

# Converting Colors

YIQ(176.8430, -16.4560,  
-21.1600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(176.8430, -16.4560,  
-21.1600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94C39F
RGB	148, 195, 159
RGB Percent	58%, 76%, 62%
CMY	0.4197, 0.2352, 0.3765
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.18, 0.24
HSL	134°, 28%, 67%
HSV	134°, 24%, 76%
XYZ	37.9832, 47.8346, 40.0276
YIQ	176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

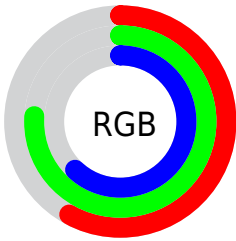
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	148, 186, 195
Decimal	9749407
CIELab	74.72, -22.75, 13.14
CIElCh	75, 26.272, 149.984
Yxy	47.8346, 0.3018, 0.3801
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287939487 (0xFF94C39F)
YUV	176.8430, -8.7966, -25.2953
Hunter-Lab	69.1626, -23.0045, 14.0999

# Details

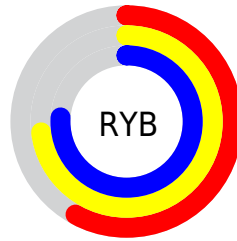
The YIQ color **176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **166.1570, 16.4560, 21.1600**, and the grayscale version is **177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233.0170, -17.0060, -22.2060**, and **123.7830, -16.2270, -19.8030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169.1530, -23.5610, -30.0650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670**.

# Distribution



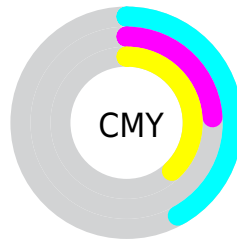
- Red (58%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600 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 176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 176.8430,  
-16.4560, -21.1600

■ 176.8430,  
-16.4560, -21.1600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 150.2560,  
-16.1810, -20.6370

■ 233.0170,  
-17.0060, -22.2060

■ 123.7830,  
-16.2270, -19.8030

■ 246.3420,  
-10.1310, -9.1310

■ 98.1960, -15.9520,  
-19.2800

■ 74.3100, -16.2730,  
-18.9690

■ 50.5380, -16.9150,  
-18.3470

■ 27.7660, -17.5570,  
-17.7250

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,

-13.0750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 176.8430,  
-16.4560, -21.1600

■ 176.8430,  
-16.4560, -21.1600

■ 169.1530,  
-23.5610, -30.0650

■ 184.2340, -9.9470,  
-12.4670

■ 161.7620,  
-30.0700, -38.7580

■ 191.9240, -2.8420,  
-3.5620

■ 154.0720,  
-37.1750, -47.6630

■ 199.3150, 3.6670,  
5.1310

■ 146.6810,  
-43.6840, -56.3560

■ 207.0050, 10.7720,  
14.0360

■ 138.9910,  
-50.7890, -65.2610

■ 214.3960, 17.2810,  
22.7290

■ 131.6000,  
-57.2980, -73.9540

■ 219.0960, 18.4260,  
29.5140

■ 123.9100,  
-64.4030, -82.8590

■ 219.7800, 16.5000,  
31.3800

■ 119.7090,  
-68.3910, -87.6790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



180.3420, 7.0640, -17.8960



176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



173.5770, -39.0140, -19.8300

# Triad

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



176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



181.6760, -33.8380, 7.5220



186.3380, 40.3910, 11.3910

# Complementary

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



176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



166.1570, 16.4560, 21.1600

# 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.



187.6010, 32.6410, 19.6890



176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



186.4620, -9.4480, 17.0480

# Square

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



176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



176.3160, -50.8000, -4.4640



187.7870, 14.6220, 21.3580



184.8180, 38.5590, 0.5350



# Rectangle

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



176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



172.4110, -50.1100, -16.9740



187.7870, 14.6220, 21.3580



186.8480, 39.0150, 14.3030

# Sweetspot

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



176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



245.4350, -5.9590, -7.6470



186.3530, 8.5310, -16.9490



123.7990, -3.9880, -4.8200



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

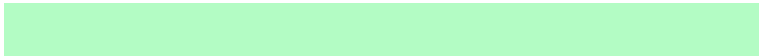


# Same Dimension

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



176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



223.7890, -25.5320, -32.8920



179.4650, -23.8390, -14.0070



93.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080



98.8390, -56.4730, -72.3850



20.2830, -11.6430, -14.7710



# Inverse Universe

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



166.1570, 16.4560, 21.1600



207.2110, 25.5320, 32.8920



163.5350, 23.8390, 14.0070



90.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



62.1610, 56.4730, 72.3850



12.7170, 11.6430, 14.7710



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

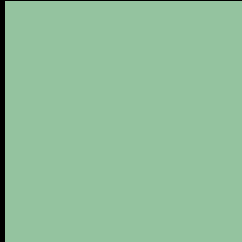
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600 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 176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600.

-21.1600.

# 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

176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600

### Protanopia

182.5700, 15.5900, -7.2100

### Deuteranopia

184.6730, 22.9700, 2.2180



## Tritanopia

180.8430, -24.4830, -2.3310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600

## Protanomaly

180.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720

## Deuteranomaly

182.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180

## Tritanomaly

179.2960, -21.6850, -8.9890

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600

## Achromatopsia

177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

177.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600 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(148, 195, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 195, 159)  
}
```

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(148, 195, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 195, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600 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(148, 195, 159) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 195, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 195, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 195, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 195, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 195,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 195, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
195, 159) }
```

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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