

Converting Colors

YIQ(175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(175.9980, -5.6860,
3.9300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADAFBD
RGB	173, 175, 189
RGB Percent	68%, 69%, 74%
CMY	0.3216, 0.3137, 0.2589
CMYK	0.08, 0.07, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	232°, 11%, 71%
HSV	232°, 8%, 74%
XYZ	41.7483, 43.2184, 54.2809
YIQ	175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

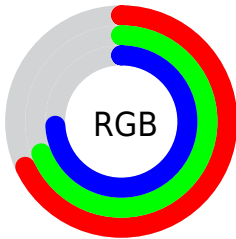
Format	Color
RYB	173, 175, 189
Decimal	11382717
CIELab	71.70, 2.05, -7.37
CIELCh	72, 7.650, 285.511
Yxy	43.2184, 0.2998, 0.3104
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289572797 (0xFFADAFBD)
YUV	175.9980, 6.4100, -2.6292
Hunter-Lab	65.7407, -1.6906, -2.9362

Details

The YIQ color **175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **186.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300**, and the grayscale version is **176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410**, and **123.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.3380, -12.3350, 8.7930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330**.

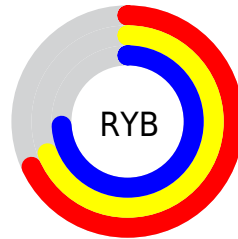
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (69%)

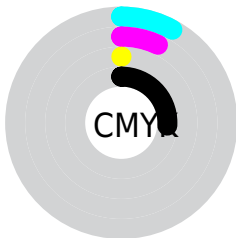
Blue (74%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (74%)

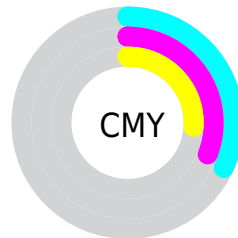


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300 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 175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 175.9980, -5.6860,
3.9300

■ 175.9980, -5.6860,
3.9300

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 148.9980, -5.6860,
3.9300

■ 231.1120, -6.0070,
4.2410

■ 123.8840, -5.3650,
3.6190

■ 98.7700, -5.0440,
3.3080

■ 74.7700, -5.0440,
3.3080

■ 52.3570, -5.3190,
2.7850

■ 30.6560, -4.7230,
2.9970

■ 6.2260, -6.3280,

4.5520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 175.9980, -5.6860,
3.9300

■ 175.9980, -5.6860,
3.9300

■ 160.3380,
-12.3350, 8.7930

■ 191.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 145.2650,
-19.2590, 13.1330

■ 206.7310, 7.8870,
-5.2730

■ 129.6050,
-25.9080, 17.9960

■ 222.3910, 14.5360,
-10.1360

■ 114.5320,
-32.8320, 22.3360

■ 237.4640, 21.4600,
-14.4760

■ 99.1710, -38.8850,
27.4110

■ 247.4760, 21.1860,
-20.5260

■ 84.0980, -45.8090,
31.7510

■ 68.4380, -52.4580,
36.6140

■ 53.3650, -59.3820,
40.9540

■ 37.7050, -66.0310,
45.8170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174.7800, -11.0040, 1.1880



175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



176.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280

Triad

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



175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



176.6980, 12.6540, 1.9500



174.0050, -7.5640, -6.0920

Complementary

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



175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



186.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300

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.



174.2400, -0.9160, -5.4280



175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



175.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000

Square

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



175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



177.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510



175.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300



173.6070, -12.1950, -4.7630

Rectangle

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



175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



177.3260, 5.1340, 6.0780



175.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300



173.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670

Sweetspot

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



175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



238.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



183.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140



118.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



224.6110, -8.8500, 6.2060



176.6180, -1.5600, 6.2480



86.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



29.7520, -56.2180, 38.6780



5.8820, -11.0510, 7.5490

Inverse Universe

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



178.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140



227.8170, 13.9370, 6.2330



185.3820, 1.5600, -6.2480



87.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



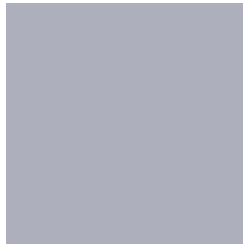
49.5220, 87.7480, 39.7160



9.7250, 17.1920, 7.8160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

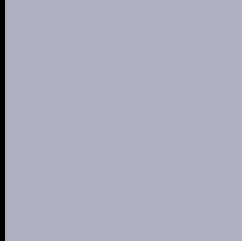
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

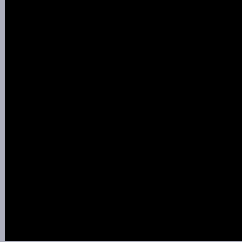
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300.



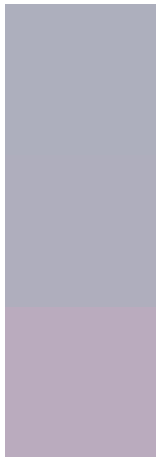
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.9980, -5.6860,

3.9300.

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

175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Protanopia

176.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770

Deuteranopia

177.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890



Tritanopia

175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Trichromacy



Original Color

175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Protanomaly

175.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

Deuteranomaly

176.7430, -0.4140, 7.5060

Tritanomaly

175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Monochromacy



Original Color

175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

176.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300 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, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 175, 189)  
}
```

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, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 175, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300 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, 189) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 175, 189) }
```

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, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 175, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 175, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 175,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 175.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
175, 189) }
```

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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