

# Converting Colors

YIQ(163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(163.3950, 17.8810,  
0.8330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B59E91
RGB	181, 158, 145
RGB Percent	71%, 62%, 57%
CMY	0.2901, 0.3804, 0.4313
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.20, 0.29
HSL	22°, 20%, 64%
HSV	22°, 20%, 71%
XYZ	36.3965, 36.3206, 31.8887
YIQ	163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

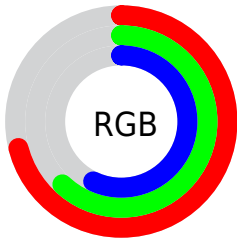
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">181, 165, 145</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11902609</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.76, 6.34, 9.88</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">67, 11.741, 57.290</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">36.3206, 0.3479, 0.3472</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290092689</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFB59E91</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">163.3950, -9.0687, 15.4396</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">60.2666, 2.3341, 10.8146</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **162.6050, -17.8810, -0.8330**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.5800, 18.7980, 0.7340**, and **111.9110, 16.3680, 0.7200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.2990, 26.9590, 1.5110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550**.

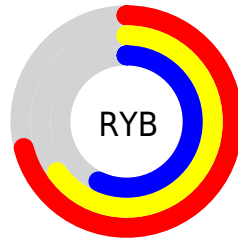
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (62%)

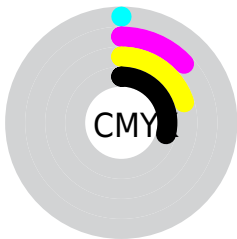
Blue (57%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (57%)

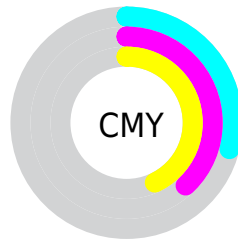


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (38%)


Yellow (43%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330 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 163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 163.3950, 17.8810,  
0.8330


 163.3950, 17.8810,  
0.8330


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 137.0960, 17.2850,  
0.6210


 218.5800, 18.7980,  
0.7340


 111.9110, 16.3680,  
0.7200

 243.5900, 12.8380,  
-1.3860

 86.7260, 15.4510,  
0.8190

 63.5410, 14.5340,  
0.9180

 41.9430, 13.3420,  
0.4940

 20.2590, 15.2680,  
-1.3720

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 163.3950, 17.8810,  
0.8330

■ 163.3950, 17.8810,  
0.8330

■ 154.2990, 26.9590,  
1.5110

■ 172.4910, 8.8030,  
0.1550

■ 145.7900, 35.7620,  
1.6660

■ 181.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 136.6940, 44.8400,  
2.3440

■ 190.0960, -9.0780,  
-0.6780

■ 128.1850, 53.6430,  
2.4990

■ 198.6050,  
-17.8810, -0.8330

■ 119.0890, 62.7210,  
3.1770

■ 207.8150,  
-27.2800, -1.2000

■ 110.4660, 71.8450,  
3.0210

■ 216.3240,  
-36.0830, -1.3550

■ 101.3700, 80.9230,  
3.6990

■ 223.4820,  
-39.7040, -7.3200

■ 92.2740, 90.0010,  
4.3770

■ 230.5260,  
-43.0040, -13.5960

■ 232.8740,  
-44.1040, -15.6880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



164.3290, 18.2470, 5.2150



163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330



162.0090, 12.9760, -3.8880

# Triad

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



163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330



159.1180, -15.3120, -8.8480



163.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670

# Complementary

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



163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330



162.6050, -17.8810, -0.8330

# 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.



161.9800, -14.4430, 2.9410



163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330



158.8880, -20.3560, -5.5400

# Square

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



163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330



159.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040



160.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



164.3200, 5.2710, 9.1030



# Rectangle

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



163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330



161.4920, 7.0620, -6.8420



160.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



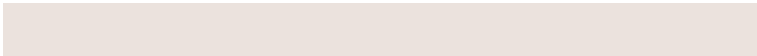
162.7960, -7.9330, 6.1070

# Sweetspot

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



163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330



228.1210, 6.9690, 0.3530



158.3860, 14.0730, 14.7850



113.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270



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.



163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330



207.3700, 28.1970, 1.1010



173.9610, 12.9310, -8.5810



85.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



78.0320, 76.0630, 3.6710



13.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050



# Inverse Universe

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



162.6050, -17.8810, -0.8330



205.6300, -28.1970, -1.1010



152.0390, -12.9310, 8.5810



84.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



74.9680, -76.0630, -3.6710



12.3560, -12.7460, -0.2820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

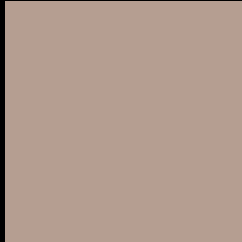
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330 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 163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.3950, 17.8810,

0.8330.

# 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

163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330

### Protanopia

162.3830, 8.9870, -3.1810

### Deuteranopia

164.0040, 20.5400, 2.2040



## Tritanopia

165.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330

## Protanomaly

162.8780, 11.9670, -2.1210

## Deuteranomaly

163.7050, 19.9440, 1.9920

## Tritanomaly

164.4150, 15.1290, 6.6570

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330

## Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

163.1210, 6.9690, 0.3530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330 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(181, 158, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 158, 145)  
}
```

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(181, 158, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 158, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330 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(181, 158, 145) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 158, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 158, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 158, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 158, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 158,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 158, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
158, 145) }
```

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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