

Converting Colors

YIQ(163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(163.2750, 9.1710,
-6.5170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A58E
RGB	168, 165, 142
RGB Percent	66%, 65%, 56%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3529, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.15, 0.34
HSL	53°, 13%, 61%
HSV	53°, 15%, 66%
XYZ	34.4865, 37.1878, 30.9570
YIQ	163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

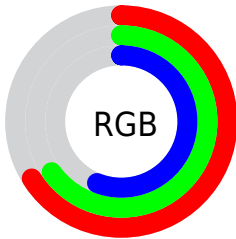
Format	Color
RYB	145, 168, 142
Decimal	11052430
CIELab	67.42, -2.94, 12.31
CIELCh	67, 12.658, 103.422
Yxy	37.1878, 0.3360, 0.3623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289242510 (0xFFA8A58E)
YUV	163.2750, -10.4886, 4.1438
Hunter-Lab	60.9818, -5.7728, 12.5892

Details

The YIQ color **163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **146.7250, -9.1710, 6.5170**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.1610, 9.4920, -6.8280**, and **111.5030, 8.5290, -5.8950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.1630, 15.1780, -10.7580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760**.

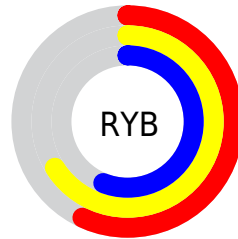
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (65%)

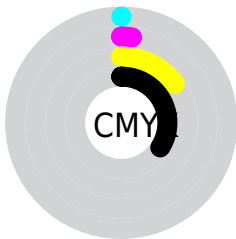
Blue (56%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (56%)

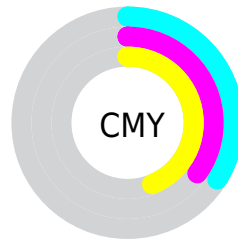


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170 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 163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163.2750, 9.1710,
-6.5170

■ 163.2750, 9.1710,
-6.5170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.9760, 8.5750,
-6.7290

■ 218.1610, 9.4920,
-6.8280

■ 111.5030, 8.5290,
-5.8950

■ 246.4600, 10.0880,
-6.6160

■ 87.2040, 7.9330,
-6.1070

■ 254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 64.0190, 7.0160,
-6.0080

■ 42.1330, 6.6950,
-5.6970

■ 21.2750, 9.1710,
-6.5170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 163.2750, 9.1710,
-6.5170

■ 163.2750, 9.1710,
-6.5170

■ 160.1630, 15.1780,
-10.7580

■ 166.3870, 3.1640,
-2.2760

■ 157.0510, 21.1850,
-14.9990

■ 169.4990, -2.8430,
1.9650

■ 154.0530, 26.8710,
-18.9290

■ 172.4970, -8.5290,
5.8950

■ 150.9410, 32.8780,
-23.1700

■ 175.6090,
-14.5360, 10.1360

■ 147.8290, 38.8850,
-27.4110

■ 178.7210,
-20.5430, 14.3770

■ 144.7170, 44.8920,
-31.6520

■ 181.8330,
-26.5500, 18.6180

■ 141.6050, 50.8990,
-35.8930

■ 184.3750,
-30.9520, 21.3040

■ 139.1940, 56.3100,
-40.3460

■ 184.9620,
-31.2270, 20.7810

■ 137.6950, 59.1530,
-42.3110

■ 186.1360,
-31.7770, 19.7350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164.6290, 17.1020, -1.5700



163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170



161.7190, -1.0070, -9.2870

Triad

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



163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170



160.8600, -23.1530, -4.4090



166.3700, 11.0020, 9.8660

Complementary

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



163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170



146.7250, -9.1710, 6.5170

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.



166.2810, 1.0070, 9.2870



163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170



162.5880, -19.2110, 1.2450

Square

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



163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170



160.3070, -20.2180, -8.0420



164.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930



165.9100, 18.1090, 7.7170

Rectangle

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



163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170



161.2990, -8.5720, -9.8520



164.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930



166.5160, 7.6550, 9.9510

Sweetspot

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



163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170



217.1590, 3.8060, -2.8980



150.1160, 14.5330, 6.4450



108.6150, 2.5220, -1.6540



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.



163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170



211.3910, 14.5360, -10.1360



162.0460, 2.3860, -10.2060



82.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



121.1490, 52.1830, -37.1370



16.5460, 6.9700, -5.1740

Inverse Universe

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



146.7250, -9.1710, 6.5170



185.0220, -14.2610, 10.6590



147.9540, -2.3860, 10.2060



77.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



26.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370



3.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170 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 163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

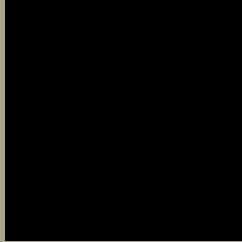
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.2750, 9.1710,

-6.5170.

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

163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170

Protanopia

163.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570

Deuteranopia

164.9610, 22.0990, 1.4830



Tritanopia

165.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640

Trichromacy



Original Color

163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170

Protanomaly

163.4710, 11.5550, -5.6690

Deuteranomaly

164.6290, 17.1020, -1.5700

Tritanomaly

164.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170

Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

163.2730, 3.4850, -2.5870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170 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(168, 165, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 165, 142)  
}
```

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(168, 165, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 165, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170 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(168, 165, 142) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 165, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 165, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 165, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 165, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 165,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 165, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
165, 142) }
```

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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