

# Converting Colors

YIQ(174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(174.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADAFAF
RGB	173, 175, 175
RGB Percent	68%, 69%, 69%
CMY	0.3216, 0.3137, 0.3137
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	180°, 1%, 68%
HSV	180°, 1%, 69%
XYZ	40.3012, 42.6395, 46.6630
YIQ	174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

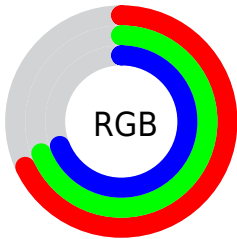
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	173, 174, 175
Decimal	11382703
CIELab	71.31, -0.70, -0.25
CIELCh	71, 0.747, 199.926
Yxy	42.6395, 0.3110, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289572783 (0xFFADAF AF)
YUV	174.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296
Hunter-Lab	65.2989, -4.1064, 3.3403

# Details

The YIQ color **174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **173.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240**, and **122.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920**.

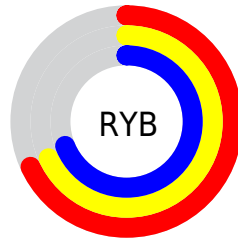
# Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (69%)

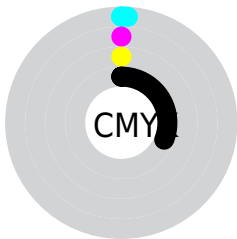
Blue (69%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (69%)

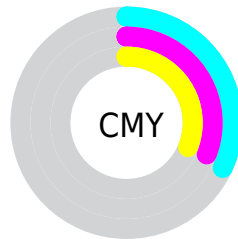


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240 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 174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 174.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 174.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 147.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 229.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 122.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 97.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 73.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 50.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 29.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 4.4020, -1.1920,

-0.4240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 174.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 174.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 169.0200,  
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 179.7840, 9.5360,  
3.3920

■ 163.9370,  
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 184.8670, 19.6680,  
6.9960

■ 158.5550,  
-32.7800, -11.6600

■ 190.2490, 30.3960,  
10.8120

■ 153.4720,  
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 195.3320, 40.5280,  
14.4160

■ 148.0900,  
-53.6400, -19.0800

■ 198.9200, 47.6800,  
16.9600

■ 143.0070,  
-63.7720, -22.6840

■ 137.6250,  
-74.5000, -26.5000

■ 132.5420,  
-84.6320, -30.1040

■ 127.1600,  
-95.3600, -33.9200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



174.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



174.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

# Triad

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



174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



174.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



174.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

# Complementary

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



174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



173.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

# 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.



174.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



174.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

# Square

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



174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



174.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



174.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



174.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



# Rectangle

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



174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



174.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



174.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



174.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

# Sweetspot

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



174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



174.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



226.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



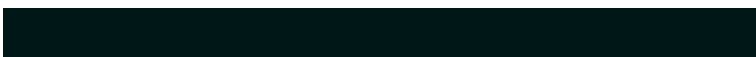
173.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



86.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



105.1500, -89.4000, -31.8000



16.1230, -13.7080, -4.8760



# Inverse Universe

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



173.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



225.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



174.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990



86.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



44.8500, 89.4000, 31.8000

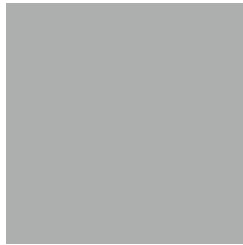


6.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240 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 174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240 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

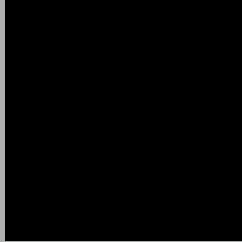
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

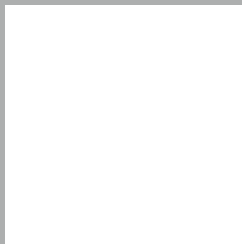


**YIQ 174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.4020, -1.1920,

-0.4240.

# 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

174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240

### Protanopia

175.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

### Deuteranopia

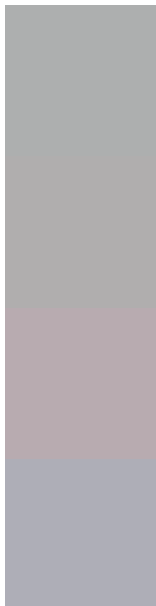
176.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



## Tritanopia

175.1940, -3.3020, 4.7780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240

## Protanomaly

174.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

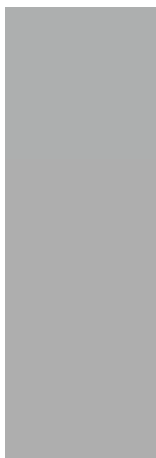
## Deuteranomaly

175.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

## Tritanomaly

175.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240

## Achromatopsia

174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240 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(173, 175, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 175, 175)  
}
```

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(173, 175, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 175, 175) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240 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(173, 175, 175) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 175, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 175, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 175, 175); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 175, 175); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 175, 175) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 174.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 175, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
175, 175) }
```

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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