

# Converting Colors

YIQ(177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(177.5320, 18.7530,  
-3.9590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1AF96
RGB	193, 175, 150
RGB Percent	76%, 69%, 59%
CMY	0.2431, 0.3137, 0.4117
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.22, 0.24
HSL	35°, 26%, 67%
HSV	35°, 22%, 76%
XYZ	42.8295, 44.1981, 35.1380
YIQ	177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

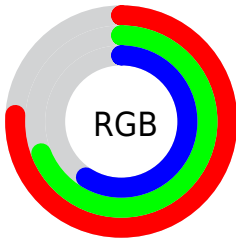
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	181, 193, 150
Decimal	12693398
CIELab	72.36, 2.46, 15.16
CIElCh	72, 15.361, 80.771
Yxy	44.1981, 0.3506, 0.3618
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290883478 (0xFFC1AF96)
YUV	177.5320, -13.5733, 13.5654
Hunter-Lab	66.4817, -1.3478, 15.2002

# Details

The YIQ color **177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **165.4680, -18.7530, 3.9590**, and the grayscale version is **178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233.0160, 20.2660, -3.8460**, and **125.0480, 17.2400, -4.0720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.6700, 27.0520, -5.6840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.3940, 10.4540, -2.2340**.

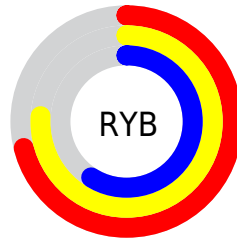
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (69%)

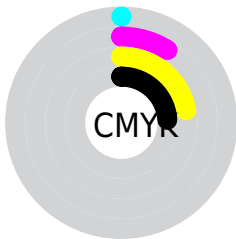
Blue (59%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (59%)

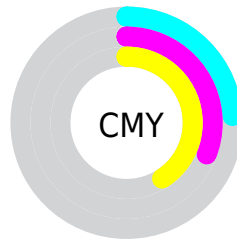


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (41%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590 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 177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 177.5320, 18.7530,  
-3.9590


 177.5320, 18.7530,  
-3.9590


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 150.6460, 18.4320,  
-3.6480


 233.0160, 20.2660,  
-3.8460


 125.0480, 17.2400,  
-4.0720

 252.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

 99.8630, 16.3230,  
-3.9730

 75.6780, 15.4060,  
-3.8740

 53.1940, 13.8930,  
-3.9870

 31.0800, 14.2140,  
-4.2980

 8.9040, 9.0780,

0.6780

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

177.5320, 18.7530,  
-3.9590

177.5320, 18.7530,  
-3.9590

170.6700, 27.0520,  
-5.6840

184.3940, 10.4540,  
-2.2340

163.6940, 35.6720,  
-7.7200

191.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

156.8320, 43.9710,  
-9.4450

198.2320, -6.4650,  
1.5270

149.9700, 52.2700,  
-11.1700

205.0940,  
-14.7640, 3.2520

143.1080, 60.5690,  
-12.8950

212.0700,  
-23.3840, 5.2880

■ 135.5450, 69.4640,  
-14.4080

■ 218.2650,  
-28.4270, 3.0690

■ 128.6830, 77.7630,  
-16.1330

■ 222.9610,  
-30.6270, -1.1150

■ 123.4510, 84.2280,  
-17.6600

■ 227.6570,  
-32.8270, -5.2990

■ 232.3530,  
-35.0270, -9.4830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



179.1570, 24.4830, 2.3310



177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590



176.0960, 8.1170, -9.4430

# Triad

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



177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590



172.6590, -27.1410, -9.2290



180.0150, 4.8120, 11.9160

# Complementary

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



177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590



165.4680, -18.7530, 3.9590

# 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.



178.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190



177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590



173.7500, -28.6550, -3.8150

# Square

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



177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590



172.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870



175.9730, -21.7330, 2.8990



180.0610, 16.3660, 11.7740



# Rectangle

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



177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590



174.5510, -0.5940, -11.2660



175.9730, -21.7330, 2.8990



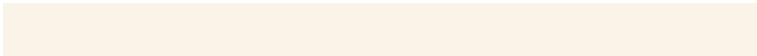
179.2640, -0.3230, 11.3650

# Sweetspot

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



177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590



243.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370



165.0230, 19.5290, 15.0250



121.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180



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.



177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590



225.8120, 29.5280, -6.5040



187.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090



93.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180



102.7300, 70.3810, -14.5070



21.0200, 14.4430, -2.9410



# Inverse Universe

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



165.4680, -18.7530, 3.9590



206.7750, -29.8030, 5.9810



155.7990, -12.0150, 14.0090



90.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180



57.6830, -70.1060, 15.0300



11.9800, -14.4430, 2.9410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590 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 177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

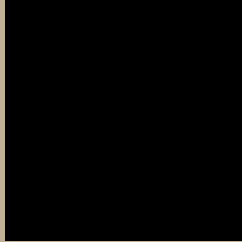
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.5320, 18.7530,

-3.9590.

# 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

177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590

### Protanopia

177.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660

### Deuteranopia

178.5870, 26.0880, 0.7760



## Tritanopia

179.6690, 11.5980, 10.0780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590

## Protanomaly

177.0370, 15.7730, -5.0190

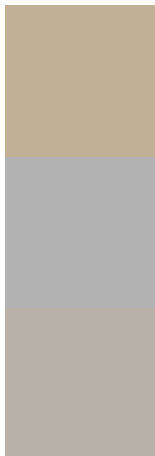
## Deuteranomaly

177.9780, 23.4290, -0.5950

## Tritanomaly

179.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590

## Achromatopsia

178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

177.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590 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(193, 175, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 175, 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(193, 175, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 175, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590 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(193, 175, 150) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 175, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 175, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 175, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 175, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 175,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 177.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 175, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
175, 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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