

Converting Colors

YIQ(176.8500, -17.1930,
-2.2890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(176.8500, -17.1930,
-2.2890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FB7C0
RGB	159, 183, 192
RGB Percent	62%, 72%, 75%
CMY	0.3765, 0.2823, 0.2471
CMYK	0.17, 0.05, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	196°, 21%, 69%
HSV	196°, 17%, 75%
XYZ	40.7433, 45.0457, 56.4053
YIQ	176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

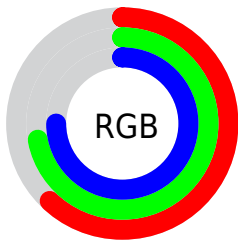
Format	Color
R_YB	159, 173, 192
Decimal	10467264
CIE _{Lab}	72.92, -6.28, -7.31
CIE _{LCh}	73, 9.641, 229.331
Yxy	45.0457, 0.2865, 0.3168
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288657344 (0xFF9FB7C0)
YUV	176.8500, 7.4690, -15.6544
Hunter-Lab	67.1161, -9.0932, -2.8469

Details

The YIQ color **176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **174.1500, 17.1930, 2.2890**, and the grayscale version is **177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232.5510, -17.7890, -2.5010**, and **124.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.2340, -27.1420, -3.7020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760**.

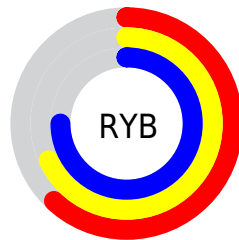
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (72%)

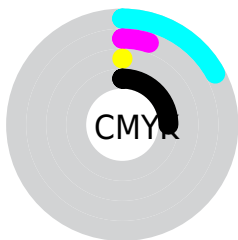
Blue (75%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (75%)

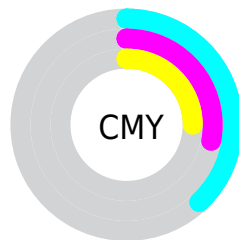


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890 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 176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176.8500,
-17.1930, -2.2890

■ 176.8500,
-17.1930, -2.2890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 150.1490,
-16.5970, -2.0770

■ 232.5510,
-17.7890, -2.5010

■ 124.1490,
-16.5970, -2.0770

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 99.0350, -16.2760,
-2.3880

■ 75.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 52.2200, -15.3590,
-2.4870

■ 30.2200, -15.3590,
-2.4870

■ 11.4270, -11.5080,

-0.6920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 176.8500,
-17.1930, -2.2890

■ 176.8500,
-17.1930, -2.2890

■ 168.2340,
-27.1420, -3.7020

■ 185.4660, -7.2440,
-0.8760

■ 159.6180,
-37.0910, -5.1150

■ 194.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 150.1160,
-47.3610, -6.2170

■ 203.5840, 12.9750,
1.6390

■ 141.5000,
-57.3100, -7.6300

■ 212.2000, 22.9240,
3.0520

■ 132.8840,
-67.2590, -9.0430

■ 220.8160, 32.8730,
4.4650

■ 124.2680,
-77.2080, -10.4560

■ 223.7510, 31.4980,
1.8500

■ 115.0650,
-86.8820, -11.3460

■ 227.2730, 29.8480,
-1.2880

■ 106.1500,
-97.4270, -12.9710

■ 230.2080, 28.4730,
-3.9030

■ 104.0680,
-100.1320, -13.5080

■ 233.1430, 27.0980,
-6.5180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175.9270, -16.0920, -5.7240



176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



178.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850

Triad

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



176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



180.6040, 10.2230, 7.4630



177.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980

Complementary

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



176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



174.1500, 17.1930, 2.2890

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.



179.1770, 12.5630, -1.9090



176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



180.4750, 14.9000, 5.3000

Square

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



176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



180.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



180.2530, 15.4050, 1.6530



177.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320

Rectangle

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



176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



179.1440, -9.0330, 4.0150



180.2530, 15.4050, 1.6530



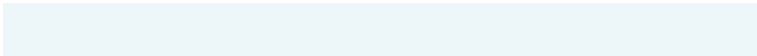
178.2580, 7.8410, -4.4390

Sweetspot

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



176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



244.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



179.3970, -11.9640, -14.4600



121.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



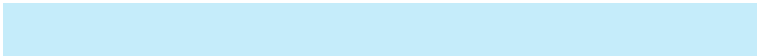
125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



225.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140



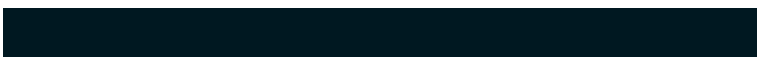
167.4580, -12.7930, 6.0790



92.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



87.0330, -83.8560, -11.1200



17.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890

Inverse Universe

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



171.6030, 11.9640, 14.4600



217.2930, 19.0690, 23.3650



183.5420, 12.7930, -6.0790



90.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



61.4770, 58.3990, 70.5190



12.6030, 11.9640, 14.4600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

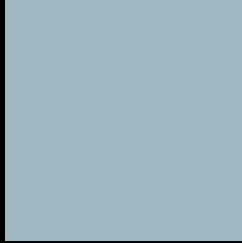
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

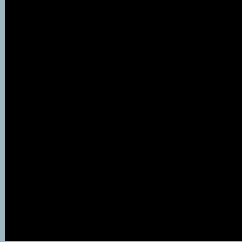
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.8500, -17.1930,

-2.2890.

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

176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890

Protanopia

179.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330

Deuteranopia

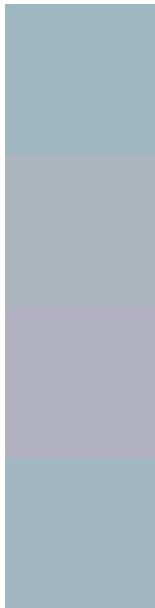
180.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000



Tritanopia

177.1320, -17.9270, 0.0010

Trichromacy



Original Color

176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890

Protanomaly

178.7480, -7.9780, 1.4140

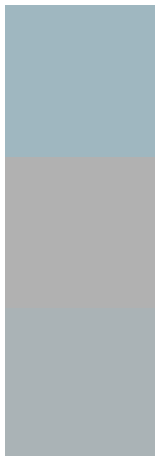
Deuteranomaly

179.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880

Tritanomaly

176.9040, -17.2850, -0.6210

Monochromacy



Original Color

176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890

Achromatopsia

177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

176.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890 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(159, 183, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 183, 192)  
}
```

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(159, 183, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 183, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890 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(159, 183, 192) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 183, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 183, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 183, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 183, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 183,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 183, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
183, 192) }
```

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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