

# Converting Colors

YIQ(163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(163.6160, 0.7810,  
-8.6510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9FA994
RGB	159, 169, 148
RGB Percent	62%, 66%, 58%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3372, 0.4196
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.12, 0.34
HSL	89°, 11%, 62%
HSV	89°, 12%, 66%
XYZ	33.8306, 37.8857, 33.5486
YIQ	163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

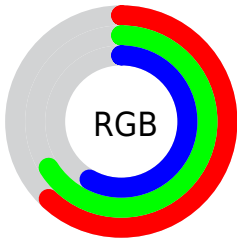
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	148, 169, 158
Decimal	10463636
CIELab	67.94, -7.45, 9.63
CIELCh	68, 12.178, 127.708
Yxy	37.8857, 0.3214, 0.3599
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288653716 (0xFF9FA994)
YUV	163.6160, -7.6987, -4.0482
Hunter-Lab	61.5514, -9.6055, 10.7699

# Details

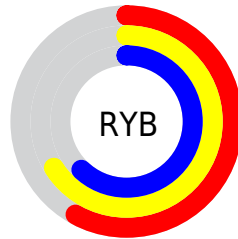
The YIQ color  $163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $153.3840, -0.7810, 8.6510$ , and the grayscale version is  $164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $218.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620$ , and  $112.0290, 1.0560, -8.1280$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $159.2860, 1.4700, -15.6340$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $167.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680$ .

# Distribution



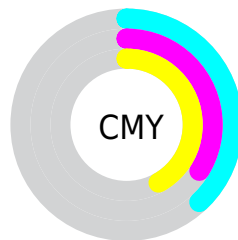
- Red (62%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510 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 163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 163.6160, 0.7810,  
-8.6510

■ 163.6160, 0.7810,  
-8.6510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 137.6160, 0.7810,  
-8.6510

■ 218.5020, 1.1020,  
-8.9620

■ 112.0290, 1.0560,  
-8.1280

■ 247.0890, 0.8270,  
-9.4850

■ 87.2570, 0.4140,  
-7.5060

■ 64.2570, 0.4140,  
-7.5060

■ 42.3710, 0.0930,  
-7.1950

■ 21.2140, 1.9730,  
-8.2270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 163.6160, 0.7810,  
-8.6510

■ 163.6160, 0.7810,  
-8.6510

■ 159.2860, 1.4700,  
-15.6340

■ 167.9460, 0.0920,  
-1.6680

■ 154.9560, 2.1590,  
-22.6170

■ 172.2760, -0.5970,  
5.3150

■ 150.6260, 2.8480,  
-29.6000

■ 176.6060, -1.2860,  
12.2980

■ 146.2960, 3.5370,  
-36.5830

■ 180.9360, -1.9750,  
19.2810

■ 142.0800, 3.9050,  
-43.2550

■ 185.2660, -2.6640,  
26.2640

■ 137.7500, 4.5940,  
-50.2380

■ 189.4820, -3.0320,  
32.9360

■ 133.4200, 5.2830,  
-57.2210

■ 192.5580, -0.1900,  
36.4980

■ 129.0900, 5.9720,  
-64.2040

■ 194.9500, 4.5780,  
38.1940

■ 125.5150, 5.9730,  
-69.7310

■ 197.6410, 9.9420,  
40.1020

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



165.2860, 10.6380, -5.5700



163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



162.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420

# Triad

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



163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



163.6480, -19.4400, -0.1120



167.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270

# Complementary

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



163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



153.3840, -0.7810, 8.6510

# 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.



167.8860, 9.4890, 9.7530



163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



165.1160, -11.8300, 5.1460

# Square

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



163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



162.0450, -22.2360, -4.5080



167.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390



166.9870, 19.2100, 4.2820



# Rectangle

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



163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



161.8190, -15.9080, -9.0600



167.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390



167.6970, 14.3950, 8.9470

# Sweetspot

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



163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



216.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



160.1490, 9.7660, -0.7780



108.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



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.



163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



210.7530, 1.6530, -13.4430



160.6260, -5.1790, -10.7710



81.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



109.8990, 5.1920, -61.0800



15.0290, 1.0560, -8.1280



# Inverse Universe

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



153.3840, -0.7810, 8.6510



194.5460, -1.0570, 13.6550



156.3740, 5.1790, 10.7710



78.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



38.1010, -5.1920, 61.0800



5.2700, -0.4600, 8.3400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510 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 163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

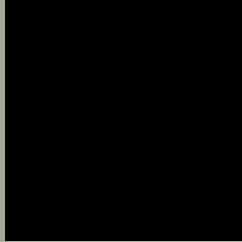
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.6160, 0.7810,

-8.6510.

# 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

163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510

### Protanopia

165.2260, 10.8670, -4.2130

### Deuteranopia

166.3460, 19.5770, 3.1370



## Tritanopia

165.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510

## Protanomaly

164.4320, 7.2910, -5.4850

## Deuteranomaly

165.5900, 12.8380, -1.3860

## Tritanomaly

164.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510

## Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

163.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510 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(159, 169, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 169, 148)  
}
```

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(159, 169, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 169, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510 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".

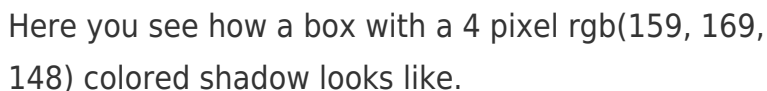
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(159, 169, 148) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 169, 148) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 169, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 169, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 169, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 169, 148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 169, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
169, 148) }
```

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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