173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



175.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030

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.



172.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



173.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660

Square

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



173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



173.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



172.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



172.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740

Rectangle

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



173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



173.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



172.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



172.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

Sweetspot

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



173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



227.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



173.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



114.4130, 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.



173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



225.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



173.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



87.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



53.9200, 23.5990, 73.4470



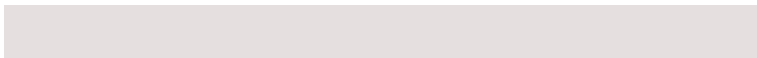
8.9440, 3.5740, 12.3260

Inverse Universe

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



173.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



225.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



175.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



86.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



49.2810, 81.2370, 42.0770



8.3440, 13.8910, 7.0670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030 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 173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

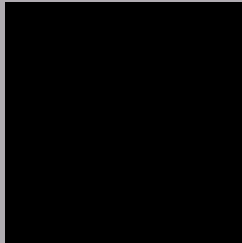
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030.

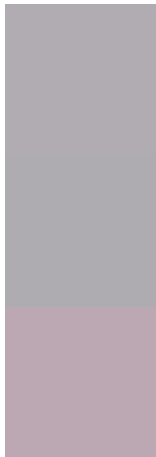


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.7660, 0.7790,

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

173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030

Protanopia

173.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910

Deuteranopia

175.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500



Tritanopia

174.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Trichromacy



Original Color

173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030

Protanomaly

173.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910

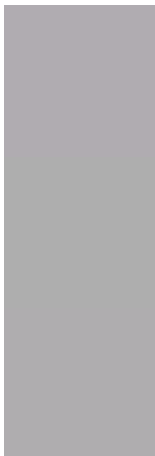
Deuteranomaly

174.5110, 6.0510, 5.9790

Tritanomaly

173.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820

Monochromacy



Original Color

173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030

Achromatopsia

174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

173.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030 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(176, 172, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 172, 177)  
}
```

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(176, 172, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 172, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030 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(176, 172, 177) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 172, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 172, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 172, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 172, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 172,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 173.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 172, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
172, 177) }
```

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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