

Converting Colors

YIQ(162.1920, -0.9610,
-10.1210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(162.1920, -0.9610,
-10.1210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9BA992
RGB	155, 169, 146
RGB Percent	61%, 66%, 57%
CMY	0.3922, 0.3372, 0.4274
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.14, 0.34
HSL	97°, 12%, 62%
HSV	97°, 14%, 66%
XYZ	32.8929, 37.4209, 32.6849
YIQ	162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

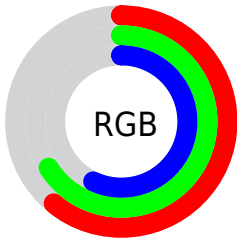
Format	Color
RYB	146, 169, 160
Decimal	10201490
CIELab	67.59, -9.27, 10.21
CIELCh	68, 13.789, 132.232
Yxy	37.4209, 0.3194, 0.3633
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288391570 (0xFF9BA992)
YUV	162.1920, -7.9827, -6.3074
Hunter-Lab	61.1726, -11.0716, 11.1418

Details

The YIQ color $162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $152.8080, 0.9610, 10.1210$, and the grayscale version is $162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $217.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320$, and $110.6050, -0.6860, -9.5980$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $157.2640, -1.4640, -17.5280$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $167.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140$.

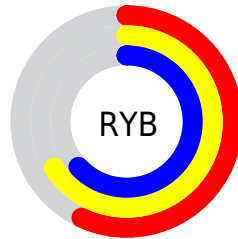
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (66%)

Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (63%)

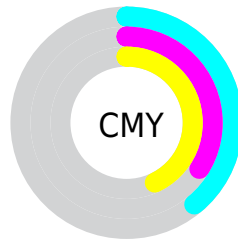


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210 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 162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162.1920, -0.9610,
-10.1210

■ 162.1920, -0.9610,
-10.1210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.1920, -0.9610,
-10.1210

■ 216.7790, -1.2360,
-10.6440

■ 110.6050, -0.6860,
-9.5980

■ 245.6650, -0.9150,
-10.9550

■ 86.1320, -0.7320,
-8.7640

■ 63.1320, -0.7320,
-8.7640

■ 40.6590, -0.7780,
-7.9300

■ 19.9750, 1.1480,
-9.7960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 162.1920, -0.9610,
-10.1210

■ 162.1920, -0.9610,
-10.1210

■ 157.2640, -1.4640,
-17.5280

■ 167.1200, -0.4580,
-2.7140

■ 152.0370, -2.5630,
-25.1470

■ 172.3470, 0.6410,
4.9050

■ 147.1090, -3.0660,
-32.5540

■ 177.2750, 1.1440,
12.3120

■ 142.1810, -3.5690,
-39.9610

■ 182.2030, 1.6470,
19.7190

■ 137.0680, -4.9890,
-47.2690

■ 187.1310, 2.1500,
27.1260

■ 132.1400, -5.4920,
-54.6760

■ 192.2440, 3.5700,
34.4340

■ 127.2120, -5.9950,
-62.0830

■ 196.1460, 6.9620,
39.0420

■ 122.2840, -6.4980,
-69.4900

■ 199.1360, 12.9220,
41.1620

■ 118.9370, -7.1390,
-74.3950

■ 202.4250, 19.4780,
43.4940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163.3460, 10.4090, -6.9270



162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210



160.7330, -12.7900, -10.5020

Triad

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



162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210



162.8050, -21.3200, 0.9200



166.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640

Complementary

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



162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210



152.8080, 0.9610, 10.1210

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.



167.1960, 11.5520, 10.9120



162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210



165.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030

Square

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



162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210



161.0770, -25.2620, -4.7340



166.5090, 0.3650, 9.9090



166.1290, 21.6860, 3.4620

Rectangle

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



162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210



160.4380, -19.2090, -9.8090



166.5090, 0.3650, 9.9090



167.0780, 17.6960, 9.6960

Sweetspot

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



162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210



216.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



161.0950, 9.8580, -2.4460



108.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



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.



162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210



208.7310, -1.2810, -15.3370



159.7290, -6.9670, -11.4070



81.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



104.2180, -6.1320, -65.1080



14.1320, -0.7320, -8.7640

Inverse Universe

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



152.8080, 0.9610, 10.1210



194.5680, 1.8770, 15.5490



155.2710, 6.9670, 11.4070



78.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



43.7820, 6.1320, 65.1080



5.8680, 0.7320, 8.7640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210 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 162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

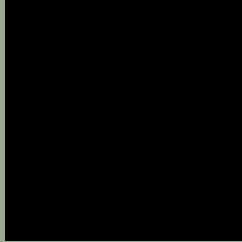
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.1920, -0.9610,

-10.1210.

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

162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210

Protanopia

163.9980, 11.5090, -4.8350

Deuteranopia

165.8190, 19.6230, 2.3030



Tritanopia

164.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830

Trichromacy



Original Color

162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210

Protanomaly

163.4920, 7.0620, -6.8420

Deuteranomaly

164.7640, 12.2880, -2.4320

Tritanomaly

163.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Monochromacy



Original Color

162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210

Achromatopsia

162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

162.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210 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(155, 169, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 169, 146)  
}
```

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(155, 169, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 169, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

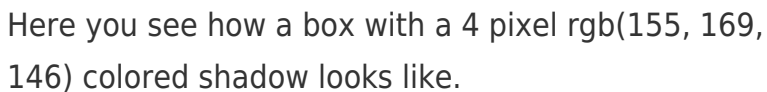
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(155, 169, 146) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 169, 146) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 169, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 169, 146); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 169, 146); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 169, 146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 162.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 169, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
169, 146) }
```

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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