

Converting Colors

YIQ(179.2460, -26.2750,
19.1410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410)
contains.

YIQ(179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(179.2460, -26.2750,
19.1410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6AEF1
RGB	166, 174, 241
RGB Percent	65%, 68%, 95%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3176, 0.0551
CMYK	0.31, 0.28, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	234°, 73%, 80%
HSV	234°, 31%, 94%
XYZ	46.7351, 44.7296, 89.3584
YIQ	179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

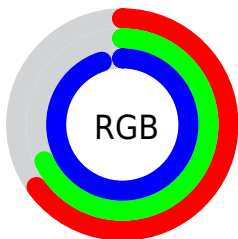
Format	Color
R _Y B	166, 173, 241
Decimal	10923761
CIE Lab	72.71, 12.26, -34.30
CIE LCh	73, 36.420, 289.668
Yxy	44.7296, 0.2585, 0.2474
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289113841 (0xFFA6AEF1)
YUV	179.2460, 30.4447, -11.6167
Hunter-Lab	66.8802, 7.6933, -32.4010

Details

The YIQ color $179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $9999CC$. A complement of this color would be $227.7540, 26.2750, -19.1410$, and the grayscale version is $179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $230.1700, -11.9220, 6.8140$, and $126.1920, -26.1830, 17.4730$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $159.1560, -34.5290, 25.5590$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $199.3360, -18.0210, 12.7230$.

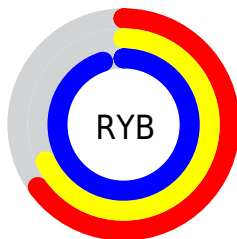
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (68%)

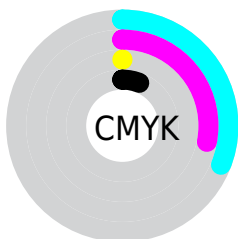
Blue (95%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (95%)

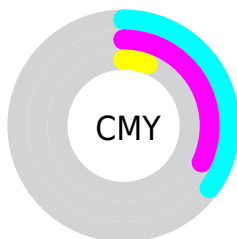


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410 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 179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 179.2460,
-26.2750, 19.1410

■ 179.2460,
-26.2750, 19.1410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 152.0180,
-25.6330, 18.5190

■ 230.1700,
-11.9220, 6.8140

■ 126.1920,
-26.1830, 17.4730

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 100.6650,
-26.1370, 16.6390

■ 75.4260, -26.9620,
15.0700

■ 51.5890, -28.9790,
13.0770

■ 26.8440, -34.2510,
9.5010

■ 9.5470, -19.9930,

15.4230

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 179.2460,
-26.2750, 19.1410

■ 179.2460,
-26.2750, 19.1410

■ 159.1560,
-34.5290, 25.5590

■ 199.3360,
-18.0210, 12.7230

■ 139.6530,
-43.0580, 31.4540

■ 218.8390, -9.4920,
6.8280

■ 119.5630,
-51.3120, 37.8720

■ 238.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 100.0600,
-59.8410, 43.7670

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 79.9700, -68.0950,
50.1850

■ 60.1680, -77.2200,
55.8680

■ 42.7360, -84.5110,
61.3530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170.0840, -61.5300, 2.7740



179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410



182.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240

Triad

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



179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410



179.4780, 54.3760, 5.7360



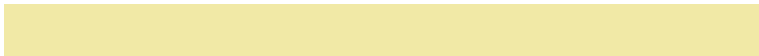
163.4630, -47.8610, -30.2050

Complementary

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



179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410



227.7540, 26.2750, -19.1410

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.



169.5520, -11.5030, -28.3270



179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410



176.9350, 42.1830, -10.0810

Square

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



179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410



181.3660, 52.3560, 20.3240



174.0520, 19.4440, -21.9960



155.7920, -82.3400, -27.5880

Rectangle

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



179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410



183.0710, 28.7420, 29.7820



174.0520, 19.4440, -21.9960



165.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350

Sweetspot

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



179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410



235.7960, -7.9330, 6.1070



217.5490, -41.8110, -18.6990



115.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



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.



179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410



177.5860, -32.9240, 24.0040



183.2210, -6.7910, 29.4730



109.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090



32.7160, -64.5640, 46.7640



9.9060, -19.6260, 14.2780

Inverse Universe

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



189.3370, 42.1320, 18.3880



190.2460, 52.8140, 23.0380



223.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730



111.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



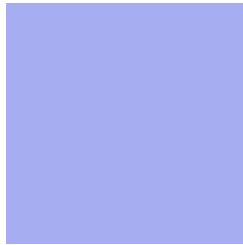
57.2960, 103.2440, 45.2280



17.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

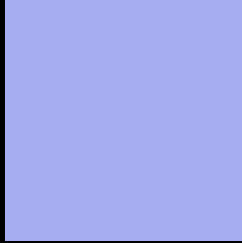
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

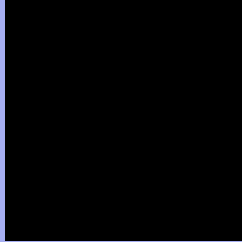
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.2460, -26.2750,

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

179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410

Protanopia

178.4410, -31.3180, 16.9220

Deuteranopia

178.6260, -30.4010, 16.8230



Tritanopia

176.2350, -19.7150, -0.6350

Trichromacy



Original Color

179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410

Protanomaly

178.7510, -29.2550, 18.0810

Deuteranomaly

178.6370, -28.9340, 17.7700

Tritanomaly

177.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460

Monochromacy



Original Color

179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410

Achromatopsia

179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

178.9530, -9.8130, 7.1390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410 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(166, 174, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 174, 241)  
}
```

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(166, 174, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 174, 241) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410 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(166, 174, 241) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 174, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 174, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 174, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 174, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 174,  
241) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 179.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 174, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
174, 241) }
```

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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