

Converting Colors

YIQ(162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(162.4250, 9.1690,
4.5370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AE9DA0
RGB	174, 157, 160
RGB Percent	68%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.3176, 0.3843, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.08, 0.32
HSL	349°, 10%, 65%
HSV	349°, 10%, 68%
XYZ	35.8596, 35.6498, 38.2528
YIQ	162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

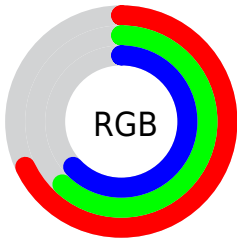
Format	Color
RYB	174, 157, 160
Decimal	11443616
CIELab	66.25, 6.76, 0.69
CIElCh	66, 6.796, 5.827
Yxy	35.6498, 0.3267, 0.3248
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289633696 (0xFFAE9DA0)
YUV	162.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513
Hunter-Lab	59.7075, 2.7171, 3.8099

Details

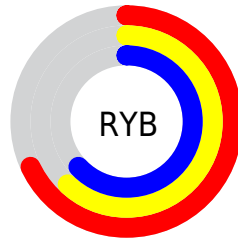
The YIQ color **162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **168.5750, -9.1690, -4.5370**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.7240, 9.7650, 4.7490**, and **111.1260, 8.5730, 4.3250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.8500, 18.3380, 9.0740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

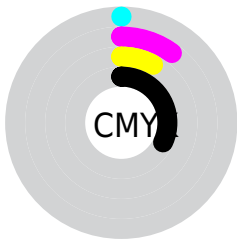
Distribution



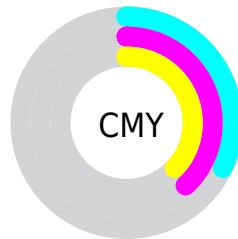
- Red (68%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370 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 162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162.4250, 9.1690,
4.5370

■ 162.4250, 9.1690,
4.5370

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.1260, 8.5730,
4.3250

■ 217.7240, 9.7650,
4.7490

■ 111.1260, 8.5730,
4.3250

■ 244.8270, 7.9770,
4.1130

■ 86.7130, 8.2980,
3.8020

■ 63.4140, 7.7020,
3.5900

■ 41.2290, 6.7850,
3.6890

■ 20.2290, 6.7850,
3.6890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 162.4250, 9.1690,
4.5370

■ 162.4250, 9.1690,
4.5370

■ 150.8500, 18.3380,
9.0740

■ 174.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 138.5740, 28.1030,
13.8230

■ 186.2760, -9.7650,
-4.7490

■ 126.9990, 37.2720,
18.3600

■ 197.8510,
-18.9340, -9.2860

■ 114.8370, 46.7160,
23.4200

■ 210.0130,
-28.3780, -14.3460

■ 103.1480, 56.2060,
27.6460

■ 221.7020,
-37.8680, -18.5720

■ 91.5730, 65.3750,
32.1830

■ 229.7550,
-45.3870, -19.9710

■ 79.4110, 74.8190,
37.2430

■ 230.7810,
-48.2760, -17.1720

■ 67.7220, 84.3090,
41.4690

■ 55.5600, 93.7530,
46.5290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320



162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



162.3280, 10.8200, 2.1480

Triad

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



162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



160.1370, 0.8720, -4.7920



160.1390, -10.6370, 0.0430

Complementary

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



162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



168.5750, -9.1690, -4.5370

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.



159.0740, -12.0120, -2.5720



162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



159.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

Square

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



162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



160.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840



159.2760, -9.7650, -4.7490



160.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720

Rectangle

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



162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



161.3880, 10.5910, 0.7910



159.2760, -9.7650, -4.7490



160.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

Sweetspot

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



162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



222.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



163.1240, 2.8870, 8.2550



111.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



208.6430, 14.4870, 7.2790



165.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890



80.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



47.9280, 80.7330, 40.1970



7.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200

Inverse Universe

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



162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



208.6430, 14.4870, 7.2790



165.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890



80.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



47.9280, 80.7330, 40.1970



7.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370 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 162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370 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 162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.4250, 9.1690,

4.5370.

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

162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370

Protanopia

161.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700

Deuteranopia

162.7350, 11.2320, 5.6960



Tritanopia

163.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600

Trichromacy



Original Color

162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370

Protanomaly

161.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300

Deuteranomaly

162.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840

Tritanomaly

162.7070, 8.4350, 6.8270

Monochromacy



Original Color

162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370

Achromatopsia

162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

161.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370 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(174, 157, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 157, 160)  
}
```

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(174, 157, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 157, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370 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(174, 157, 160) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 157, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 157, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 157, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 157, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 157,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 162.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 157, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
157, 160) }
```

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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