

# Converting Colors

YIQ(160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400)</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(160.9410, -1.5120,  
-5.6400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9CA599
RGB	156, 165, 153
RGB Percent	61%, 65%, 60%
CMY	0.3883, 0.3529, 0.4000
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.07, 0.35
HSL	105°, 6%, 62%
HSV	105°, 7%, 65%
XYZ	32.9145, 36.2787, 35.4051
YIQ	160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

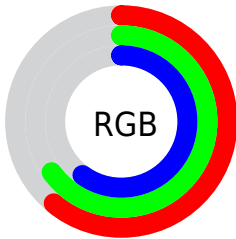
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	153, 165, 162
Decimal	10266009
CIELab	66.73, -5.49, 5.11
CIELCh	67, 7.499, 137.028
Yxy	36.2787, 0.3147, 0.3468
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288456089 (0xFF9CA599)
YUV	160.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333
Hunter-Lab	60.2318, -7.8619, 7.3108

# Details

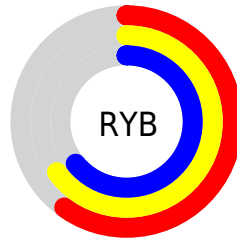
The YIQ color **160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **157.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.5280, -1.7870, -6.1630**, and **109.3540, -1.2370, -5.1170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.5290, -3.5280, -13.1600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910**.

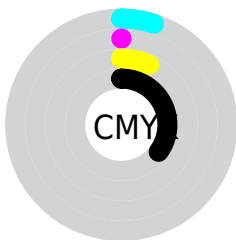
# Distribution



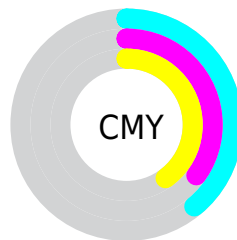
- Red (61%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400 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 160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 160.9410, -1.5120,  
-5.6400

■ 160.9410, -1.5120,  
-5.6400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 134.9410, -1.5120,  
-5.6400

■ 215.5280, -1.7870,  
-6.1630

■ 109.3540, -1.2370,  
-5.1170

■ 244.5280, -1.7870,  
-6.1630

■ 85.3540, -1.2370,  
-5.1170

■ 61.7670, -0.9620,  
-4.5940

■ 39.8810, -1.2830,  
-4.2830

■ 19.3540, -1.2370,  
-5.1170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 160.9410, -1.5120,  
-5.6400

■ 160.9410, -1.5120,  
-5.6400

■ 155.5290, -3.5280,  
-13.1600

■ 166.4670, 0.1830,  
2.1910

■ 149.7040, -5.8190,  
-21.2030

■ 172.1780, 2.7950,  
9.9230

■ 144.1780, -7.5140,  
-29.0340

■ 177.7040, 4.4900,  
17.7540

■ 138.4670,  
-10.1260, -36.7660

■ 183.4150, 7.1020,  
25.4860

■ 132.9410,  
-11.8210, -44.5970

■ 188.9410, 8.7970,  
33.3170

■ 127.5290,  
-13.8370, -52.1170

■ 194.3530, 10.8130,  
40.8370

■ 121.7040,  
-16.1280, -60.1600

■ 198.5820, 17.5980,  
44.5260

■ 116.2920,  
-18.1440, -67.6800

■ 202.1700, 24.7500,  
47.0700

■ 110.4670,  
-20.4350, -75.7230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161.7030, 5.0900, -4.1420



160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



160.1190, -7.8850, -5.7810

# Triad

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



160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



161.6660, -10.6830, 0.8770



163.7950, 11.0030, 4.3390

# Complementary

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



160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



157.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400

# 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.



163.6960, 6.9680, 5.8800



160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



162.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

# Square

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



160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



161.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620



163.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



163.3990, 12.0580, 1.7380



# Rectangle

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



160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



160.0910, -10.6820, -4.6500



163.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



164.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610

# Sweetspot

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



160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



212.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



161.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630



106.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



207.6480, -2.2450, -8.8770



160.3860, -4.2630, -5.3430



78.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



95.8790, -18.4190, -68.2030



11.7620, -2.5660, -8.5660



# Inverse Universe

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



157.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400



201.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770



157.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



76.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



49.1210, 18.4190, 68.2030



5.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

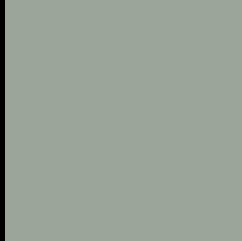
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400 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 160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.9410, -1.5120,

-5.6400.

# 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

160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400

### Protanopia

162.5400, 7.1070, -2.1490

### Deuteranopia

163.9480, 14.9460, 4.4660



## Tritanopia

162.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400

## Protanomaly

162.0450, 4.1270, -3.2090

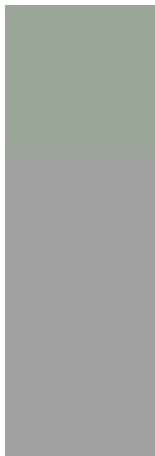
## Deuteranomaly

162.9040, 9.0780, 0.6780

## Tritanomaly

161.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400

## Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400 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(156, 165, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 165, 153)  
}
```

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(156, 165, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 165, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400 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(156, 165, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 165, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 165, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 165, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 165, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 165,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 165, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
165, 153) }
```

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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