

Converting Colors

YIQ(163.6850, -11.6940,
13.6980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(163.6850, -11.6940,
13.6980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A19EC8
RGB	161, 158, 200
RGB Percent	63%, 62%, 78%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3804, 0.2158
CMYK	0.19, 0.21, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	244°, 28%, 70%
HSV	244°, 21%, 78%
XYZ	37.3493, 36.2005, 59.6501
YIQ	163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

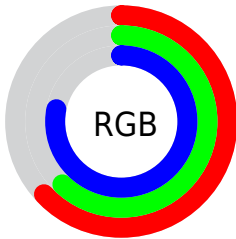
Format	Color
RYB	161, 158, 200
Decimal	10591944
CIELab	66.67, 9.88, -21.11
CIELCh	67, 23.307, 295.080
Yxy	36.2005, 0.2804, 0.2718
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288782024 (0xFFA19EC8)
YUV	163.6850, 17.9033, -2.3547
Hunter-Lab	60.1668, 5.5141, -16.6640

Details

The YIQ color $163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $9999CC$. A complement of this color would be $194.3150, 11.6940, -13.6980$, and the grayscale version is $164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $218.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980$, and $112.0440, -11.3270, 12.5530$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $146.2640, -17.5180, 20.1300$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $181.1060, -5.8700, 7.2660$.

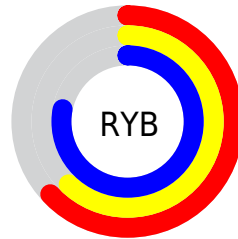
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (62%)

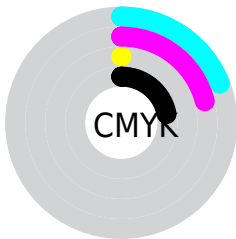
Blue (78%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (78%)

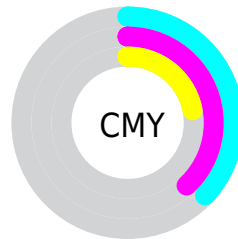


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980 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 163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163.6850,
-11.6940, 13.6980

■ 163.6850,
-11.6940, 13.6980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 137.5710,
-11.3730, 13.3870

■ 218.6850,
-11.6940, 13.6980

■ 112.0440,
-11.3270, 12.5530

■ 243.7920, -2.1100,
5.2020

■ 87.5170, -11.2810,
11.7190

■ 63.9900, -11.2350,
10.8850

■ 41.4630, -11.1890,
10.0510

■ 20.3380, -12.3350,
8.7930

■ 3.7790, -9.2630,

8.1850

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

163.6850,
-11.6940, 13.6980

163.6850,
-11.6940, 13.6980

146.2640,
-17.5180, 20.1300

181.1060, -5.8700,
7.2660

129.1420,
-22.7460, 26.7740

198.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

111.7210,
-28.5700, 33.2060

215.6490, 5.1820,
-5.8100

94.5990, -33.7980,
39.8500

232.7710, 10.4100,
-12.4540

77.1780, -39.6220,
46.2820

248.4310, 17.0590,
-17.3170

■ 60.0560, -44.8500,
52.9260

■ 248.7300, 17.6550,
-17.1050

■ 42.6350, -50.6740,
59.3580

■ 26.9860, -55.8560,
65.1680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159.4650, -31.8660, 4.8220



163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980



165.4550, 9.6250, 18.3050

Triad

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



163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980



163.4200, 33.9280, 1.8640



153.9370, -31.2200, -17.9080

Complementary

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



163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980



194.3150, 11.6940, -13.6980

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.



156.4740, -10.8630, -17.8950



163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980



161.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770

Square

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



163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980



164.7010, 34.9350, 11.1510



159.1190, 9.3100, -14.5460



153.0420, -44.5170, -13.7090

Rectangle

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



163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980



165.6150, 20.8580, 18.4740



159.1190, 9.3100, -14.5460



154.6450, -24.5260, -18.0780

Sweetspot

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



163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980



242.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770



185.6810, -24.2070, -7.3350



120.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980



199.7910, -17.5640, 20.9640



169.9640, 0.8220, 18.1500



91.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



22.1700, -45.1710, 53.2370



5.0010, -9.7680, 11.8320

Inverse Universe

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



175.0040, 12.5130, 21.0330



216.8620, 19.2050, 31.9170



188.0360, -0.8220, -18.1500



93.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



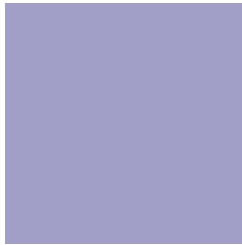
66.0650, 48.3560, 81.8280



14.5260, 10.8630, 17.8950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980 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 163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

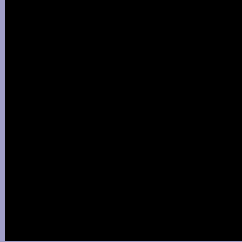
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.6850, -11.6940,

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

163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980

Protanopia

162.3960, -18.2500, 11.3660

Deuteranopia

163.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510



Tritanopia

161.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830

Trichromacy



Original Color

163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980

Protanomaly

162.5920, -15.8660, 12.2140

Deuteranomaly

163.9730, -12.5650, 12.9630

Tritanomaly

162.7250, -9.1710, 6.5170

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980

Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

164.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980 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(161, 158, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 158, 200)  
}
```

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(161, 158, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 158, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980 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(161, 158, 200) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 158, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 158, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 158, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 158, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 158,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 158, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
158, 200) }
```

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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