

Converting Colors

YIQ(160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(160.4760, -4.0360,
7.0680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A19DB1
RGB	161, 157, 177
RGB Percent	63%, 62%, 69%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3843, 0.3059
CMYK	0.09, 0.11, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	252°, 11%, 65%
HSV	252°, 11%, 69%
XYZ	34.6908, 34.8650, 46.4920
YIQ	160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

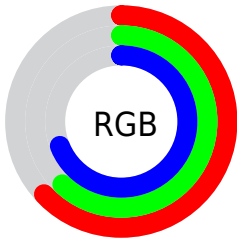
Format	Color
R_{YB}	161, 157, 177
Decimal	10591665
CIE Lab	65.64, 5.41, -9.84
CIE LCh	66, 11.230, 298.814
Yxy	34.8650, 0.2989, 0.3004
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288781745 (0xFFA19DB1)
YUV	160.4760, 8.1463, 0.4595
Hunter-Lab	59.0466, 1.5398, -5.3510

Details

The YIQ color $160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $173.5240, 4.0360, -7.0680$, and the grayscale version is $160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $215.5900, -4.3570, 7.3790$, and $108.9490, -3.9900, 6.2340$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $145.7240, -7.4300, 13.5140$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $175.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220$.

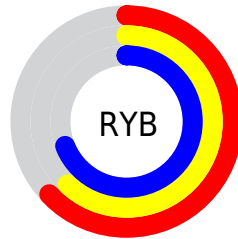
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (62%)

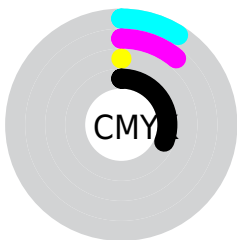
Blue (69%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (69%)

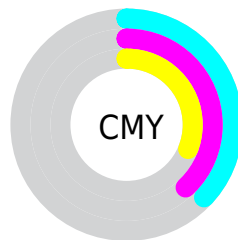


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680 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 160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160.4760, -4.0360,
7.0680

■ 160.4760, -4.0360,
7.0680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 134.3620, -3.7150,
6.7570

■ 215.5900, -4.3570,
7.3790

■ 108.9490, -3.9900,
6.2340

■ 242.9060, -2.4310,
5.5130

■ 84.8350, -3.6690,
5.9230

■ 61.8350, -3.6690,
5.9230

■ 39.7210, -3.3480,
5.6120

■ 19.0200, -2.7520,
5.8240

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,

1.8660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.4760, -4.0360,
7.0680

■ 160.4760, -4.0360,
7.0680

■ 145.7240, -7.4300,
13.5140

■ 175.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 131.5590,
-11.0990, 19.4370

■ 189.3930, 3.0270,
-5.3010

■ 116.8070,
-14.4930, 25.8830

■ 204.1450, 6.4210,
-11.7470

■ 101.7560,
-18.4830, 32.1170

■ 219.1960, 10.4110,
-17.9810

■ 87.5910, -22.1520,
38.0400

■ 233.3610, 14.0800,
-23.9040

■ 72.8390, -25.5460,
44.4860

■ 243.4170, 19.6740,
-26.1660

■ 58.0870, -28.9400,
50.9320

■ 246.1080, 25.0380,
-24.2580

■ 43.3350, -32.3340,
57.3780

■ 30.6430, -35.9570,
62.4670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158.5780, -13.2510, 3.3650



160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680



161.2060, 5.5920, 8.7920

Triad

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



160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680



160.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320



155.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020

Complementary

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



160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680



173.5240, 4.0360, -7.0680

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.



156.9080, -5.9130, -8.4810



160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680



159.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120

Square

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



160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680



161.0300, 17.6510, 5.0030



158.2250, 3.4400, -7.2800



156.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280

Rectangle

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



160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680



161.7290, 11.3690, 8.7210



158.2250, 3.4400, -7.2800



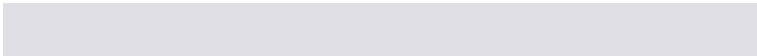
156.0860, -12.2860, -8.6220

Sweetspot

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



160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680



224.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



168.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480



110.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



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.



160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680



202.8550, -6.4210, 11.7470



163.4660, 1.9240, 9.1880



81.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



26.7110, -30.6370, 54.1550



4.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460

Inverse Universe

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



164.8040, 6.7840, 9.2160



209.8310, 11.3220, 15.0820



170.5340, -1.9240, -9.1880



83.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



59.6550, 52.0260, 70.3780



10.0540, 9.0760, 11.7320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680 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 160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

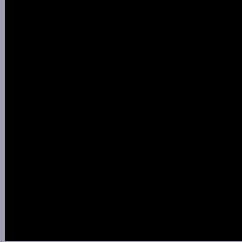
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.4760, -4.0360,

7.0680.

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

160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680

Protanopia

159.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080

Deuteranopia

161.0960, 0.0900, 9.3860



Tritanopia

160.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

Trichromacy



Original Color

160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680

Protanomaly

160.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200

Deuteranomaly

161.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390

Tritanomaly

160.3080, -3.6230, 5.0890

Monochromacy



Original Color

160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680

Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

160.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680 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(161, 157, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 157, 177)  
}
```

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(161, 157, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 157, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680 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(161, 157, 177) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 157, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 157, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 157, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 157, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 157,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 157, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
157, 177) }
```

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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