

Converting Colors

YIQ(176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(176.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3ADBB
RGB	179, 173, 187
RGB Percent	70%, 68%, 73%
CMY	0.2980, 0.3216, 0.2667
CMYK	0.04, 0.07, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	266°, 9%, 71%
HSV	266°, 7%, 73%
XYZ	42.5041, 43.0583, 53.0825
YIQ	176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

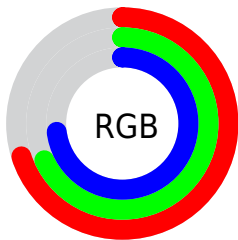
Format	Color
R _{YB}	179, 173, 187
Decimal	11775419
CIE Lab	71.59, 4.79, -6.38
CIE LCh	72, 7.982, 306.903
Yxy	43.0583, 0.3066, 0.3106
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289965499 (0xFFB3ADBB)
YUV	176.3900, 5.2307, 2.2890
Hunter-Lab	65.6188, 0.7891, -2.0296

Details

The YIQ color $176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $183.6100, 0.9180, -5.6260$, and the grayscale version is $176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $231.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490$, and $123.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $161.9480, -2.2490, 13.2310$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $190.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790$.

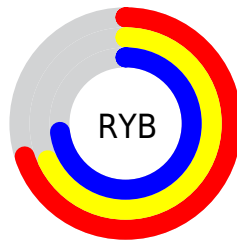
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (68%)

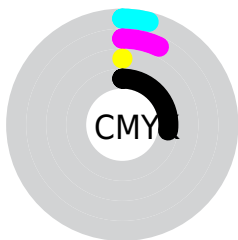
Blue (73%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (73%)

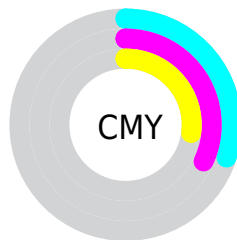


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260 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 176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

■ 176.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 149.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

■ 231.8030, -0.6430,
6.1490

■ 123.9770, -1.1930,
5.1030

■ 98.9770, -1.1930,
5.1030

■ 74.8630, -0.8720,
4.7920

■ 52.7490, -0.5510,
4.4810

■ 31.3360, -0.8260,
3.9580

■ 7.2160, -0.3680,

6.6720

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

176.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

176.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

161.9480, -2.2490,
13.2310

190.8320, 0.4130,
-1.9790

148.3920, -3.2590,
20.5250

204.3880, 1.4230,
-9.2730

133.9500, -4.5900,
28.1300

218.8300, 2.7540,
-16.8780

119.5080, -5.9210,
35.7350

233.2720, 4.0850,
-24.4830

105.9520, -6.9310,
43.0290

240.3710, 8.1200,
-26.0240

■ 91.5100, -8.2620,
50.6340

■ 243.6600, 14.6760,
-23.6920

■ 77.0680, -9.5930,
58.2390

■ 246.9490, 21.2320,
-21.3600

■ 62.9250, -10.3280,
66.0560

■ 247.2480, 21.8280,
-21.1480

■ 49.0700, -11.9340,
73.1380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175.2150, -7.7950, 3.6050



176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



176.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020

Triad

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



176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



175.9320, 11.8750, -0.4530



173.3790, -11.5530, -5.3850

Complementary

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



176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



183.6100, 0.9180, -5.6260

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.



173.3750, -5.7300, -6.2900



176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



174.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940

Square

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



176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



176.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960



174.3110, 0.3220, -5.8380



173.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970

Rectangle

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



176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



177.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830



174.3110, 0.3220, -5.8380



173.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060

Sweetspot

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



176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



238.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



179.2920, -6.6940, 0.1700



120.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



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.



176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



225.4980, -1.1020, 8.9620



178.4830, 3.2540, 7.1100



87.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



38.3440, -10.1900, 63.5540



7.4210, -2.2030, 12.3970

Inverse Universe

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



178.0980, 5.7760, 5.4560



228.0600, 8.9390, 8.7070



181.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100



88.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



57.5020, 65.2780, 61.4860



11.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

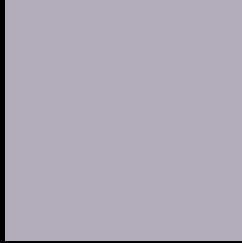
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

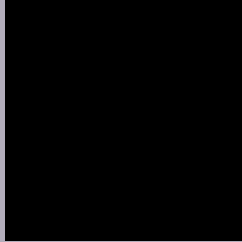
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.3900, -0.9180,

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

176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260

Protanopia

175.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660

Deuteranopia

177.1350, 4.3540, 9.2020



Tritanopia

176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260

Trichromacy



Original Color

176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260

Protanomaly

176.1940, -3.3020, 4.7780

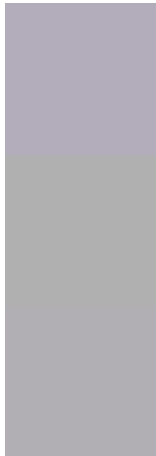
Deuteranomaly

176.8250, 2.2910, 8.0430

Tritanomaly

176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260

Monochromacy



Original Color

176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260

Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

176.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260 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(179, 173, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 173, 187)  
}
```

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(179, 173, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 173, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260 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(179, 173, 187) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 173, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 173, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 173, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 173, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 173,  
187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 173, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
173, 187) }
```

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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