

# Converting Colors

YIQ(176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(176.7450, 31.6350,  
4.8750)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D2A596
RGB	210, 165, 150
RGB Percent	82%, 65%, 59%
CMY	0.1764, 0.3530, 0.4116
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.29, 0.18
HSL	15°, 40%, 71%
HSV	15°, 29%, 82%
XYZ	45.5450, 42.8119, 34.7320
YIQ	176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

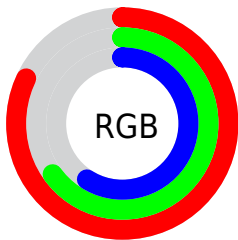
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	210, 170, 150
Decimal	13804950
CIE Lab	71.43, 14.42, 14.08
CIE LCh	71, 20.159, 44.315
Yxy	42.8119, 0.3700, 0.3478
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291995030 (0xFFD2A596)
YUV	176.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646
Hunter-Lab	65.4308, 9.7463, 14.3292

# Details

The YIQ color **176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **183.2550, -31.6350, -4.8750**, and the grayscale version is **177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228.6410, 25.9960, 2.4440**, and **123.6630, 28.9300, 4.3380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164.9590, 42.7760, 6.7120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188.5310, 20.4940, 3.0380**.

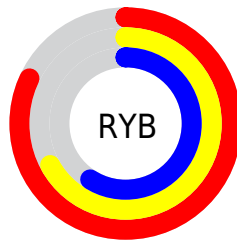
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (65%)

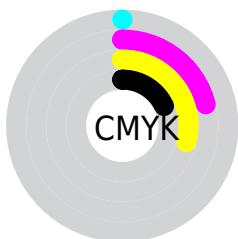
Blue (59%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (59%)

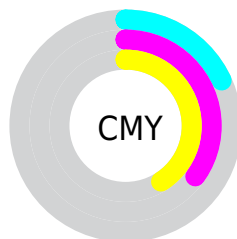


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750 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 176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 176.7450, 31.6350,  
4.8750

 176.7450, 31.6350,  
4.8750


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 150.1470, 30.4430,  
4.4510


 228.6410, 25.9960,  
2.4440


 123.6630, 28.9300,  
4.3380

 248.8560, 9.0330,  
-4.0150

 98.4780, 28.0130,  
4.4370

 74.6950, 25.9040,  
4.1120

 51.7980, 24.1160,  
3.4760

 29.6730, 22.9700,  
2.2180

 9.2690, 18.4760,

6.5720

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

176.7450, 31.6350,  
4.8750

176.7450, 31.6350,  
4.8750

164.9590, 42.7760,  
6.7120

188.5310, 20.4940,  
3.0380

153.1730, 53.9170,  
8.5490

200.3170, 9.3530,  
1.2010

141.9740, 64.7830,  
9.8630

211.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

130.1880, 75.9240,  
11.7000

223.3020,  
-12.6540, -1.9500

118.4020, 87.0650,  
13.5370

235.0880,  
-23.7950, -3.7870

■ 106.6160, 98.2060,  
15.3740

■ 241.5450,  
-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 95.4170, 109.0720,  
16.6880

■ 93.3140, 110.8600,  
17.3240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



177.8190, 28.7910, 12.3670



176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750



174.9520, 26.3180, -3.3940

# Triad

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



176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750



168.8520, -20.6750, -16.2830



175.4130, -16.9200, 9.2880

# Complementary

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



176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750



183.2550, -31.6350, -4.8750

# 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.



171.4710, -32.0030, 1.7970



176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750



167.7180, -34.7970, -13.6530

# Square

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



176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750



171.2470, -2.7940, -15.4500



168.7810, -39.1080, -7.1080



177.4540, 2.1980, 15.2380



# Rectangle

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



176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750



174.0710, 18.4330, -9.1750



168.7810, -39.1080, -7.1080



174.3090, -22.5590, 6.8570

# Sweetspot

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



176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750



242.3990, 12.0580, 1.7380



173.1840, 20.9940, 27.0260



119.8330, 7.8400, 1.0880



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.



176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750



206.9270, 45.8020, 6.9380



193.7680, 23.6600, -10.2920



99.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630



74.8860, 88.5780, 13.6500



18.1290, 21.6860, 3.4620

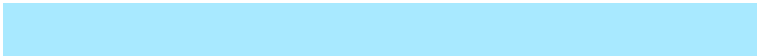


# Inverse Universe

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



183.2550, -31.6350, -4.8750



216.0730, -45.8020, -6.9380



166.2320, -23.6600, 10.2920



99.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



93.1140, -88.5780, -13.6500



22.8710, -21.6860, -3.4620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750 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 176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

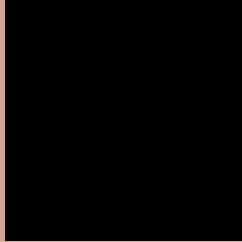
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.7450, 31.6350,

4.8750.

# 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

176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750

### Protanopia

175.1120, 11.1880, -4.5240

### Deuteranopia

176.2880, 25.4920, 0.5640



## Tritanopia

178.0300, 26.8190, 15.0670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750

## Protanomaly

175.5260, 18.8900, -0.9340

## Deuteranomaly

176.5980, 27.5550, 1.7230

## Tritanomaly

177.2920, 28.8370, 11.5330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750

## Achromatopsia

177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

177.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750 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(210, 165, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 165, 150)  
}
```

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(210, 165, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 165, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750 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(210, 165, 150) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 165, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 165, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 165, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 165, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 165,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 165, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
165, 150) }
```

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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