

Converting Colors

YIQ(160.0600, 16.9660,
-10.1220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(160.0600, 16.9660,
-10.1220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAA27C
RGB	170, 162, 124
RGB Percent	67%, 64%, 49%
CMY	0.3333, 0.3647, 0.5136
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.27, 0.33
HSL	50°, 21%, 58%
HSV	50°, 27%, 67%
XYZ	33.1367, 35.8412, 24.2485
YIQ	160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

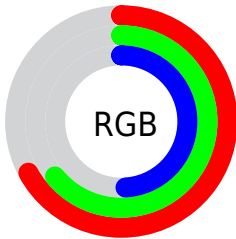
Format	Color
RYB	134, 170, 124
Decimal	11182716
CIELab	66.40, -3.26, 20.84
CIELCh	66, 21.091, 98.890
Yxy	35.8412, 0.3554, 0.3845
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289372796 (0xFFAAA27C)
YUV	160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174
Hunter-Lab	59.8675, -5.9684, 17.8927

Details

The YIQ color **160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **133.9400, -16.9660, 10.1220**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.1310, 18.2040, -10.5320**, and **108.6900, 15.1320, -9.9240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.3610, 23.2480, -13.8400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.7590, 10.6840, -6.4040**.

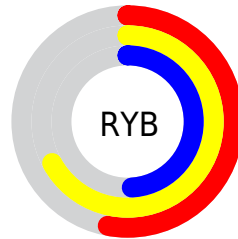
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (64%)

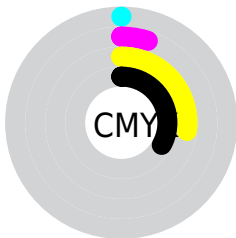
Blue (49%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (49%)

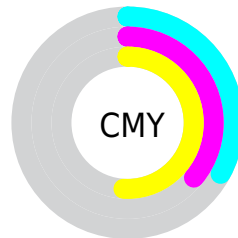


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220 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 160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160.0600, 16.9660,
-10.1220

■ 160.0600, 16.9660,
-10.1220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 133.8750, 16.0490,
-10.0230

■ 215.1310, 18.2040,
-10.5320

■ 108.6900, 15.1320,
-9.9240

■ 243.3160, 19.1210,
-10.6310

■ 83.9180, 14.4900,
-9.3020

■ 252.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

■ 60.7330, 13.5730,
-9.2030

■ 38.3200, 13.2980,
-9.7260

■ 19.2040, 7.9330,
-6.1070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 160.0600, 16.9660,
-10.1220

■ 160.0600, 16.9660,
-10.1220

■ 156.3610, 23.2480,
-13.8400

■ 163.7590, 10.6840,
-6.4040

■ 152.6620, 29.5300,
-17.5580

■ 167.4580, 4.4020,
-2.6860

■ 148.9630, 35.8120,
-21.2760

■ 171.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 145.2640, 42.0940,
-24.9940

■ 174.8560, -8.1620,
4.7500

■ 141.5650, 48.3760,
-28.7120

■ 178.5550,
-14.4440, 8.4680

■ 137.8660, 54.6580,
-32.4300

■ 182.2540,
-20.7260, 12.1860

■ 134.1670, 60.9400,
-36.1480

■ 185.9530,
-27.0080, 15.9040

■ 133.0100, 62.8200,
-37.1800

■ 189.0820,
-31.6850, 18.0670

■ 190.8430,
-32.5100, 16.4980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162.2620, 28.3810, -2.2350



160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220



158.2150, 0.2320, -15.2240

Triad

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



160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220



154.0580, -41.4460, -8.7900



165.2230, 16.0900, 16.7780

Complementary

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



160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220



133.9400, -16.9660, 10.1220

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.



164.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000



160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220



157.1500, -35.5330, -0.3090

Square

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



160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220



153.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750



161.1460, -20.5420, 8.8500



164.4600, 28.4240, 13.5120

Rectangle

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



160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220



155.9300, -12.1470, -16.6510



161.1460, -20.5420, 8.8500



164.5860, 10.6340, 16.5380

Sweetspot

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



160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220



218.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290



138.6660, 24.8480, 12.2400



109.5720, 4.0810, -2.3750



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220



206.2750, 26.3660, -15.2820



160.2710, 5.8260, -17.4860



82.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



115.8660, 54.6580, -32.4300



15.9590, 7.2450, -4.6510

Inverse Universe

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



133.9400, -16.9660, 10.1220



166.1380, -26.0910, 15.8050



133.7290, -5.8260, 17.4860



77.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



32.1340, -54.6580, 32.4300



4.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220 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 160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

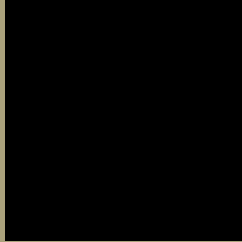
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.0600, 16.9660,

-10.1220.

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

160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220

Protanopia

160.0710, 18.4330, -9.1750

Deuteranopia

161.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220



Tritanopia

163.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600

Trichromacy



Original Color

160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220

Protanomaly

159.7720, 17.8370, -9.3870

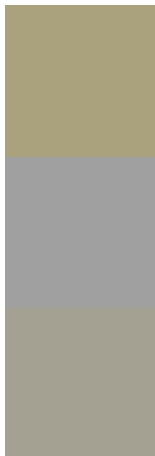
Deuteranomaly

161.4140, 24.8970, -5.1750

Tritanomaly

161.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140

Monochromacy



Original Color

160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220

Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

160.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220 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(170, 162, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 162, 124)  
}
```

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(170, 162, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 162, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220 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(170, 162, 124) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 162, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 162, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 162, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 162, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 162,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 162, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
162, 124) }
```

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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