

Converting Colors

YIQ(175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(175.1490, -7.4290,
7.9870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADACC5
RGB	173, 172, 197
RGB Percent	68%, 67%, 77%
CMY	0.3215, 0.3255, 0.2275
CMYK	0.12, 0.13, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	242°, 18%, 72%
HSV	242°, 13%, 77%
XYZ	42.0637, 42.4203, 58.7868
YIQ	175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

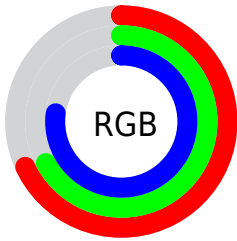
Format	Color
R _Y B	173, 172, 197
Decimal	11381957
CIE Lab	71.16, 5.34, -12.58
CIE LCh	71, 13.667, 293.007
Yxy	42.4203, 0.2936, 0.2961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289572037 (0xFFADACC5)
YUV	175.1490, 10.7725, -1.8847
Hunter-Lab	65.1309, 1.3021, -7.9232

Details

The YIQ color $175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $193.8510, 7.4290, -7.9870$, and the grayscale version is $175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $230.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210$, and $122.9210, -6.7870, 7.3650$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $157.7280, -13.2530, 14.4190$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $192.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550$.

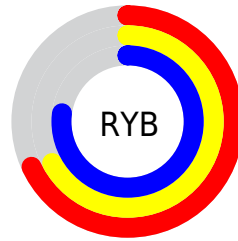
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (67%)

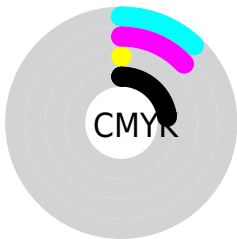
Blue (77%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (77%)

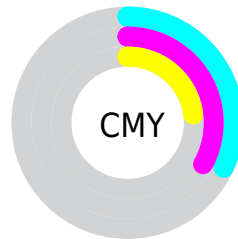


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870 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 175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 175.1490, -7.4290,
7.9870

■ 175.1490, -7.4290,
7.9870

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 148.1490, -7.4290,
7.9870

■ 230.6760, -7.4750,
8.8210

■ 122.9210, -6.7870,
7.3650

■ 97.9210, -6.7870,
7.3650

■ 73.8070, -6.4660,
7.0540

■ 51.2800, -6.4200,
6.2200

■ 29.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 4.8610, -6.5580,

8.7220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 175.1490, -7.4290,
7.9870

■ 175.1490, -7.4290,
7.9870

■ 157.7280,
-13.2530, 14.4190

■ 192.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 140.8940,
-19.3520, 20.3280

■ 209.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 123.4730,
-25.1760, 26.7600

■ 226.8250, 10.3180,
-10.7860

■ 106.0520,
-31.0000, 33.1920

■ 244.2460, 16.1420,
-17.2180

■ 89.2180, -37.0990,
39.1010

■ 248.3880, 18.6180,
-18.0380

■ 72.0960, -42.3270,
45.7450

■ 54.6750, -48.1510,
52.1770

■ 37.2540, -53.9750,
58.6090

■ 24.8500, -58.4690,
62.9630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172.9410, -18.7070, 3.1250



175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



176.3740, 5.1790, 10.7710

Triad

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



175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



175.1890, 21.4570, 2.1050



169.9930, -16.4580, -10.1060

Complementary

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



175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



193.8510, 7.4290, -7.9870

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.



171.6260, -5.1790, -10.7710



175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



173.9770, 16.0020, -3.6620

Square

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



175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



176.3510, 21.1810, 7.1090



172.5520, 6.8330, -8.1990



169.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460

Rectangle

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



175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



176.4950, 12.1480, 11.1240



172.5520, 6.8330, -8.1990



170.4340, -13.3860, -10.7140

Sweetspot

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



175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



246.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



188.9380, -14.6250, -4.7770



121.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



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.



175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



221.6310, -11.6020, 12.0300



178.7370, -0.2770, 10.5310



91.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



20.6750, -48.1510, 52.1770



4.4030, -10.9600, 11.4080

Inverse Universe

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



182.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640



232.4660, 11.0920, 19.2520



190.2630, 0.2770, -10.5310



93.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



66.6350, 46.7510, 83.3830



14.6400, 10.5420, 18.2060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

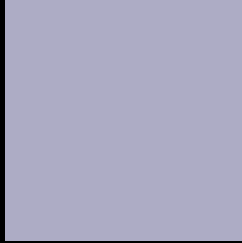
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

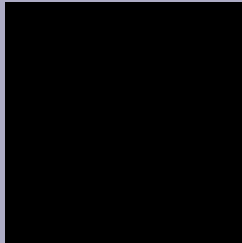
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.1490, -7.4290,

7.9870.

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

175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870

Protanopia

174.9530, -9.8130, 7.1390

Deuteranopia

176.0680, -2.7070, 10.5170



Tritanopia

174.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070

Trichromacy



Original Color

175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870

Protanomaly

175.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510

Deuteranomaly

175.7580, -4.7700, 9.3580

Tritanomaly

174.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860

Monochromacy



Original Color

175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870

Achromatopsia

175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

175.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870 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, 172, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 172, 197)  
}
```

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, 172, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 172, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870 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, 172, 197) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 172, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 172, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 172, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 172, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 172,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 175.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 172, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
172, 197) }
```

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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