

# Converting Colors

YIQ(181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(181.5270, -9.2140,  
-9.2300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A7BEB0
RGB	167, 190, 176
RGB Percent	65%, 75%, 69%
CMY	0.3452, 0.2548, 0.3098
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.07, 0.25
HSL	143°, 15%, 70%
HSV	143°, 12%, 75%
XYZ	42.1843, 48.1791, 48.1470
YIQ	181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

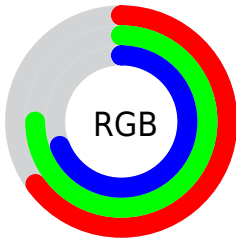
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	167, 184, 190
Decimal	10993328
CIE Lab	74.94, -10.58, 4.42
CIE LCh	75, 11.465, 157.328
Yxy	48.1791, 0.3046, 0.3478
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289183408 (0xFFA7BEB0)
YUV	181.5270, -2.7248, -12.7402
Hunter-Lab	69.4112, -12.9871, 7.4614

# Details

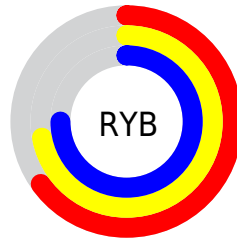
The YIQ color **181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **175.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300**, and the grayscale version is **182.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420**, and **128.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **174.4780, -16.6860, -16.9900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700**.

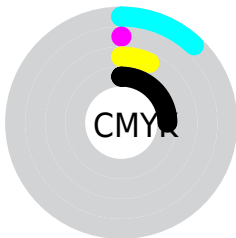
# Distribution



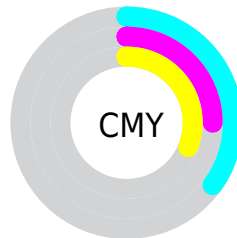
- Red (65%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300 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 181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 181.5270, -9.2140,  
-9.2300

■ 181.5270, -9.2140,  
-9.2300

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 154.8260, -8.6180,  
-9.0180

■ 237.2280, -9.8100,  
-9.4420

■ 128.9400, -8.9390,  
-8.7070

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 103.3530, -8.6640,  
-8.1840

■ 79.6520, -8.0680,  
-7.9720

■ 56.0650, -7.7930,  
-7.4490

■ 34.4780, -7.5180,  
-6.9260

■ 13.7120, -8.2970,

-9.3290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 181.5270, -9.2140,  
-9.2300

■ 181.5270, -9.2140,  
-9.2300

■ 174.4780,  
-16.6860, -16.9900

■ 188.5760, -1.7420,  
-1.4700

■ 167.5430,  
-24.4790, -24.4390

■ 195.5110, 6.0510,  
5.9790

■ 160.4940,  
-31.9510, -32.1990

■ 202.5600, 13.5230,  
13.7390

■ 153.5590,  
-39.7440, -39.6480

■ 209.4950, 21.3160,  
21.1880

■ 146.5100,  
-47.2160, -47.4080

■ 214.4510, 24.6160,  
27.4640

■ 139.5750,  
-55.0090, -54.8570

■ 215.7050, 21.0850,  
30.8850

■ 132.5260,  
-62.4810, -62.6170

■ 216.8450, 17.8750,  
33.9950

■ 125.4770,  
-69.9530, -70.3770

■ 119.9660,  
-76.0040, -76.3560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



182.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300



180.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280

# Triad

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



181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300



184.3010, -10.9130, 5.0470



185.9870, 19.2100, 4.2820

# Complementary

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



181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300



175.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300

# 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.



186.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150



181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300



185.9710, -1.0560, 8.1280

# Square

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



181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300



182.9470, -18.8440, 0.1000



186.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410



185.1560, 17.0560, -0.7360



# Rectangle

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



181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300



180.8880, -20.3560, -5.5400



186.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410



186.3290, 18.2470, 5.2150

# Sweetspot

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



181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300



243.3260, -4.0340, -3.9860



184.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610



122.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

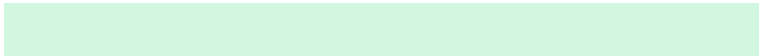


# Same Dimension

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



181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300



233.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860



182.7810, -12.7450, -5.8090



90.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



99.8140, -63.3520, -63.3520



19.5650, -12.3770, -12.4810



# Inverse Universe

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



175.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300



223.6850, 14.6690, 14.9970



174.2190, 12.7450, 5.8090



88.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



58.1860, 63.3520, 63.3520



11.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

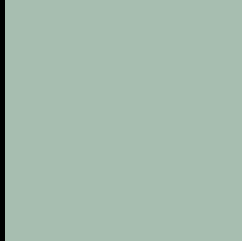
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

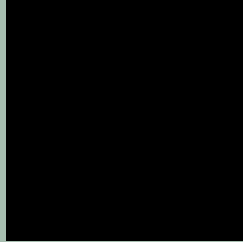
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 181.5270, -9.2140,

-9.2300.

# 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

181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300

### Protanopia

183.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370

### Deuteranopia

185.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120



## Tritanopia

183.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300

## Protanomaly

183.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910

## Deuteranomaly

184.1210, 6.9690, 0.3530

## Tritanomaly

182.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300

## Achromatopsia

182.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

182.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300 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(167, 190, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 190, 176)  
}
```

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(167, 190, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 190, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300 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".

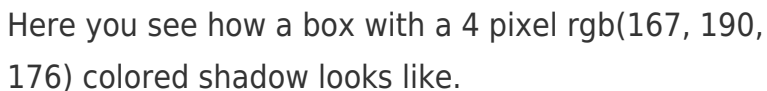
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 190, 176) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 190, 176) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 190, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 190, 176); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 190, 176); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 190, 176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 181.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 190, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
190, 176) }
```

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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