

# Converting Colors

YIQ(176.7550, -35.0780,  
18.9860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(176.7550, -35.0780,  
18.9860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9BAEF8
RGB	155, 174, 248
RGB Percent	61%, 68%, 97%
CMY	0.3921, 0.3176, 0.0276
CMYK	0.37, 0.30, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	228°, 87%, 79%
HSV	228°, 37%, 97%
XYZ	45.5907, 44.0181, 94.8596
YIQ	176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

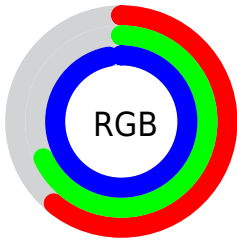
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	155, 171, 248
Decimal	10202872
CIE Lab	72.24, 11.05, -38.88
CIE LCh	72, 40.417, 285.865
Yxy	44.0181, 0.2471, 0.2386
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288392952 (0xFF9BAEF8)
YUV	176.7550, 35.1238, -19.0791
Hunter-Lab	66.3461, 6.5533, -38.3288

# Details

The YIQ color  $176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $226.2450, 35.0780, -18.9860$ , and the grayscale version is  $176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $226.8810, -18.4780, 4.4820$ , and  $123.2880, -35.2610, 16.7950$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $157.5400, -44.4780, 24.1460$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $195.9700, -25.6780, 13.8260$ .

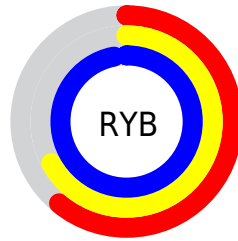
# Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (68%)

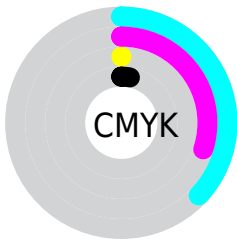
Blue (97%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (97%)

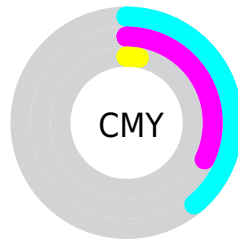


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860 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 176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 176.7550,  
-35.0780, 18.9860

■ 176.7550,  
-35.0780, 18.9860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 149.8150,  
-35.3070, 17.6290

■ 226.8810,  
-18.4780, 4.4820

■ 123.2880,  
-35.2610, 16.7950

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

■ 97.1630, -36.4070,  
15.5370

■ 72.2120, -38.1030,  
13.2330

■ 43.6020, -48.1890,  
8.7950

■ 28.1150, -36.4520,  
10.8440

■ 10.7040, -21.8730,

16.4550

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,  
10.8710

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,  
5.0750

■ 176.7550,  
-35.0780, 18.9860

■ 176.7550,  
-35.0780, 18.9860

■ 157.5400,  
-44.4780, 24.1460

■ 195.9700,  
-25.6780, 13.8260

■ 138.9120,  
-54.1530, 28.7830

■ 214.5980,  
-16.0030, 9.1890

■ 119.9960,  
-62.9570, 34.1550

■ 233.5140, -7.1990,  
3.8170

■ 100.7810,  
-72.3570, 39.3150

■ 252.7290, 2.2010,  
-1.3430

■ 81.5660, -81.7570,  
44.4750

■ 254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

■ 62.9380, -91.4320,  
49.1120

■ 58.2090, -93.6330,  
50.4550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



164.0650, -77.7140, -1.2820



176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860



181.6200, 5.2670, 31.2110

# Triad

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



176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860



177.9950, 60.2900, 8.6900



160.5720, -49.7860, -33.8660

# Complementary

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



176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860



226.2450, 35.0780, -18.9860

# 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.



167.5260, -8.6140, -31.1260



176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860



175.7570, 48.5560, -9.9400

# Square

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



176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860



180.0400, 56.3900, 24.3100



172.6350, 24.9920, -23.4240



145.4580, -102.1910, -36.7750



# Rectangle

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



176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860



182.2930, 28.2370, 33.4290



172.6350, 24.9920, -23.4240



163.1130, -35.2520, -32.9480

# Sweetspot

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



176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860



233.7140, -10.6380, 5.5700



217.9130, -49.0080, -25.9360



114.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180



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.



176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860



167.1980, -43.5150, 23.2130



173.3760, -14.3570, 34.4350



115.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740



44.4390, -71.3940, 38.3820



14.5850, -23.1560, 12.1720



# Inverse Universe

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



184.9730, 49.3290, 25.6250



177.1210, 60.8360, 31.8440



229.6240, 14.3570, -34.4350



116.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



60.9570, 100.1250, 52.1970



19.7210, 32.1830, 16.9750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

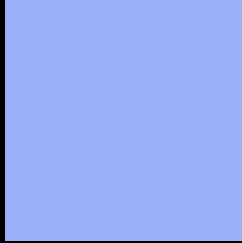
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860 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 176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.7550, -35.0780,



# 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

176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860

### Protanopia

176.4560, -35.6740, 18.7740

### Deuteranopia

176.4450, -37.1410, 17.8270



## Tritanopia

173.3370, -28.9300, -4.3380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860

## Protanomaly

176.4560, -35.6740, 18.7740

## Deuteranomaly

176.7440, -36.5450, 18.0390

## Tritanomaly

174.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860

## Achromatopsia

177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

176.9850, -12.8390, 6.9130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860 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(155, 174, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 174, 248)  
}
```

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(155, 174, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 174, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860 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".

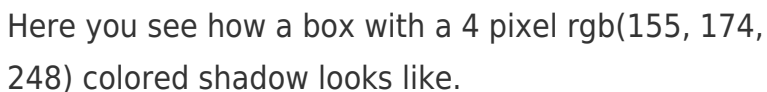
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(155, 174, 248) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 174, 248) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 174, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 174, 248); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 174, 248); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 174, 248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 174, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
174, 248) }
```

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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