

Converting Colors

YIQ(162.3380, -21.5030,
-1.2710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(162.3380, -21.5030,
-1.2710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DA9B8
RGB	141, 169, 184
RGB Percent	55%, 66%, 72%
CMY	0.4471, 0.3372, 0.2785
CMYK	0.23, 0.08, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	201°, 23%, 64%
HSV	201°, 23%, 72%
XYZ	33.8213, 37.5014, 50.7897
YIQ	162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

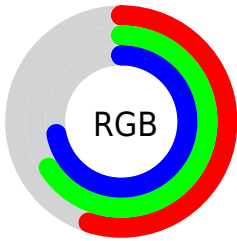
Format	Color
RYB	141, 158, 184
Decimal	9284024
CIELab	67.65, -6.25, -10.88
CIELCh	68, 12.551, 240.114
Yxy	37.5014, 0.2770, 0.3071
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287474104 (0xFF8DA9B8)
YUV	162.3380, 10.6794, -18.7134
Hunter-Lab	61.2384, -8.5836, -6.3069

Details

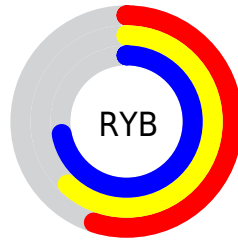
The YIQ color **162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **162.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.1530, -22.4200, -1.1720**, and **110.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.4340, -30.5810, -1.9490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.2420, -12.4250, -0.5930**.

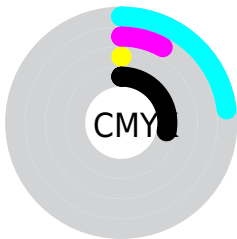
Distribution



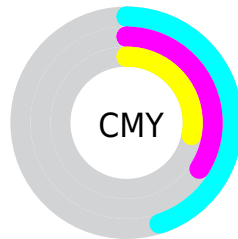
- Red (55%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710 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 162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162.3380,
-21.5030, -1.2710

■ 162.3380,
-21.5030, -1.2710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.2240,
-21.1820, -1.5820

■ 217.1530,
-22.4200, -1.1720

■ 110.5230,
-20.5860, -1.3700

■ 244.2580,
-18.5220, -5.7380

■ 85.5230, -20.5860,
-1.3700

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 62.4090, -20.2650,
-1.6810

■ 39.6970, -21.1360,
-2.4160

■ 19.4800, -19.0270,
-2.0910

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,

4.4530

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

162.3380,
-21.5030, -1.2710

162.3380,
-21.5030, -1.2710

153.4340,
-30.5810, -1.9490

171.2420,
-12.4250, -0.5930

143.6440,
-39.9800, -2.3160

181.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

134.7400,
-49.0580, -2.9940

189.9360, 6.0520,
0.4520

124.9500,
-58.4570, -3.3610

199.7260, 15.4510,
0.8190

116.0460,
-67.5350, -4.0390

208.6300, 24.5290,
1.4970

■ 107.1420,
-76.6130, -4.7170

■ 217.5340, 33.6070,
2.1750

■ 97.3520, -86.0120,
-5.0840

■ 222.8390, 34.0660,
-0.6380

■ 91.4160, -92.0640,
-5.5360

■ 226.3610, 32.4160,
-3.7760

■ 230.4700, 30.4910,
-7.4370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161.1050, -22.4650, -5.8650



162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710



164.5070, -14.4890, 3.7750

Triad

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



162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710



167.1810, 15.9080, 9.0600



163.2850, 3.2110, -8.6370

Complementary

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



162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710



162.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710

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.



164.4820, 13.0220, -4.7220



162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710



166.8130, 19.7600, 5.3280

Square

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



162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710



167.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



165.5800, 18.7980, 0.7340



161.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390

Rectangle

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



162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710



165.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410



165.5800, 18.7980, 0.7340



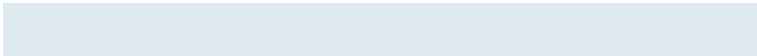
163.4920, 7.0620, -6.8420

Sweetspot

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



162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710



231.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660



167.8370, -16.3190, -18.1350



115.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710



205.8790, -33.3320, -1.6520



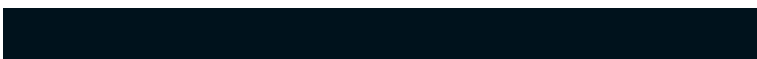
150.0110, -15.7280, 9.7120



87.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



77.0710, -77.8510, -4.3070



13.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060

Inverse Universe

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



157.0490, 16.6400, 17.8240



197.9350, 26.1290, 27.5770



174.9890, 15.7280, -9.7120



86.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



58.1580, 60.5550, 64.4830



10.4240, 10.9100, 11.5340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

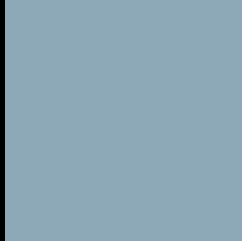
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

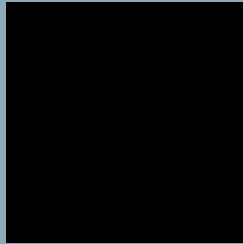
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710.

-1.2710.

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

162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710

Protanopia

164.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870

Deuteranopia

165.9540, -2.3860, 10.2060



Tritanopia

162.2240, -21.1820, -1.5820

Trichromacy



Original Color

162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710

Protanomaly

163.8340, -11.0960, 2.8560

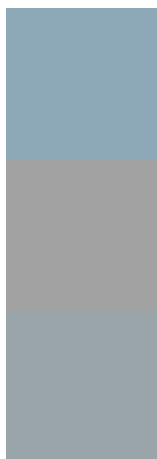
Deuteranomaly

164.3120, -9.4460, 5.9940

Tritanomaly

162.2240, -21.1820, -1.5820

Monochromacy



Original Color

162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710

Achromatopsia

162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

162.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710 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(141, 169, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 169, 184)  
}
```

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(141, 169, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 169, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710 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(141, 169, 184) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 169, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 169, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 169, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 169, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 169,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 162.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 169, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
169, 184) }
```

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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