

# Converting Colors

YIQ(161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(161.4910, -8.3920,  
8.9200)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	9F9EBA
RGB	159, 158, 186
RGB Percent	62%, 62%, 73%
CMY	0.3764, 0.3804, 0.2706
CMYK	0.15, 0.15, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	242°, 17%, 67%
HSV	242°, 15%, 73%
XYZ	35.3873, 35.3696, 51.4085
YIQ	161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

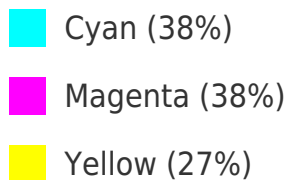
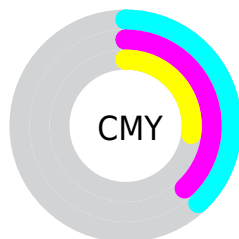
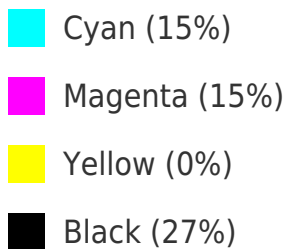
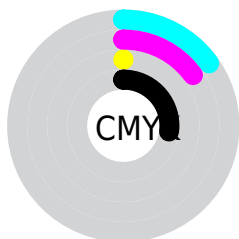
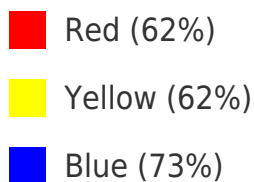
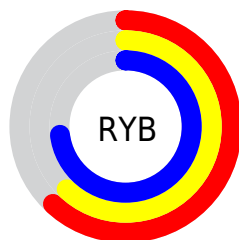
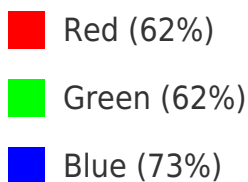
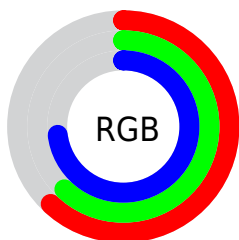
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">159, 158, 186</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10460858</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.04, 6.10, -14.30</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">66, 15.542, 293.103</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">35.3696, 0.2897, 0.2895</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288650938</a> <a href="#">(0xFF9F9EBA)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">161.4910, 12.0829, -2.1846</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">59.4724, 2.1346, -9.6202</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **182.5090, 8.3920, -8.9200**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.6050, -8.7130, 9.2310**, and **109.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144.9560, -13.8950, 15.0410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990**.

# Distribution




# Brightness & Saturation

## Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200 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 161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 161.4910, -8.3920,  
8.9200

 161.4910, -8.3920,  
8.9200


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 135.3770, -8.0710,  
8.6090


 216.6050, -8.7130,  
9.2310


 109.9640, -8.3460,  
8.0860

 242.8950, -3.8980,  
4.5660

 85.8500, -8.0250,  
7.7750

 62.3230, -7.9790,  
6.9410

 40.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

 19.3940, -6.7410,  
6.5310

 2.5250, -5.7320,

4.7640

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

161.4910, -8.3920,  
8.9200

161.4910, -8.3920,  
8.9200

144.9560,  
-13.8950, 15.0410

178.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

129.0080,  
-19.6730, 20.6390

193.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

112.4730,  
-25.1760, 26.7600

210.5090, 8.3920,  
-8.9200

96.5250, -30.9540,  
32.3580

226.4570, 14.1700,  
-14.5180

79.9900, -36.4570,  
38.4790

242.9920, 19.6730,  
-20.6390

■ 63.4550, -41.9600,  
44.6000

■ 247.1340, 22.1490,  
-21.4590

■ 47.5070, -47.7380,  
50.1980

■ 31.2710, -52.6450,  
56.5310

■ 23.2970, -55.5340,  
59.3300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159.2720, -21.1370, 3.1110



161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



163.2000, 5.7290, 11.8170

# Triad

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



161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



161.8580, 23.8870, 2.1190



155.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770

# Complementary

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



161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



182.5090, 8.3920, -8.9200

# 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.



157.3870, -6.0040, -12.3400



161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



160.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710

# Square

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



161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



162.5470, 23.5650, 7.9570



158.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



155.1860, -27.1870, -8.3950



# Rectangle

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



161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



163.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710



158.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



156.0100, -15.1280, -12.1840

# Sweetspot

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



161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



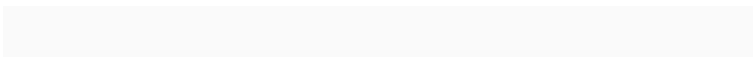
231.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



177.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130



115.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



204.2010, -13.2070, 13.5850



165.6770, -0.0480, 11.8880



84.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



19.5780, -46.5000, 49.7880



3.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



# Inverse Universe

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



169.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330



216.6450, 12.1460, 22.1780



178.3230, 0.0480, -11.8880



86.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



63.7440, 44.8260, 79.7220



11.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

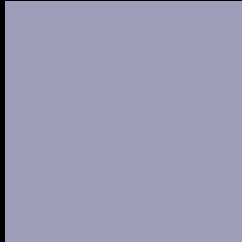
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

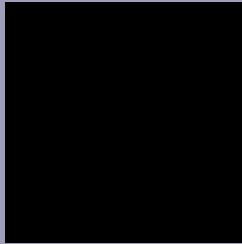
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.4910, -8.3920,



# 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

161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200

### Protanopia

160.9960, -11.3720, 7.8600

### Deuteranopia

161.8120, -4.8620, 11.0260



## Tritanopia

160.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070

# Trichromacy



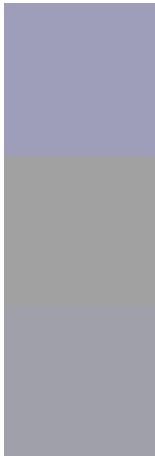
**Original Color**  
161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200

**Protanomaly**  
161.2950, -10.7760, 8.0720

**Deuteranomaly**  
161.8010, -6.3290, 10.0790

**Tritanomaly**  
160.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200

**Achromatopsia**  
161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**  
161.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200 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(159, 158, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 158, 186)  
}
```

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(159, 158, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 158, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200 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(159, 158, 186) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 158, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(159, 158, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 158, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 158, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 158,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 161.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 158, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
158, 186) }
```

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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