

Converting Colors

YIQ(160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(160.2550, 3.8960,
6.4880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A89BA7
RGB	168, 155, 167
RGB Percent	66%, 61%, 65%
CMY	0.3411, 0.3922, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.01, 0.34
HSL	305°, 7%, 63%
HSV	305°, 8%, 66%
XYZ	34.8462, 34.5569, 41.3935
YIQ	160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

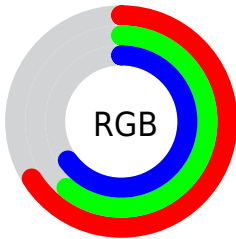
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 155, 167
Decimal	11049895
CIE _{Lab}	65.40, 6.98, -4.54
CIE _{LCh}	65, 8.328, 327.003
Yxy	34.5569, 0.3145, 0.3119
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289239975 (0xFFA89BA7)
YUV	160.2550, 3.3253, 6.7924
Hunter-Lab	58.7851, 2.9360, -0.5995

Details

The YIQ color $160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $162.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880$, and the grayscale version is $160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $214.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110$, and $108.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $150.1620, 8.8920, 15.0680$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $170.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920$.

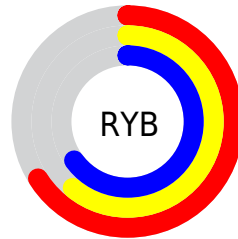
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (61%)

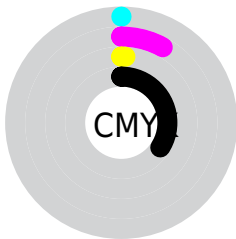
Blue (65%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (65%)

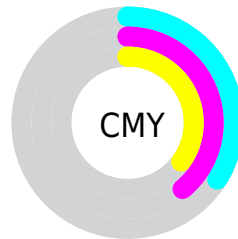


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880 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 160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160.2550, 3.8960,
6.4880

■ 160.2550, 3.8960,
6.4880

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 134.2550, 3.8960,
6.4880

■ 214.6680, 4.1710,
7.0110

■ 108.8420, 3.6210,
5.9650

■ 243.6680, 4.1710,
7.0110

■ 84.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

■ 61.4290, 3.3460,
5.4420

■ 39.4290, 3.3460,
5.4420

■ 18.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 160.2550, 3.8960,
6.4880

■ 160.2550, 3.8960,
6.4880

■ 150.1620, 8.8920,
15.0680

■ 170.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 139.9550, 14.2090,
23.3370

■ 180.5550, -6.4170,
-10.3610

■ 130.4490, 18.9300,
31.3940

■ 190.0610,
-11.1380, -18.4180

■ 120.3560, 23.9260,
39.9740

■ 200.1540,
-16.1340, -26.9980

■ 110.1490, 29.2430,
48.2430

■ 210.3610,
-21.4510, -35.2670

■ 100.0560, 34.2390,
56.8230

■ 219.8670,
-26.1720, -43.3240

89.9630, 39.2350,
65.4030

219.9810,
-26.4930, -43.0130

80.4570, 43.9560,
73.4600

220.0950,
-26.8140, -42.7020

70.2500, 49.2730,
81.7290

220.3230,
-27.4560, -42.0800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159.3080, -3.6230, 5.0890



160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



160.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

Triad

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



160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



158.7960, 9.2620, -2.6580



156.3510, -14.3500, -4.2540

Complementary

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



160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



162.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880

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.



156.4500, -10.3150, -5.7950



160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



157.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890

Square

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



160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



159.7580, 12.4250, 0.5930



156.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880



157.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290

Rectangle

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



160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



160.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630



156.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880



156.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640

Sweetspot

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



160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



216.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



156.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



108.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



207.7330, 5.5460, 9.6260



159.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



79.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



59.7560, 44.5520, 73.6720



8.1460, 5.8210, 10.1490

Inverse Universe

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



160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



207.7330, 5.5460, 9.6260



163.4290, -5.8220, -4.6220



79.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



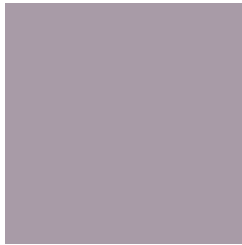
59.7560, 44.5520, 73.6720



8.1460, 5.8210, 10.1490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

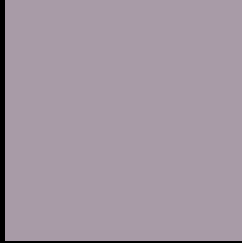
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

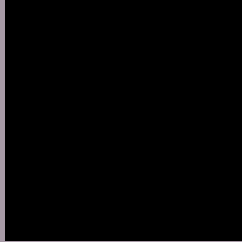
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.2550, 3.8960,

6.4880.

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

160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

Protanopia

159.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330

Deuteranopia

160.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350



Tritanopia

160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

Trichromacy



Original Color

160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

Protanomaly

159.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810

Deuteranomaly

159.9670, 4.7670, 7.2230

Tritanomaly

160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

Monochromacy



Original Color

160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

160.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880 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(168, 155, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 155, 167)  
}
```

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(168, 155, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 155, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880 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(168, 155, 167) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 155, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 155, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 155, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 155, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 155,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 155, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
155, 167) }
```

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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