

# Converting Colors

YIQ(175.0250, -28.6520,  
-20.3960)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(175.0250, -28.6520,  
-20.3960)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	87C4AC
RGB	135, 196, 172
RGB Percent	53%, 77%, 67%
CMY	0.4707, 0.2313, 0.3256
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.12, 0.23
HSL	156°, 34%, 65%
HSV	156°, 31%, 77%
XYZ	37.1749, 47.6165, 46.2491
YIQ	175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

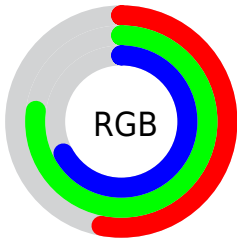
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	135, 173, 196
Decimal	8897708
CIELab	74.58, -24.78, 5.84
CIELCh	75, 25.462, 166.751
Yxy	47.6165, 0.2837, 0.3634
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287087788 (0xFF87C4AC)
YUV	175.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019
Hunter-Lab	69.0047, -24.5951, 8.5653

# Details

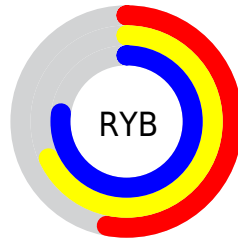
The YIQ color **175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **155.9750, 28.6520, 20.3960**, and the grayscale version is **175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231.1990, -29.2020, -21.4420**, and **121.8510, -28.1020, -19.3500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.1330, -38.0040, -27.1240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.9170, -19.3000, -13.6680**.

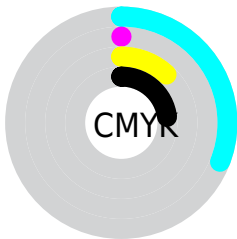
# Distribution



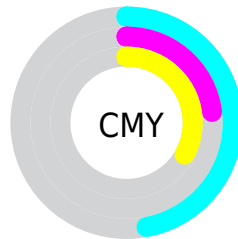
- Red (53%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960 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 175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 175.0250,  
-28.6520, -20.3960

■ 175.0250,  
-28.6520, -20.3960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 148.3240,  
-28.0560, -20.1840

■ 231.1990,  
-29.2020, -21.4420

■ 121.8510,  
-28.1020, -19.3500

■ 243.9370,  
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 95.9650, -28.4230,  
-19.0390

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 70.7800, -29.3400,  
-18.9400

■ 44.9150, -34.1540,  
-19.8020

■ 29.6070, -21.3630,  
-14.8270

■ 14.9030, -7.5170,

-12.4530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 175.0250,  
-28.6520, -20.3960

■ 175.0250,  
-28.6520, -20.3960

■ 168.1330,  
-38.0040, -27.1240

■ 181.9170,  
-19.3000, -13.6680

■ 161.6540,  
-47.0810, -33.3290

■ 188.3960,  
-10.2230, -7.4630

■ 154.7620,  
-56.4330, -40.0570

■ 195.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

■ 148.1690,  
-65.1890, -46.5730

■ 201.8810, 7.8850,  
5.7810

■ 141.2770,  
-74.5410, -53.3010

■ 208.7730, 17.2370,  
12.5090

■ 134.4990,  
-84.2140, -59.7180

■ 215.5510, 26.9100,  
18.9260

■ 128.6180,  
-92.0990, -65.4990

■ 217.0610, 25.5340,  
21.8380

■ 217.9730, 22.9660,  
24.3260

■ 218.7710, 20.7190,  
26.5030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



178.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230



175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



173.2650, -46.7630, -17.0590

# Triad

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



175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



183.9660, -19.8550, 12.9210



185.0510, 39.5210, 5.1290

# Complementary

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



175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



155.9750, 28.6520, 20.3960

# 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.



186.8910, 37.4560, 15.0240



175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



186.8720, 4.0770, 19.7330

# Square

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



175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



179.0940, -41.1270, 1.9530



187.8220, 24.7090, 20.2690



183.0080, 31.9120, -5.6560



# Rectangle

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



175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



173.2030, -52.2200, -11.7720



187.8220, 24.7090, 20.2690



185.5720, 39.6120, 8.9880

# Sweetspot

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



175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



247.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750



177.9830, -2.4710, -26.8150



122.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

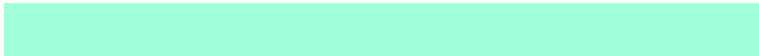


# Same Dimension

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



175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



222.6760, -44.1470, -31.4350



174.2390, -34.7060, -9.7940



93.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640



105.5650, -75.4120, -54.0360



21.6510, -15.4950, -11.0390



# Inverse Universe

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



155.9750, 28.6520, 20.3960



193.3240, 44.1470, 31.4350



156.7610, 34.7060, 9.7940



90.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



55.3210, 75.7330, 53.7250



11.3490, 15.4950, 11.0390



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

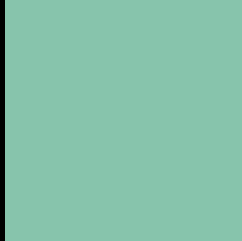
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960 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 175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960.



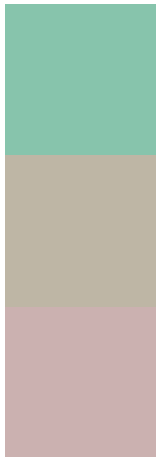
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960.

-20.3960.

# 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

175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960

### Protanopia

182.4540, 10.2250, -3.5910

### Deuteranopia

184.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010



## Tritanopia

178.0590, -34.0190, -5.7230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960

## Protanomaly

179.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130

## Deuteranomaly

181.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710

## Tritanomaly

176.9680, -32.5050, -11.1370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960

## Achromatopsia

175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

175.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960 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(135, 196, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 196, 172)  
}
```

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(135, 196, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 196, 172) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960 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(135, 196, 172) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 196, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 196, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 196, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 196, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 196,  
172) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 175.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 196, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
196, 172) }
```

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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