

Converting Colors

YIQ(161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(161.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FA0B3
RGB	159, 160, 179
RGB Percent	62%, 63%, 70%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3725, 0.2981
CMYK	0.11, 0.11, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	237°, 12%, 66%
HSV	237°, 11%, 70%
XYZ	35.0051, 35.7672, 47.7010
YIQ	161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

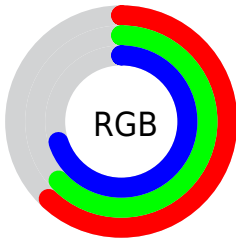
Format	Color
R _Y B	159, 160, 179
Decimal	10461363
CIE Lab	66.34, 3.48, -9.93
CIE LCh	66, 10.521, 289.306
Yxy	35.7672, 0.2955, 0.3019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288651443 (0xFF9FA0B3)
YUV	161.8670, 8.4466, -2.5144
Hunter-Lab	59.8057, -0.1815, -5.4258

Details

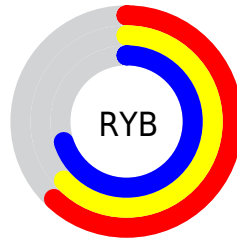
The YIQ color **161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **176.1330, 6.6950, -5.6970**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080**, and **110.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.5060, -12.7480, 10.7720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220**.

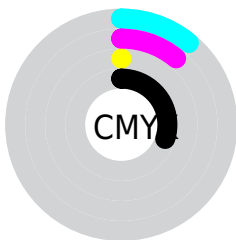
Distribution



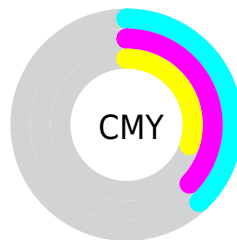
- Red (62%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970 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 161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 161.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 161.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 135.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 216.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 110.3400, -6.6490,
4.8630

■ 244.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 85.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 62.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 41.1120, -6.0070,
4.2410

■ 20.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,

2.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 161.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 161.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 146.5060,
-12.7480, 10.7720

■ 177.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 131.1450,
-18.8010, 15.8470

■ 192.5890, 5.4110,
-4.4530

■ 115.7840,
-24.8540, 20.9220

■ 207.9500, 11.4640,
-9.5280

■ 100.4230,
-30.9070, 25.9970

■ 223.3110, 17.5170,
-14.6030

■ 85.3610, -36.3640,
31.2840

■ 238.3730, 22.9740,
-19.8900

■ 70.0000, -42.4170,
36.3590

■ 246.3360, 24.3960,
-23.6360

■ 54.6390, -48.4700,
41.4340

■ 39.2780, -54.5230,
46.5090

■ 25.6890, -59.9340,
50.9620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160.4530, -14.3970, 2.1070



161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970



162.8250, 2.2910, 8.0430

Triad

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



161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970



162.7370, 16.9180, 1.7660



158.3850, -11.6900, -8.4100

Complementary

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



161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970



176.1330, 6.6950, -5.6970

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.



159.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320



161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970



161.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080

Square

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



161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970



163.0730, 16.0920, 5.7240



160.4210, 5.8240, -6.4320



158.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480

Rectangle

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



161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970



163.3480, 8.0680, 7.9720



160.4210, 5.8240, -6.4320



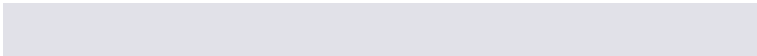
158.3530, -8.6640, -8.1840

Sweetspot

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



161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970



225.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



172.9060, -11.5990, -4.5510



113.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



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.



161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970



206.0070, -9.9050, 8.8070



163.9710, -1.0560, 8.1280



81.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



22.1380, -51.3130, 43.3990



3.5510, -8.6210, 7.5630

Inverse Universe

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



165.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510



211.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710



174.0290, 1.0560, -8.1280



82.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



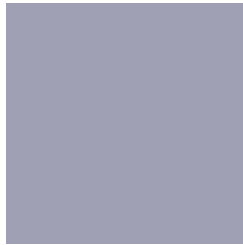
46.6590, 88.6200, 34.9240



7.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

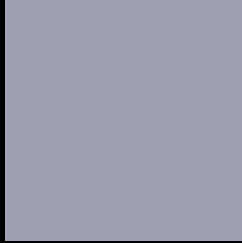
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

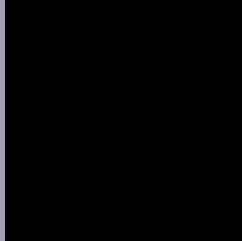
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.8670, -6.6950,

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

161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Protanopia

161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Deuteranopia

162.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850



Tritanopia

161.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070

Trichromacy



Original Color

161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Protanomaly

161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Deuteranomaly

162.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260

Tritanomaly

161.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Monochromacy



Original Color

161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Achromatopsia

162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

161.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970 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, 160, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 160, 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(159, 160, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 160, 179) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970 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, 160, 179) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 160, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 160, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 160, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 160, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 160,  
179) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 161.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 160, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
160, 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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