

Converting Colors

YIQ(161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(161.0330, 4.4010,
2.8410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A79EA1
RGB	167, 158, 161
RGB Percent	65%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3804, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.04, 0.35
HSL	340°, 5%, 64%
HSV	340°, 5%, 65%
XYZ	34.5972, 35.2419, 38.6989
YIQ	161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

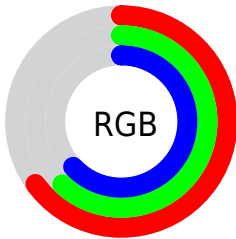
Format	Color
RYB	167, 158, 161
Decimal	10985121
CIELab	65.94, 3.83, -0.40
CIELCh	66, 3.848, 354.041
Yxy	35.2419, 0.3188, 0.3247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289175201 (0xFFA79EA1)
YUV	161.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331
Hunter-Lab	59.3649, 0.1392, 2.9054

Details

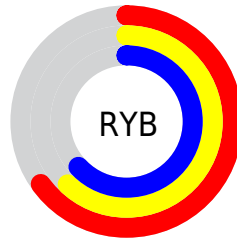
The YIQ color **161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **163.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410**, and **109.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.8000, 12.6070, 8.3110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290**.

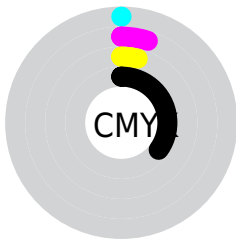
Distribution



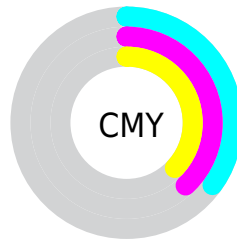
- Red (65%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410 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 161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 161.0330, 4.4010,
2.8410

■ 161.0330, 4.4010,
2.8410

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 135.0330, 4.4010,
2.8410

■ 216.0330, 4.4010,
2.8410

■ 109.7340, 3.8050,
2.6290

■ 244.3320, 4.9970,
3.0530

■ 85.6200, 4.1260,
2.3180

■ 62.3210, 3.5300,
2.1060

■ 40.3210, 3.5300,
2.1060

■ 19.7340, 3.8050,
2.6290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

161.0330, 4.4010,
2.8410

161.0330, 4.4010,
2.8410

149.8000, 12.6070,
8.3110

172.2660, -3.8050,
-2.6290

139.1540, 20.5380,
13.2580

182.9120,
-11.7360, -7.5760

127.9210, 28.7440,
18.7280

194.1450,
-19.9420, -13.0460

116.5740, 37.2710,
23.8870

205.4920,
-28.4690, -18.2050

105.3410, 45.4770,
29.3570

216.7250,
-36.6750, -23.6750

94.6950, 53.4080,
34.3040

225.6100,
-43.7810, -27.0530

■ 83.4620, 61.6140,
39.7740

■ 226.8640,
-47.3120, -23.6320

■ 72.2290, 69.8200,
45.2440

■ 228.1180,
-50.8430, -20.2110

■ 61.5830, 77.7510,
50.1910

■ 228.6880,
-52.4480, -18.6560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



160.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

Triad

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



161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



159.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



159.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640

Complementary

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



161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



163.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410

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.



159.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



159.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380

Square

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



161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



160.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



158.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



160.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Rectangle

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



161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



160.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



158.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



159.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870

Sweetspot

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



161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



213.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



160.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



108.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



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.



161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



208.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



161.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



80.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



49.8380, 72.4790, 46.6150



6.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

Inverse Universe

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



161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



208.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



163.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



80.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



49.8380, 72.4790, 46.6150



6.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410 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 161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

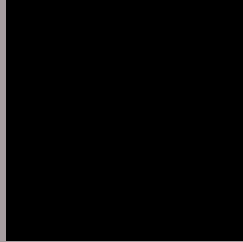
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.0330, 4.4010,

2.8410.

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

161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410

Protanopia

160.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Deuteranopia

161.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170



Tritanopia

161.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640

Trichromacy



Original Color

161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410

Protanomaly

160.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930

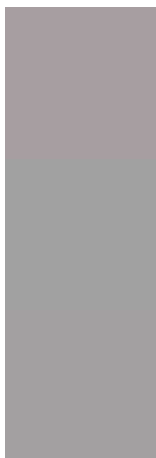
Deuteranomaly

161.4680, 7.6100, 5.2580

Tritanomaly

161.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310

Monochromacy



Original Color

161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410

Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

161.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410 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(167, 158, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 158, 161)  
}
```

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(167, 158, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 158, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410 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(167, 158, 161) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 158, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 158, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 158, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 158, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 158,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 158, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
158, 161) }
```

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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