

Converting Colors

YIQ(176.3140, -39.2910,
-9.2990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(176.3140, -39.2910,
-9.2990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85C1CC
RGB	133, 193, 204
RGB Percent	52%, 76%, 80%
CMY	0.4786, 0.2430, 0.2002
CMYK	0.35, 0.05, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	189°, 41%, 66%
HSV	189°, 35%, 80%
XYZ	39.6370, 47.4924, 64.1782
YIQ	176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

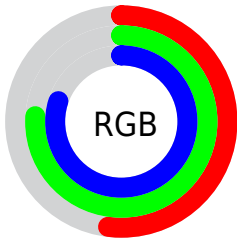
Format	Color
RYB	133, 166, 204
Decimal	8765900
CIELab	74.50, -16.54, -11.65
CIELCh	75, 20.234, 215.149
Yxy	47.4924, 0.2620, 0.3139
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286955980 (0xFF85C1CC)
YUV	176.3140, 13.6492, -37.9864
Hunter-Lab	68.9148, -17.9348, -6.9747

Details

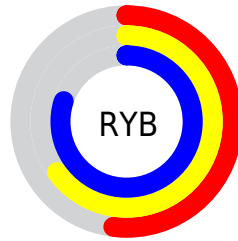
The YIQ color **176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **160.6860, 39.2910, 9.2990**, and the grayscale version is **176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232.0320, -38.5570, -11.5890**, and **122.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.5730, -50.3860, -11.9700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.0550, -28.1960, -6.6280**.

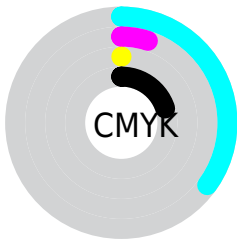
Distribution



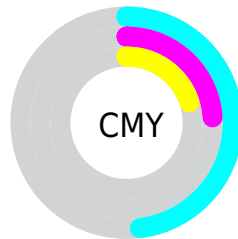
- Red (52%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990 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 176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176.3140,
-39.2910, -9.2990

■ 176.3140,
-39.2910, -9.2990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 149.3140,
-39.2910, -9.2990

■ 232.0320,
-38.5570, -11.5890

■ 122.3140,
-39.2910, -9.2990

■ 243.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 96.9010, -39.5660,
-9.8220

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 70.4060, -42.5460,
-10.8820

■ 47.2920, -42.2250,
-11.1930

■ 31.2830, -28.8380,
-6.0060

■ 17.6220, -16.5510,

-2.9110

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 176.3140,
-39.2910, -9.2990

■ 176.3140,
-39.2910, -9.2990

■ 168.5730,
-50.3860, -11.9700

■ 184.0550,
-28.1960, -6.6280

■ 160.5330,
-62.0770, -14.8530

■ 192.0950,
-16.5050, -3.7450

■ 152.7920,
-73.1720, -17.5240

■ 199.8360, -5.4100,
-1.0740

■ 144.1650,
-84.5880, -19.8840

■ 208.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

■ 136.4240,
-95.6830, -22.5550

■ 216.2040, 17.1010,
3.9570

■ 128.6830,
-106.7780, -25.2260

■ 223.9450, 28.1960,
6.6280

■ 124.8070,
-113.0590, -27.0350

■ 225.7060, 27.3710,
5.0590

■ 227.4670, 26.5460,
3.4900

■ 229.2280, 25.7210,
1.9210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176.0450, -31.4040, -14.5720



176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



178.6230, -35.4870, -1.1430

Triad

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



176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



186.4400, 13.9810, 16.4530



182.0710, 18.4330, -9.1750

Complementary

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



176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



160.6860, 39.2910, 9.2990

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.



184.0880, 28.9310, -1.1890



176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



186.5030, 26.8650, 14.2330

Square

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



176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



185.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750



185.6250, 32.0930, 7.5890



180.4110, 2.6160, -14.3760

Rectangle

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



176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



181.5040, -27.6020, 4.6380



185.6250, 32.0930, 7.5890



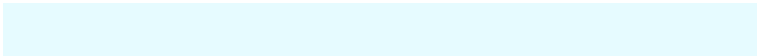
182.9900, 23.1550, -6.6450

Sweetspot

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



176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



245.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080



175.9310, -23.0560, -33.7120



121.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230



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.



176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



213.6150, -59.3720, -14.3160



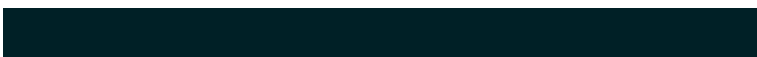
155.7690, -29.6660, 9.0060



97.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



101.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940



23.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180

Inverse Universe

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



161.0690, 23.0560, 33.7120



190.3670, 34.5610, 50.9850



181.2310, 29.6660, -9.0060



95.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



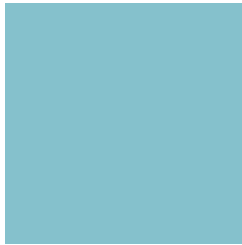
65.5940, 53.9960, 78.7320



15.0100, 12.3760, 18.0080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

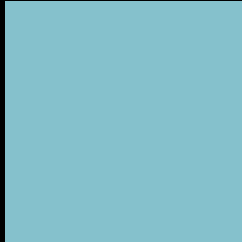
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990 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 176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990.

-9.2990.

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

176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990

Protanopia

183.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880

Deuteranopia

184.5950, -2.7530, 11.3510



Tritanopia

176.4820, -39.7040, -7.3200

Trichromacy



Original Color

176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990

Protanomaly

180.4310, -17.3310, 0.2130

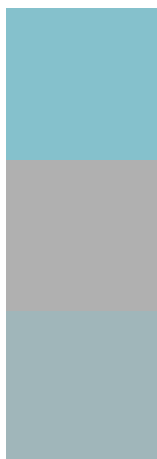
Deuteranomaly

181.4360, -15.7270, 4.1850

Tritanomaly

176.3680, -39.3830, -7.6310

Monochromacy



Original Color

176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990

Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

175.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990 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(133, 193, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 193, 204)  
}
```

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(133, 193, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 193, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990 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(133, 193, 204) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 193, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 193, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 193, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 193, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 193,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 193, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
193, 204) }
```

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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