

Converting Colors

YIQ(160.1990, -10.8660,
-1.3140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(160.1990, -10.8660,
-1.3140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95A4AA
RGB	149, 164, 170
RGB Percent	58%, 64%, 67%
CMY	0.4157, 0.3568, 0.3334
CMYK	0.12, 0.04, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	197°, 11%, 63%
HSV	197°, 12%, 67%
XYZ	32.9241, 35.8438, 43.2074
YIQ	160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

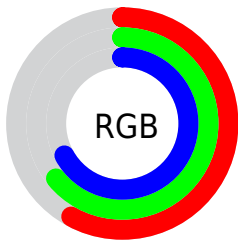
Format	Color
RYB	149, 158, 170
Decimal	9807018
CIELab	66.40, -4.02, -4.90
CIELCh	66, 6.340, 230.622
Yxy	35.8438, 0.2940, 0.3201
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287997098 (0xFF95A4AA)
YUV	160.1990, 4.8319, -9.8215
Hunter-Lab	59.8697, -6.6096, -0.8803

Details

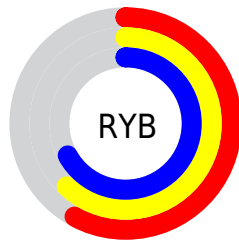
The YIQ color **160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **158.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260**, and **108.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250**.

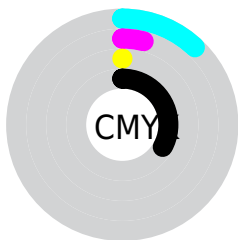
Distribution



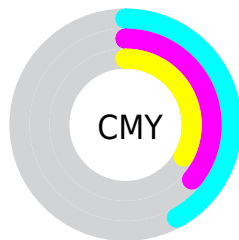
- Red (58%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 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 160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160.1990,
-10.8660, -1.3140

■ 160.1990,
-10.8660, -1.3140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 134.1990,
-10.8660, -1.3140

■ 214.9000,
-11.4620, -1.5260

■ 108.4980,
-10.2700, -1.1020

■ 243.0140,
-11.7830, -1.2150

■ 84.3840, -9.9490,
-1.4130

■ 61.3840, -9.9490,
-1.4130

■ 39.5690, -9.0320,
-1.5120

■ 18.0850, -10.5450,
-1.6250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 160.1990,
-10.8660, -1.3140

■ 160.1990,
-10.8660, -1.3140

■ 152.1810,
-19.6230, -2.3030

■ 168.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 144.1630,
-28.3800, -3.2920

■ 176.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

■ 136.1450,
-37.1370, -4.2810

■ 184.2530, 15.4050,
1.6530

■ 128.7140,
-46.1690, -5.7930

■ 191.6840, 24.4370,
3.1650

■ 120.6960,
-54.9260, -6.7820

■ 199.7020, 33.1940,
4.1540

■ 112.6780,
-63.6830, -7.7710

■ 207.7200, 41.9510,
5.1430

■ 104.6600,
-72.4400, -8.7600

■ 211.8510, 42.9600,
3.3760

■ 96.6420, -81.1970,
-9.7490

■ 214.7860, 41.5850,
0.7610

■ 90.9940, -88.1200,
-10.9360

■ 217.7210, 40.2100,
-1.8540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040



160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



160.7480, -7.9780, 1.4140

Triad

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



160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



162.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230



160.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210

Complementary

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



160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



158.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140

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.



161.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140



160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



162.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920

Square

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



160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



162.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



162.5020, 10.2700, 1.1020



160.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180

Rectangle

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



160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



161.4710, -5.6400, 3.0960



162.5020, 10.2700, 1.1020



161.2300, 5.0440, -3.3080

Sweetspot

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



160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



217.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



162.0110, -7.7010, -9.1170



109.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



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.



160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



206.2630, -16.9180, -1.7660



154.3290, -8.1160, 3.9160



80.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



79.0940, -76.6580, -9.4100



11.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Inverse Universe

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



156.9890, 7.7010, 9.1170



201.4890, 12.2850, 14.1490



164.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



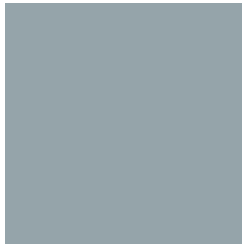
56.3360, 54.1820, 64.3420



7.6900, 7.1050, 8.9050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 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 160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

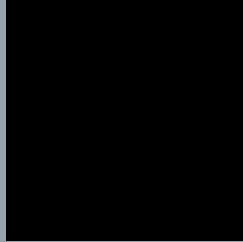
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

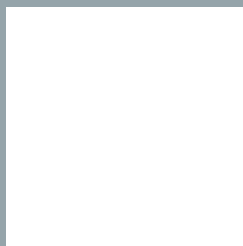
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140.

-1.3140.

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

160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Protanopia

161.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

Deuteranopia

163.0810, 4.4460, 7.5340



Tritanopia

160.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870

Trichromacy



Original Color

160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Protanomaly

160.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400

Deuteranomaly

162.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690

Tritanomaly

160.3670, -11.2790, 0.6650

Monochromacy



Original Color

160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

159.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 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(149, 164, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 164, 170)  
}
```

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(149, 164, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 164, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 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(149, 164, 170) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 164, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(149, 164, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 164, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 164, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 164,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 164, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
164, 170) }
```

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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