

# Converting Colors

YIQ(177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(177.3790, -28.7480,  
3.3800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	98B7D7
RGB	152, 183, 215
RGB Percent	60%, 72%, 84%
CMY	0.4040, 0.2823, 0.1570
CMYK	0.29, 0.15, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	210°, 44%, 72%
HSV	210°, 29%, 84%
XYZ	42.1437, 45.4509, 70.8178
YIQ	177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

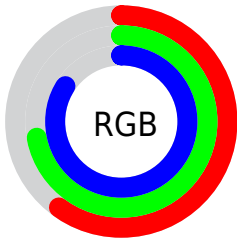
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	152, 173, 215
Decimal	10008535
CIELab	73.19, -3.16, -19.51
CIElCh	73, 19.765, 260.805
Yxy	45.4509, 0.2660, 0.2869
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288198615 (0xFF98B7D7)
YUV	177.3790, 18.5472, -22.2574
Hunter-Lab	67.4173, -6.3969, -15.0885

# Details

The YIQ color  $177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $189.6210, 28.7480, -3.3800$ , and the grayscale version is  $177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $231.2560, -24.2080, -1.8080$ , and  $124.1510, -28.1060, 2.7580$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $164.3440, -38.8350, 4.4690$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $190.1150, -19.2570, 2.0790$ .

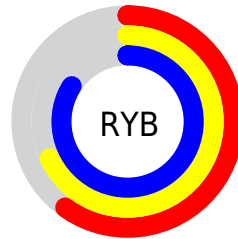
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (72%)

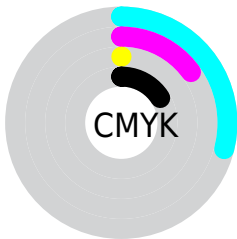
Blue (84%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (84%)

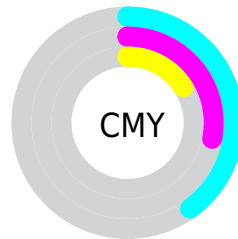


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800 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 177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 177.3790,  
-28.7480, 3.3800

■ 177.3790,  
-28.7480, 3.3800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 150.2650,  
-28.4270, 3.0690

■ 231.2560,  
-24.2080, -1.8080

■ 124.1510,  
-28.1060, 2.7580

■ 249.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 99.0370, -27.7850,  
2.4470

■ 74.6240, -28.0600,  
1.9240

■ 50.2000, -29.8020,  
0.4540

■ 28.6730, -29.7560,  
-0.3800

■ 13.2510, -16.6440,

4.2840

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 177.3790,  
-28.7480, 3.3800

■ 177.3790,  
-28.7480, 3.3800

■ 164.3440,  
-38.8350, 4.4690

■ 190.1150,  
-19.2570, 2.0790

■ 151.6080,  
-48.3260, 5.7700

■ 203.1500, -9.1700,  
0.9900

■ 138.5730,  
-58.4130, 6.8590

■ 215.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 125.8370,  
-67.9040, 8.1600

■ 228.9210, 10.4080,  
-1.4000

■ 113.1010,  
-77.3950, 9.4610

■ 240.4610, 17.5150,  
-3.5490

■ 100.6530,  
-87.7570, 10.0270

■ 246.3310, 14.7650,  
-8.7790

■ 87.9170, -97.2480,  
11.3280

■ 250.4400, 12.8400,  
-12.4400

■ 86.7320, -98.1650,  
11.4270

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



174.3190, -37.6870, -5.3270



177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800



180.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840

# Triad

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



177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800



182.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



175.3930, -6.1410, -15.3650

# Complementary

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



177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800



189.6210, 28.7480, -3.3800

# 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.



177.2980, 10.3640, -11.6200



177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800



181.3920, 31.1310, 2.9950

# Square

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



177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800



182.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610



179.8160, 23.7050, -5.5990



173.4110, -23.7470, -15.6750



# Rectangle

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



177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800



182.2580, -0.1860, 14.3900



179.8160, 23.7050, -5.5990



176.1440, -1.0060, -14.8140

# Sweetspot

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



177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800



241.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000



192.5150, -27.2760, -23.3080



118.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



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.



177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800



201.9740, -40.6690, 4.6670



159.1820, -20.2230, 19.5930



100.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



68.8020, -77.9910, 9.2490



17.2290, -19.5780, 2.3900



# Inverse Universe

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



174.3710, 27.5970, 22.9970



197.6270, 38.9200, 32.5520



207.8180, 20.2230, -19.5930



99.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



60.7050, 74.9520, 62.3760

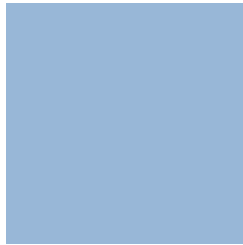


15.2510, 18.8870, 15.6470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

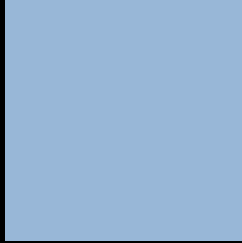
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800 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

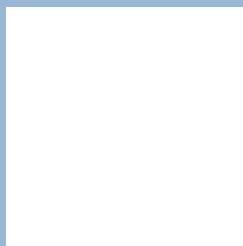
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.3790, -28.7480,

3.3800.

# 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

177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800

### Protanopia

180.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030

### Deuteranopia

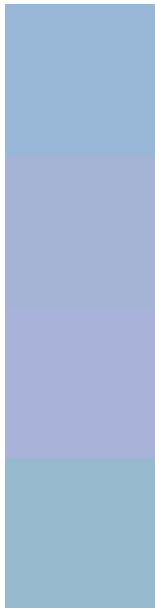
180.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980



## Tritanopia

176.5330, -26.5460, -3.4900

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800

## Protanomaly

179.1630, -19.2120, 6.7720

## Deuteranomaly

179.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100

## Tritanomaly

176.8150, -27.2800, -1.2000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800

## Achromatopsia

177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

177.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800 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(152, 183, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 183, 215)  
}
```

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(152, 183, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 183, 215) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800 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".

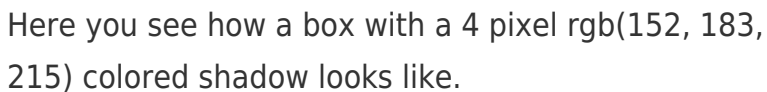
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(152, 183, 215) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 183, 215) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 183, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 183, 215); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 183, 215); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 183, 215) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 177.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 183, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
183, 215) }
```

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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