

Converting Colors

YIQ(176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(176.1990, 6.3290,
-10.0790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0B598
RGB	176, 181, 152
RGB Percent	69%, 71%, 60%
CMY	0.3098, 0.2902, 0.4039
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.16, 0.29
HSL	70°, 16%, 65%
HSV	70°, 16%, 71%
XYZ	40.0955, 44.5452, 36.1958
YIQ	176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

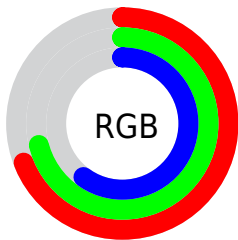
Format	Color
RYB	152, 181, 157
Decimal	11580824
CIELab	72.59, -6.87, 14.20
CIELCh	73, 15.771, 115.813
Yxy	44.5452, 0.3318, 0.3686
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289770904 (0xFFB0B598)
YUV	176.1990, -11.9301, -0.1745
Hunter-Lab	66.7422, -9.5644, 14.5652

Details

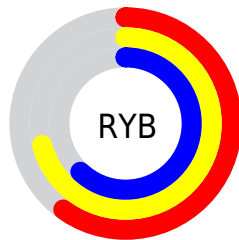
The YIQ color $176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCC99$. A complement of this color would be $156.8010, -6.3290, 10.0790$, and the grayscale version is $176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $231.9710, 6.9710, -10.7010$, and $123.4270, 5.6870, -9.4570$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $173.2500, 10.3190, -16.3130$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $179.1480, 2.3390, -3.8450$.

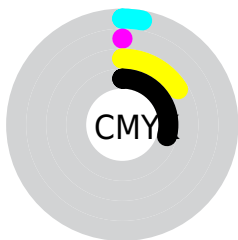
Distribution



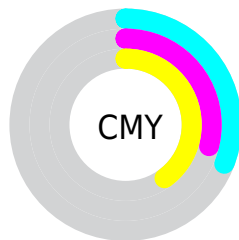
- Red (69%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790 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 176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176.1990, 6.3290,
-10.0790

■ 176.1990, 6.3290,
-10.0790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 149.3130, 6.0080,
-9.7680

■ 231.9710, 6.9710,
-10.7010

■ 123.4270, 5.6870,
-9.4570

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 98.5410, 5.3660,
-9.1460

■ 74.6550, 5.0450,
-8.8350

■ 51.8830, 4.4030,
-8.2130

■ 30.6550, 5.0450,
-8.8350

■ 8.2180, -3.8500,

-7.3220

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

176.1990, 6.3290,
-10.0790

176.1990, 6.3290,
-10.0790

173.2500, 10.3190,
-16.3130

179.1480, 2.3390,
-3.8450

170.3010, 14.3090,
-22.5470

182.0970, -1.6510,
2.3890

167.3520, 18.2990,
-28.7810

185.0460, -5.6410,
8.6230

164.1040, 21.6930,
-35.2270

188.2940, -9.0350,
15.0690

161.1550, 25.6830,
-41.4610

191.3570,
-13.3460, 21.6140

■ 158.0920, 29.9940,
-48.0060

■ 193.6220,
-15.4100, 25.9820

■ 155.1430, 33.9840,
-54.2400

■ 194.5190,
-13.6220, 26.6180

■ 152.1940, 37.9740,
-60.4740

■ 195.4160,
-11.8340, 27.2540

■ 151.0970, 39.6250,
-62.8630

■ 196.3130,
-10.0460, 27.8900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177.8200, 17.8820, -4.6940



176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



174.9030, -7.5170, -12.4530

Triad

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



176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



174.2770, -28.7010, -2.9810



180.8440, 18.4750, 12.0990

Complementary

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



176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



156.8010, -6.3290, 10.0790

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.



180.7980, 6.9210, 12.2410



176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



176.9840, -20.2660, 3.8460

Square

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



176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



172.7020, -28.7000, -8.5080



179.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550



180.6180, 24.8030, 7.5470

Rectangle

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



176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



173.5260, -16.6410, -12.2970



179.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550



181.1040, 14.8070, 12.4950

Sweetspot

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



176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



233.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560



163.6060, 15.9090, 3.5330



115.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



227.4780, 9.6770, -15.6910



172.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470



87.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110



127.7840, 33.6170, -53.0950



21.5410, 5.3660, -9.1460

Inverse Universe

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



156.8010, -6.3290, 10.0790



197.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910



160.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470



81.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



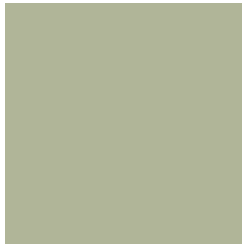
25.2160, -33.6170, 53.0950



4.1600, -5.9620, 8.9340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790 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 176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

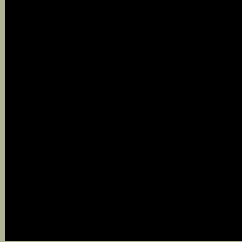
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.1990, 6.3290,

-10.0790.

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

176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790

Protanopia

177.4990, 14.3520, -6.8000

Deuteranopia

178.9290, 25.1250, 1.7090



Tritanopia

179.0910, -1.5140, 5.4140

Trichromacy



Original Color

176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790

Protanomaly

177.0040, 11.3720, -7.8600

Deuteranomaly

178.1730, 18.3860, -2.8140

Tritanomaly

178.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Monochromacy



Original Color

176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790

Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

176.1480, 2.3390, -3.8450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790 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(176, 181, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 181, 152)  
}
```

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(176, 181, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 181, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790 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(176, 181, 152) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 181, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 181, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 181, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 181, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 181,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 181, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
181, 152) }
```

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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