

# Converting Colors

YIQ(188.0400, -6.6450,  
-17.2450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(188.0400, -6.6450,  
-17.2450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABC9A6
RGB	171, 201, 166
RGB Percent	67%, 79%, 65%
CMY	0.3295, 0.2117, 0.3490
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.17, 0.21
HSL	111°, 24%, 72%
HSV	111°, 17%, 79%
XYZ	44.5619, 53.1876, 43.9940
YIQ	188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

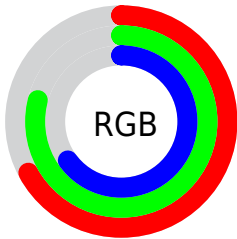
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	166, 201, 196
Decimal	11258278
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	77.99, -16.68, 14.19
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	78, 21.898, 139.619
Y <sub>xy</sub>	53.1876, 0.3144, 0.3752
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289448358 (0xFFABC9A6)
YUV	188.0400, -10.8657, -14.9441
Hunter-Lab	72.9298, -18.5592, 15.2849

# Details

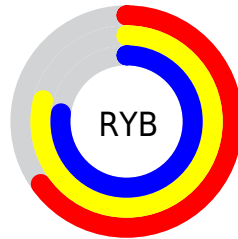
The YIQ color **188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **178.9600, 6.6450, 17.2450**, and the grayscale version is **188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242.7520, -5.7740, -16.5100**, and **134.5670, -6.6910, -16.4110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180.6770, -10.3570, -27.0690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195.4030, -2.9330, -7.4210**.

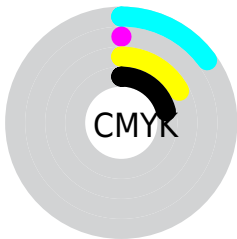
# Distribution



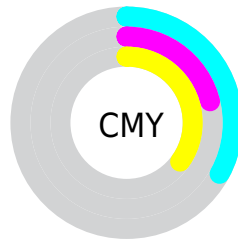
- Red (67%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (21%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450 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 188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 188.0400, -6.6450,  
-17.2450


 188.0400, -6.6450,  
-17.2450


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 161.1540, -6.9660,  
-16.9340


 242.7520, -5.7740,  
-16.5100


 134.5670, -6.6910,  
-16.4110

 254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

 108.9800, -6.4160,  
-15.8880

 84.5070, -6.4620,  
-15.0540

 61.0340, -6.5080,  
-14.2200

 39.1480, -6.8290,  
-13.9090

 17.3220, -7.3790,

-14.9550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 188.0400, -6.6450,  
-17.2450

■ 188.0400, -6.6450,  
-17.2450

■ 180.6770,  
-10.3570, -27.0690

■ 195.4030, -2.9330,  
-7.4210

■ 173.0150,  
-14.6650, -37.1050

■ 202.7660, 0.7790,  
2.4030

■ 165.6520,  
-18.3770, -46.9290

■ 210.4280, 5.0870,  
12.4390

■ 158.2890,  
-22.0890, -56.7530

■ 217.7910, 8.7990,  
22.2630

■ 150.8120,  
-25.4800, -66.8880

■ 223.3020, 14.8500,  
28.2420

■ 143.4490,  
-29.1920, -76.7120

■ 135.7870,  
-33.5000, -86.7480

■ 128.4240,  
-37.2120, -96.5720

■ 126.6580,  
-37.9910, -98.9750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



190.6140, 12.2900, -13.4860



188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



185.6880, -26.0850, -17.3570

# Triad

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



188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



189.9270, -33.2870, 3.0410



195.8580, 33.0550, 12.1830

# Complementary

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



188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



178.9600, 6.6450, 17.2450

# 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.



196.4580, 22.7380, 17.4420



188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



193.7770, -14.9490, 12.1150

# Square

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



188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



186.1550, -43.0970, -6.4010



195.7750, 5.7280, 17.3440



194.7730, 34.4320, 3.7440



# Rectangle

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



188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



184.8810, -36.8140, -15.6460



195.7750, 5.7280, 17.3440



196.0690, 31.0830, 14.8830

# Sweetspot

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



188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



250.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750



194.0750, 12.6100, -8.2700



124.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

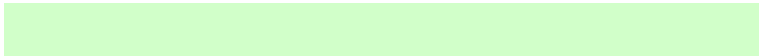


# Same Dimension

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



188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



235.0900, -10.0820, -26.5460



187.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730



95.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



102.5580, -31.1170, -80.3730



22.6270, -6.9200, -17.7680



# Inverse Universe

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



178.9600, 6.6450, 17.2450



220.9100, 10.0820, 26.5460



179.0870, 13.4770, 14.5730



93.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



60.4420, 31.1170, 80.3730



13.3730, 6.9200, 17.7680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450 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 188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450 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 188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450.

-17.2450.

# 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

188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450

### Protanopia

191.8690, 16.1860, -6.9980

### Deuteranopia

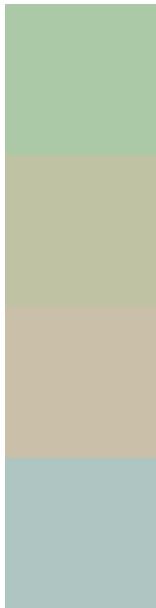
193.3420, 25.4000, 2.2320



## Tritanopia

191.6270, -14.9470, 1.0610

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450

## Protanomaly

190.1560, 7.8880, -10.8000

## Deuteranomaly

191.6670, 13.9390, -4.8210

## Tritanomaly

190.0800, -12.1490, -5.5970

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450

## Achromatopsia

188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

188.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450 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(171, 201, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 201, 166)  
}
```

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(171, 201, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 201, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450 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(171, 201, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 201, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 201, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 201, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 201, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 201,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 188.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 201, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
201, 166) }
```

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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