

Converting Colors

YIQ(163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350)
contains.

YIQ(163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

**YIQ(163.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5A3A4
RGB	165, 163, 164
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 64%
CMY	0.3529, 0.3608, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.35
HSL	330°, 1%, 64%
HSV	330°, 1%, 65%
XYZ	35.3153, 36.8739, 40.3783
YIQ	163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

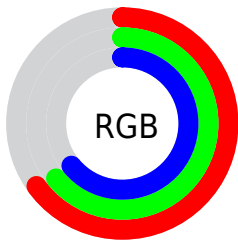
Format	Color
RYB	165, 163, 164
Decimal	10855332
CIELab	67.18, 0.91, -0.27
CIElCh	67, 0.950, 343.367
Yxy	36.8739, 0.3137, 0.3276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289045412 (0xFFA5A3A4)
YUV	163.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296
Hunter-Lab	60.7239, -2.4564, 3.0819

Details

The YIQ color $163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $164.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350$, and the grayscale version is $164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $218.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350$, and $111.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $153.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $174.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680$.

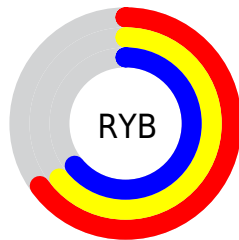
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (64%)

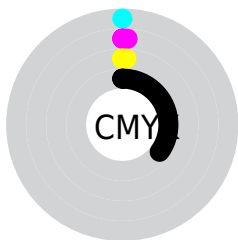
Blue (64%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (64%)

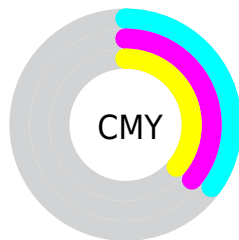


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 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 163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

 163.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 137.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350


 218.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350


 111.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

 246.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

 87.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

 64.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

 42.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

 21.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 163.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 163.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 153.4080, 7.8390,
6.6150

■ 174.6030, -6.3720,
-5.6680

■ 142.4030, 15.4030,
12.7070

■ 185.0210,
-13.6610, -11.2370

■ 132.0990, 22.3710,
18.5870

■ 195.9120,
-20.9040, -17.6400

■ 121.2080, 29.6140,
24.9900

■ 206.2160,
-27.8720, -23.5200

■ 110.9040, 36.5820,
30.8700

■ 217.1070,
-35.1150, -29.9230

■ 99.8990, 44.1460,
36.9620

■ 223.4160,
-40.4790, -31.8310

■ 89.5950, 51.1140,
42.8420

■ 224.3280,
-43.0470, -29.3430

■ 78.7040, 58.3570,
49.2450

■ 225.2400,
-45.6150, -26.8550

■ 68.4000, 65.3250,
55.1250

■ 226.1520,
-48.1830, -24.3670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



163.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Triad

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



163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



163.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



163.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Complementary

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



163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



164.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

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.



163.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



163.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

Square

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



163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



163.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



163.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



163.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Rectangle

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



163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



163.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



163.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



163.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240

Sweetspot

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



163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



163.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



212.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



163.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



81.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



51.6770, 62.9870, 53.4430



6.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Inverse Universe

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



163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



212.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



164.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



81.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



51.6770, 62.9870, 53.4430



6.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 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 163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

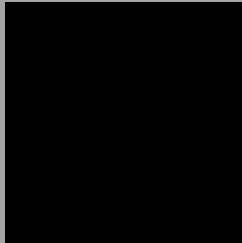
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350.



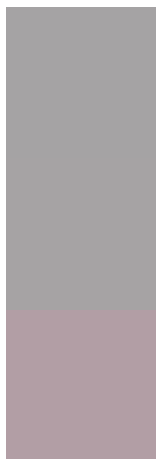
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.7120, 0.8710,

0.7350.

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

163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Protanopia

164.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Deuteranopia

164.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170



Tritanopia

164.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Trichromacy



Original Color

163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Protanomaly

164.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

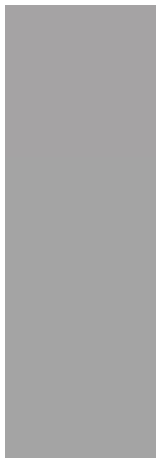
Deuteranomaly

164.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

Tritanomaly

164.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 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(165, 163, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 163, 164)  
}
```

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(165, 163, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 163, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 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(165, 163, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 163, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 163, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 163, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 163, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 163,  
164) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 163, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
163, 164) }
```

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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