

# Converting Colors

YIQ(174.5140, -16.3670,  
-6.2470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(174.5140, -16.3670,  
-6.2470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9BB7B6
RGB	155, 183, 182
RGB Percent	61%, 72%, 71%
CMY	0.3922, 0.2823, 0.2863
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.01, 0.28
HSL	178°, 16%, 66%
HSV	178°, 15%, 72%
XYZ	38.8920, 44.2154, 50.7317
YIQ	174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

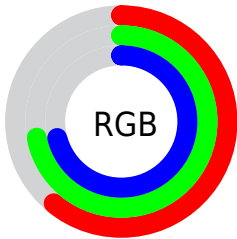
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	155, 169, 183
Decimal	10205110
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	72.37, -9.71, -2.68
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 10.076, 195.444
Yxy	44.2154, 0.2906, 0.3304
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288395190 (0xFF9BB7B6)
YUV	174.5140, 3.6906, -17.1138
Hunter-Lab	66.4947, -11.9630, 1.3113

# Details

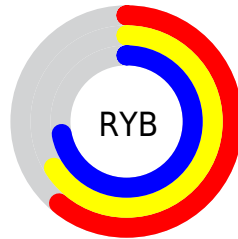
The YIQ color **174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **163.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230.2150, -16.9630, -6.4590**, and **121.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169.0180, -26.7740, -10.3740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200**.

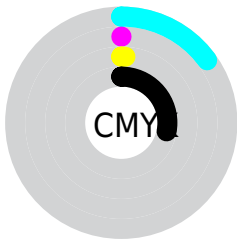
# Distribution



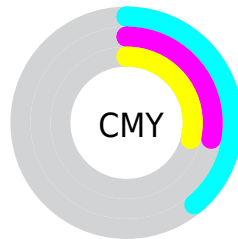
- Red (61%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470 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 174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 174.5140,  
-16.3670, -6.2470

■ 174.5140,  
-16.3670, -6.2470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 147.8130,  
-15.7710, -6.0350

■ 230.2150,  
-16.9630, -6.4590

■ 121.8130,  
-15.7710, -6.0350

■ 249.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 97.1120, -15.1750,  
-5.8230

■ 73.1120, -15.1750,  
-5.8230

■ 50.4110, -14.5790,  
-5.6110

■ 28.5250, -14.9000,  
-5.3000

■ 10.9880, -8.8940,

-4.0140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 174.5140,  
-16.3670, -6.2470

■ 174.5140,  
-16.3670, -6.2470

■ 169.0180,  
-26.7740, -10.3740

■ 180.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

■ 163.3370,  
-38.0980, -14.4020

■ 185.6910, 5.3640,  
1.9080

■ 157.8410,  
-48.5050, -18.5290

■ 191.1870, 15.7710,  
6.0350

■ 152.3450,  
-58.9120, -22.6560

■ 196.6830, 26.1780,  
10.1620

■ 146.6640,  
-70.2360, -26.6840

■ 202.0650, 36.9060,  
13.9780

■ 141.1680,  
-80.6430, -30.8110

■ 204.8700, 41.9490,  
16.1970

■ 135.6720,  
-91.0500, -34.9380

■ 204.9840, 41.6280,  
16.5080

■ 130.2900,  
-101.7780, -38.7540

■ 205.0980, 41.3070,  
16.8190

■ 127.4850,  
-106.8210, -40.9730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



174.9830, -10.4980, -7.9860



174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



175.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240

# Triad

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



174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



179.1130, 1.4200, 7.3080



177.7750, 13.7550, -1.4850

# Complementary

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



174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



163.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470

# 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.



178.9650, 16.2760, 2.3880



174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



179.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740

# Square

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



174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



178.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620



179.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340



176.5460, 6.9700, -5.1740



# Rectangle

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



174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



176.2030, -16.6890, -0.4090



179.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340



177.9000, 14.9010, -0.2270

# Sweetspot

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



174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



233.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



171.7350, -7.1040, -14.4320



117.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



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.



174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



224.0290, -25.3070, -9.4270



166.9970, -13.1130, 0.8630



89.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



108.6720, -91.0500, -34.9380



19.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



# Inverse Universe

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



163.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470



207.0850, 24.9860, 9.7380



171.0030, 13.1130, -0.8630



85.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



47.3280, 91.0500, 34.9380



8.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

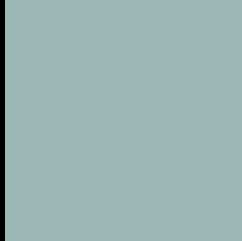
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

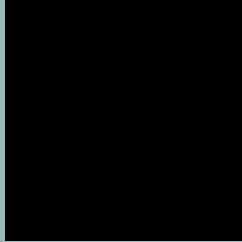
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

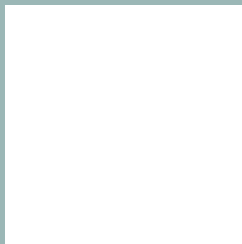
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470.



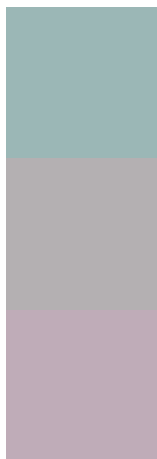
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470.

-6.2470.

# 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

174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470

### Protanopia

177.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700

### Deuteranopia

179.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



## Tritanopia

175.4200, -18.7980, -0.7340

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470

## Protanomaly

176.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

## Deuteranomaly

177.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

## Tritanomaly

175.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470

## Achromatopsia

175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

175.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470 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(155, 183, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 183, 182)  
}
```

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(155, 183, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 183, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470 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(155, 183, 182) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 183, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 183, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 183, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 183, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 183,  
182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 174.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 183, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
183, 182) }
```

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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