

# Converting Colors

YIQ(161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(161.6120, -1.4230,  
9.2730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A69CB3
RGB	166, 156, 179
RGB Percent	65%, 61%, 70%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3882, 0.2981
CMYK	0.07, 0.13, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	266°, 13%, 66%
HSV	266°, 13%, 70%
XYZ	35.7518, 35.1380, 47.5426
YIQ	161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

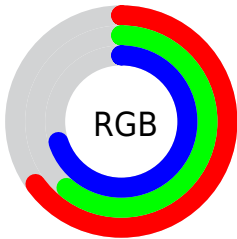
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	166, 156, 179
Decimal	10919091
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	65.86, 8.10, -10.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	66, 13.341, 307.397
Yxy	35.1380, 0.3019, 0.2967
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289109171 (0xFFA69CB3)
YUV	161.6120, 8.5723, 3.8483
Hunter-Lab	59.2773, 3.9229, -6.0587

# Details

The YIQ color  $161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $173.3880, 1.4230, -9.2730$ , and the grayscale version is  $162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $216.1390, -1.4690, 10.1070$ , and  $110.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $148.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $175.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790$ .

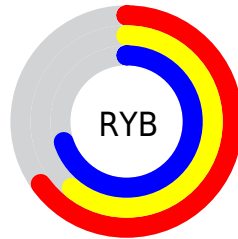
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (61%)

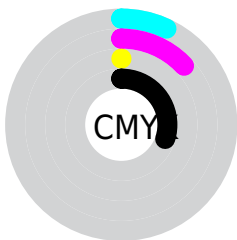
Blue (70%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (70%)

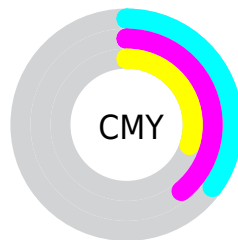


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730 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 161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 161.6120, -1.4230,  
9.2730

■ 161.6120, -1.4230,  
9.2730

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 135.4980, -1.1020,  
8.9620

■ 216.1390, -1.4690,  
10.1070

■ 110.0850, -1.3770,  
8.4390

■ 244.1130, 1.4200,  
7.3080

■ 85.6720, -1.6520,  
7.9160

■ 62.5580, -1.3310,  
7.6050

■ 40.5580, -1.3310,  
7.6050

■ 19.4440, -1.0100,  
7.2940

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,

2.4880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 161.6120, -1.4230,  
9.2730

■ 161.6120, -1.4230,  
9.2730

■ 148.0560, -2.4330,  
16.5670

■ 175.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790

■ 134.5000, -3.4430,  
23.8610

■ 188.7240, 0.5970,  
-5.3150

■ 120.9440, -4.4530,  
31.1550

■ 202.2800, 1.6070,  
-12.6090

■ 107.3880, -5.4630,  
38.4490

■ 215.8360, 2.6170,  
-19.9030

■ 94.1200, -7.3440,  
45.0080

■ 229.1040, 4.4980,  
-26.4620

80.5640, -8.3540,  
52.3020

237.9640, 7.7080,  
-29.5720

67.0080, -9.3640,  
59.5960

240.9540, 13.6680,  
-27.4520

53.4520, -10.3740,  
66.8900

243.9440, 19.6280,  
-25.3320

43.7280, -10.9710,  
72.2050

246.3360, 24.3960,  
-23.6360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159.9310, -12.7470, 5.2450



161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730



162.2990, 9.7640, 10.2760

# Triad

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



161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730



160.5260, 18.8900, -0.9340



155.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760

# Complementary

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



161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730



173.3880, 1.4230, -9.2730

# 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.



156.4020, -10.3600, -10.4880



161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730



159.3570, 11.8760, -5.9800

# Square

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



161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730



161.7700, 21.3190, 4.6070



158.0890, 0.8270, -9.4850



156.1480, -24.0240, -5.1440



# Rectangle

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



161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730



162.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710



158.0890, 0.8270, -9.4850



155.8080, -17.3750, -10.0070

# Sweetspot

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



161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730



225.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



166.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540



112.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730



205.4750, -2.2950, 14.0650



164.9010, 5.1330, 11.6050



82.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



37.4750, -9.1810, 61.7870



6.2530, -1.7900, 10.4180



# Inverse Universe

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



164.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190



209.7450, 14.4400, 13.6400



170.0990, -5.1330, -11.6050



83.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



55.5510, 63.5820, 59.1820



9.3700, 11.0020, 9.8660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

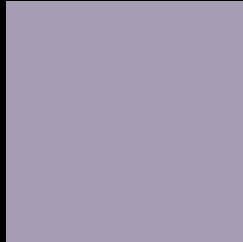
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

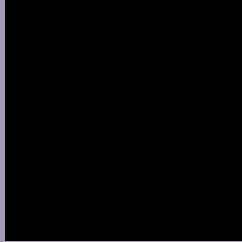
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**YIQ 161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.6120, -1.4230,



# 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

161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730

### Protanopia

160.9100, -8.2540, 6.4180

### Deuteranopia

161.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850



## Tritanopia

161.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730

## Protanomaly

161.1060, -5.8700, 7.2660

## Deuteranomaly

161.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850

## Tritanomaly

161.2160, -0.3680, 6.6720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730

## Achromatopsia

162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

161.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730 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(166, 156, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 156, 179)  
}
```

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(166, 156, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 156, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730 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".

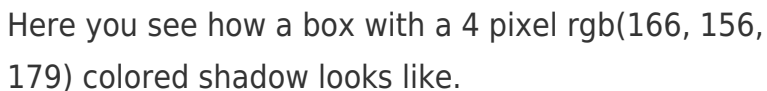
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(166, 156, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 156, 179) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 156, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 156, 179); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 156, 179); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 156, 179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 156, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
156, 179) }
```

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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