

# Converting Colors

YIQ(177.8550, -7.5620,  
-17.1460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(177.8550, -7.5620,  
-17.1460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A0BF9D
RGB	160, 191, 157
RGB Percent	63%, 75%, 62%
CMY	0.3726, 0.2509, 0.3843
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.18, 0.25
HSL	115°, 21%, 68%
HSV	115°, 18%, 75%
XYZ	39.2117, 47.1726, 38.9364
YIQ	177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

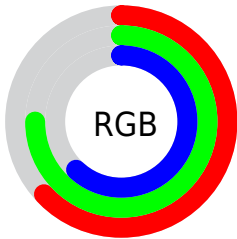
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	157, 191, 188
Decimal	10534813
CIELab	74.30, -17.01, 13.73
CIELCh	74, 21.859, 141.085
Yxy	47.1726, 0.3129, 0.3764
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288724893 (0xFFA0BF9D)
YUV	177.8550, -10.2815, -15.6588
Hunter-Lab	68.6823, -18.2859, 14.4658

# Details

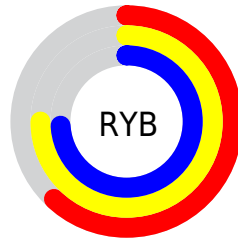
The YIQ color  $177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CC99$ . A complement of this color would be  $170.1450, 7.5620, 17.1460$ , and the grayscale version is  $178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $233.4420, -7.8370, -17.6690$ , and  $124.7950, -7.3330, -15.7890$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $170.6060, -11.5950, -26.6590$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $185.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330$ .

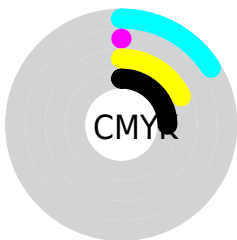
# Distribution



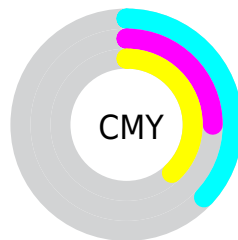
- Red (63%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460 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 177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 177.8550, -7.5620,  
-17.1460

■ 177.8550, -7.5620,  
-17.1460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 151.2680, -7.2870,  
-16.6230

■ 233.4420, -7.8370,  
-17.6690

■ 125.3820, -7.6080,  
-16.3120

■ 250.0010, -1.7410,  
-6.9970

■ 99.7950, -7.3330,  
-15.7890

■ 75.6210, -6.7830,  
-14.7430

■ 52.7350, -7.1040,  
-14.4320

■ 30.9630, -7.7460,  
-13.8100

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,

-12.0290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 177.8550, -7.5620,  
-17.1460

■ 177.8550, -7.5620,  
-17.1460

■ 170.6060,  
-11.5950, -26.6590

■ 185.1040, -3.5290,  
-7.6330

■ 163.0580,  
-16.2240, -36.3840

■ 192.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

■ 155.8090,  
-20.2570, -45.8970

■ 199.9010, 5.1330,  
11.6050

■ 148.2610,  
-24.8860, -55.6220

■ 207.4490, 9.7620,  
21.3300

■ 140.8980,  
-28.5980, -65.4460

■ 214.8120, 13.4740,  
31.1540

■ 133.3500,  
-33.2270, -75.1710

■ 217.4320, 17.6000,  
33.4720

■ 126.1010,  
-37.2600, -84.6840

■ 118.8520,  
-41.2930, -94.1970

■ 117.2000,  
-42.3930, -96.2890

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



180.4290, 11.3730, -13.3870



177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460



175.5030, -27.0020, -17.2580

# Triad

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



177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460



179.9380, -31.8200, 3.9880



185.7440, 33.3760, 11.8720

# Complementary

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



177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460



170.1450, 7.5620, 17.1460

# 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.



186.3440, 23.0590, 17.1310



177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460



183.9620, -14.0320, 12.0160

# Square

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



177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460



175.8670, -42.2260, -5.6660



185.9600, 6.6450, 17.2450



184.3600, 34.1570, 3.2210



# Rectangle

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



177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460



174.4080, -36.8600, -14.8120



185.9600, 6.6450, 17.2450



186.2430, 30.5330, 13.8370

# Sweetspot

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



177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460



242.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640



185.3630, 11.7390, -9.0050



121.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

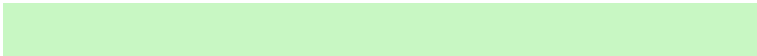


# Same Dimension

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



177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460



227.0190, -11.3200, -26.1360



178.5540, -13.8440, -13.4280



90.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



96.9320, -35.1060, -79.6660



19.0940, -6.7370, -15.5770



# Inverse Universe

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



170.1450, 7.5620, 17.1460



215.2800, 11.9160, 26.3480



169.4460, 13.8440, 13.4280



88.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



61.0680, 35.1060, 79.6660



11.9060, 6.7370, 15.5770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

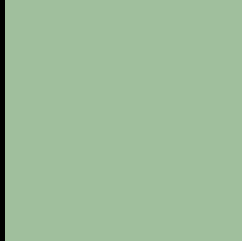
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

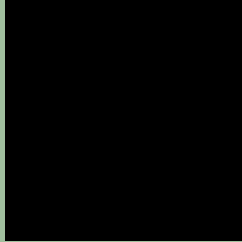
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460.

-17.1460.

# 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

177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460

### Protanopia

181.5700, 15.5900, -7.2100

### Deuteranopia

183.7440, 24.2080, 1.8080



## Tritanopia

181.3280, -15.5430, 0.8490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460

## Protanomaly

179.9710, 6.9710, -10.7010

## Deuteranomaly

181.4820, 13.0220, -4.7220

## Tritanomaly

179.7810, -12.7450, -5.8090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460

## Achromatopsia

178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

177.9300, -2.9790, -6.5870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460 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(160, 191, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 191, 157)  
}
```

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(160, 191, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 191, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460 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(160, 191, 157) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 191, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 191, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 191, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 191, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 191,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 177.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 191, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
191, 157) }
```

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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