

# Converting Colors

YIQ(163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750)</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(163.4040, -3.5330,  
14.4750)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A99BC0
RGB	169, 155, 192
RGB Percent	66%, 61%, 75%
CMY	0.3372, 0.3922, 0.2471
CMYK	0.12, 0.19, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	263°, 23%, 68%
HSV	263°, 19%, 75%
XYZ	37.5989, 35.6827, 54.7686
YIQ	163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

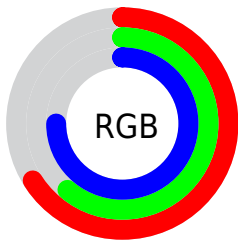
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	169, 155, 192
Decimal	11115456
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.28, 12.40, -17.20
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	66, 21.205, 305.789
Yxy	35.6827, 0.2936, 0.2787
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289305536 (0xFFA99BC0)
YUV	163.4040, 14.0978, 4.9077
Hunter-Lab	59.7350, 7.8168, -12.5462

# Details

The YIQ color  $163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $183.5960, 3.5330, -14.4750$ , and the grayscale version is  $163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $217.9310, -3.5790, 15.3090$ , and  $111.7630, -3.1660, 13.3300$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $148.6630, -5.4600, 21.8680$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $178.1450, -1.6060, 7.0820$ .

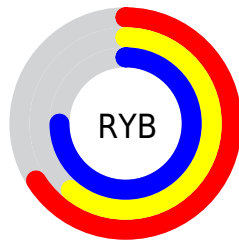
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (61%)

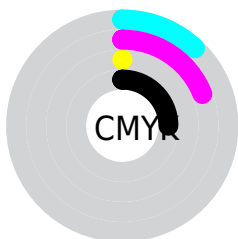
Blue (75%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (75%)

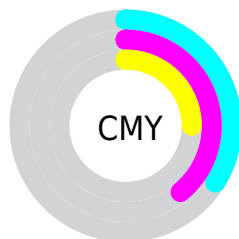


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750 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 163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 163.4040, -3.5330,  
14.4750

■ 163.4040, -3.5330,  
14.4750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 136.9910, -3.8080,  
13.9520

■ 217.9310, -3.5790,  
15.3090

■ 111.7630, -3.1660,  
13.3300

■ 244.4230, 3.4830,  
8.4670

■ 87.3500, -3.4410,  
12.8070

■ 63.8230, -3.3950,  
11.9730

■ 41.4100, -3.6700,  
11.4500

■ 20.8830, -3.6240,  
10.6160

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,

6.3190

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

163.4040, -3.5330,  
14.4750

163.4040, -3.5330,  
14.4750

148.6630, -5.4600,  
21.8680

178.1450, -1.6060,  
7.0820

133.9220, -7.3870,  
29.2610

192.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

118.5940, -9.0390,  
37.1770

208.2140, 1.9730,  
-8.2270

103.8530,  
-10.9660, 44.5700

222.9550, 3.9000,  
-15.6200

89.1120, -12.8930,  
51.9630

237.6960, 5.8270,  
-23.0130

■ 74.3710, -14.8200,  
59.3560

■ 243.6320, 11.8790,  
-22.5610

■ 59.9290, -16.1510,  
66.9610

■ 246.9210, 18.4350,  
-20.2290

■ 44.6010, -17.8030,  
74.8770

■ 247.8180, 20.2230,  
-19.5930

■ 43.7150, -18.1240,  
75.1880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



160.8360, -22.6050, 7.6910



163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750



164.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650

# Triad

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



163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750



161.9740, 29.2520, -1.5000



153.1480, -33.1920, -15.2080

# Complementary

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



163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750



183.5960, 3.5330, -14.4750

# 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.



155.4780, -16.6860, -16.9900



163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750



159.9570, 18.7540, -9.4860

# Square

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



163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750



163.5110, 32.4140, 7.2780



157.9980, 2.3410, -14.8990



153.5310, -41.4000, -9.6240



# Rectangle

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



163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750



164.5890, 23.7470, 15.6750



157.9980, 2.3410, -14.8990



153.9590, -28.2860, -16.0140

# Sweetspot

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



163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750



238.5040, -1.2390, 5.9370



172.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220



118.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750



205.1900, -5.5060, 22.7020



168.7860, 7.1950, 18.2910



89.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580



36.5930, -15.3250, 63.0030



7.6490, -2.8450, 13.0190



# Inverse Universe

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



168.6850, 14.6690, 14.9970



213.4460, 23.0120, 23.4920



178.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910



90.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



59.5390, 63.8560, 65.2320



12.2610, 12.9270, 13.5270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

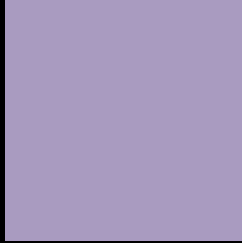
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

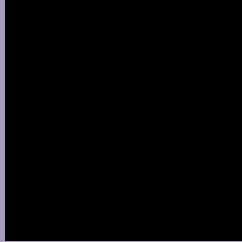
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.4040, -3.5330,



# 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

163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750

### Protanopia

161.8970, -15.4070, 9.4010

### Deuteranopia

162.4850, -8.2550, 11.9450



## Tritanopia

162.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750

## Protanomaly

162.4030, -10.9600, 11.4080

## Deuteranomaly

162.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040

## Tritanomaly

163.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750

## Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

163.0910, -1.5140, 5.4140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750 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(169, 155, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 155, 192)  
}
```

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(169, 155, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 155, 192) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750 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(169, 155, 192) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 155, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 155, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 155, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 155, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 155,  
192) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 155, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
155, 192) }
```

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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