

Converting Colors

YIQ(159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(159.7860, -1.9730,
8.2270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A39BB0
RGB	163, 155, 176
RGB Percent	64%, 61%, 69%
CMY	0.3607, 0.3922, 0.3098
CMYK	0.07, 0.12, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	263°, 12%, 65%
HSV	263°, 12%, 69%
XYZ	34.6626, 34.3633, 45.8770
YIQ	159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

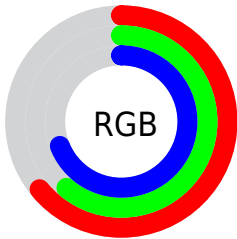
Format	Color
RYB	163, 155, 176
Decimal	10722224
CIELab	65.25, 7.01, -9.85
CIELCh	65, 12.091, 305.443
Yxy	34.3633, 0.3017, 0.2991
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288912304 (0xFFA39BB0)
YUV	159.7860, 7.9935, 2.8187
Hunter-Lab	58.6202, 2.9630, -5.3670

Details

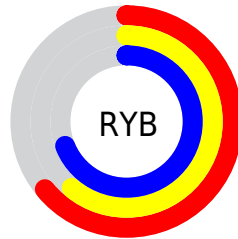
The YIQ color $159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $171.2140, 1.9730, -8.2270$, and the grayscale version is $160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $214.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610$, and $108.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $145.9310, -3.5790, 15.3090$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $173.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450$.

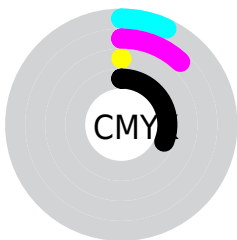
Distribution



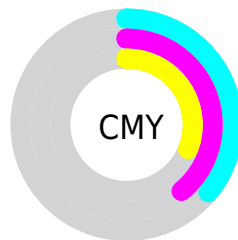
- Red (64%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270 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 159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 159.7860, -1.9730,
8.2270

■ 159.7860, -1.9730,
8.2270

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 133.6720, -1.6520,
7.9160

■ 214.3130, -2.0190,
9.0610

■ 108.2590, -1.9270,
7.3930

■ 242.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

■ 84.2590, -1.9270,
7.3930

■ 60.8460, -2.2020,
6.8700

■ 38.7320, -1.8810,
6.5590

■ 18.0310, -1.2850,
6.7710

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,

1.2440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.7860, -1.9730,
8.2270

■ 159.7860, -1.9730,
8.2270

■ 145.9310, -3.5790,
15.3090

■ 173.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 132.6630, -5.4600,
21.8680

■ 186.9090, 1.5140,
-5.4140

■ 118.8080, -7.0660,
28.9500

■ 200.7640, 3.1200,
-12.4960

■ 105.5400, -8.9470,
35.5090

■ 214.0320, 5.0010,
-19.0550

■ 91.9840, -9.9570,
42.8030

■ 227.5880, 6.0110,
-26.3490

■ 78.1290, -11.5630,
49.8850

■ 237.9210, 9.2670,
-30.2930

■ 64.8610, -13.4440,
56.4440

■ 241.2100, 15.8230,
-27.9610

■ 51.0060, -15.0500,
63.5260

■ 244.4990, 22.3790,
-25.6290

■ 40.0970, -16.5640,
68.9400

■ 245.9940, 25.3590,
-24.5690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158.4040, -12.7010, 4.4110



159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270



160.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400

Triad

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



159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270



159.1560, 17.0560, -0.7360



154.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390

Complementary

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



159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270



171.2140, 1.9730, -8.2270

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.



155.4130, -8.8930, -9.5410



159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270



157.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470

Square

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



159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270



159.9870, 19.2100, 4.2820



156.9150, 1.3770, -8.4390



154.8170, -21.5940, -5.1300

Rectangle

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



159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270



160.3980, 13.7990, 8.7350



156.9150, 1.3770, -8.4390



155.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590

Sweetspot

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



159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270



222.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580



165.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680



110.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270



204.6490, -2.8450, 13.0190



162.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470



82.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



34.7840, -14.5450, 59.8790



5.9540, -2.3860, 10.2060

Inverse Universe

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



162.7610, 8.3430, 8.4950



209.1470, 13.2480, 13.2160



168.2240, -3.9870, -10.3470



83.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



56.5770, 60.6930, 61.9810



9.5980, 10.3600, 10.4880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270 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 159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270 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 159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.7860, -1.9730,

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

159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270

Protanopia

158.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080

Deuteranopia

160.0960, 0.0900, 9.3860



Tritanopia

159.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Trichromacy



Original Color

159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270

Protanomaly

159.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670

Deuteranomaly

159.7970, -0.5060, 9.1740

Tritanomaly

159.6180, -1.5600, 6.2480

Monochromacy



Original Color

159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270

Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

159.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270 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(163, 155, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 155, 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(163, 155, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 155, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270 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(163, 155, 176) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 155, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 155, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 155, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 155, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 155,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 159.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 155, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
155, 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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