

# Converting Colors

YIQ(160.3460, 43.6580,  
-53.3500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(160.3460, 43.6580,  
-53.3500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9B715
RGB	169, 183, 21
RGB Percent	66%, 72%, 8%
CMY	0.3374, 0.2823, 0.9173
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.88, 0.28
HSL	65°, 79%, 40%
HSV	65°, 88%, 72%
XYZ	33.4255, 42.3549, 7.1268
YIQ	160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

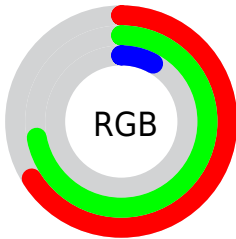
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	21, 183, 35
Decimal	11122453
CIE Lab	71.11, -22.57, 69.60
CIE LCh	71, 73.165, 107.967
Yxy	42.3549, 0.4032, 0.5109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289312533 (0xFFA9B715)
YUV	160.3460, -68.6976, 7.5896
Hunter-Lab	65.0806, -22.2132, 39.0638

# Details

The YIQ color **160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC33**. A complement of this color would be **43.6540, -43.6580, 53.3500**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.3830, 42.2360, -49.6040**, and **109.7980, 31.0020, -44.2460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.6960, 48.2440, -59.3720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162.9960, 39.0720, -47.3280**.

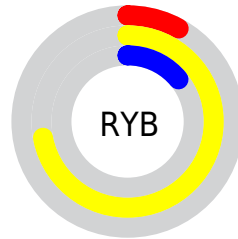
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (72%)

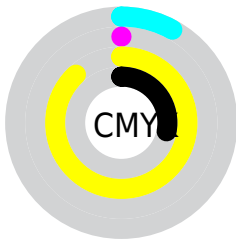
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (14%)

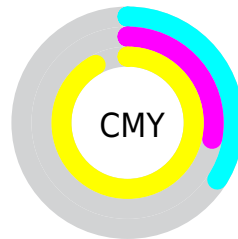


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (88%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500 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 160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 160.3460, 43.6580,  
-53.3500


 160.3460, 43.6580,  
-53.3500


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 133.4320, 40.5400,  
-51.9080


 218.3830, 42.2360,  
-49.6040


 109.7980, 31.0020,  
-44.2460


 239.0400, 44.9400,  
-43.5400


 87.0500, 21.7850,  
-36.8950


 242.2320, 35.9520,  
-34.8320

 64.8890, 12.2930,  
-30.0670

 245.4240, 26.9640,  
-26.1240

 43.3150, 2.5260,  
-23.7620

 248.7300, 17.6550,  
-17.1050

 21.4310, -9.3040,  
-18.6160

 252.0360, 8.3460,

 4.6960, -2.2000,

-8.0860

-4.1840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.3460, 43.6580,  
-53.3500

■ 160.3460, 43.6580,  
-53.3500

■ 157.6960, 48.2440,  
-59.3720

■ 162.9960, 39.0720,  
-47.3280

■ 157.3540, 49.2070,  
-60.3050

■ 165.4610, 33.5690,  
-41.2070

■ 168.1110, 28.9830,  
-35.1850

■ 170.4620, 23.8010,  
-29.3750

■ 173.2260, 18.8940,  
-23.0420

■ 175.5770, 13.7120,  
-17.2320

■ 178.2270, 9.1260,  
-11.2100

■ 180.8770, 4.5400,  
-5.1880

■ 183.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



165.6000, 84.8260, -28.5020



160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500



150.5440, -27.3610, -60.3290

# Triad

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



160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500



147.0570, -137.1300, -25.8180



165.2450, 55.6960, 58.9280

# Complementary

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



160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500



43.6540, -43.6580, 53.3500

# 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.



177.9490, 15.4870, 55.2550



160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500



140.0130, -133.8300, -19.5420

# Square

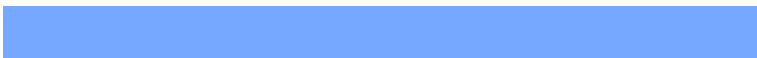
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500



144.6170, -124.7480, -40.9720



162.9680, -57.7270, 16.4570



156.4330, 77.7530, 39.1370



# Rectangle

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



160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500



132.3680, -94.3910, -68.0150



162.9680, -57.7270, 16.4570



171.8620, 46.7090, 62.1090

# Sweetspot

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



160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500



228.2090, 17.5640, -20.9640



77.6560, 92.7020, 27.0220



114.6570, 10.7310, -12.7650



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500



204.0020, 64.1570, -77.9470



136.4260, -4.0220, -70.3100



90.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110



134.0300, 41.7320, -51.4840



24.2100, 7.7960, -9.1320



# Inverse Universe

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



43.6540, -43.6580, 53.3500



33.2970, -63.5610, 78.1590



67.8730, 4.6180, 70.5220



84.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



21.6710, -42.3280, 51.2720



3.7900, -7.7960, 9.1320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500 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 160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500 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 160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.3460, 43.6580,

-53.3500.

# 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

160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500

### Protanopia

162.7940, 63.1880, -43.8520

### Deuteranopia

166.4400, 73.5930, -28.6710



## Tritanopia

175.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500

## Protanomaly

161.6790, 56.0820, -47.2300

## Deuteranomaly

164.5970, 62.5450, -37.7030

## Tritanomaly

169.8980, 17.2420, -15.1260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

159.7790, 15.9590, -19.4090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500 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(169, 183, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 183, 21)  
}
```

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(169, 183, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 183, 21) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500 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(169, 183, 21) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 183, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 183, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 183, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 183, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 183,  
21) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.3460, 43.6580, -53.3500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 183, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
183, 21) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor