

Converting Colors

YIQ(164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(164.0460, -5.6410,
8.6230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4A0B9
RGB	164, 160, 185
RGB Percent	64%, 63%, 73%
CMY	0.3568, 0.3725, 0.2745
CMYK	0.11, 0.14, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	250°, 15%, 68%
HSV	250°, 14%, 73%
XYZ	36.6375, 36.5366, 51.0143
YIQ	164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

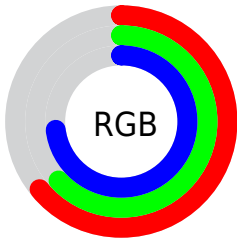
Format	Color
RYB	164, 160, 185
Decimal	10789049
CIELab	66.93, 6.44, -12.36
CIELCh	67, 13.934, 297.521
Yxy	36.5366, 0.2950, 0.2942
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288979129 (0xFFA4A0B9)
YUV	164.0460, 10.3303, -0.0403
Hunter-Lab	60.4455, 2.4137, -7.7273

Details

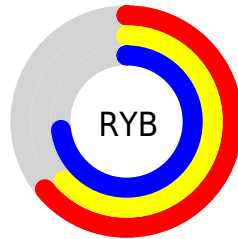
The YIQ color $164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $180.9540, 5.6410, -8.6230$, and the grayscale version is $164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $219.1600, -5.9620, 8.9340$, and $112.5190, -5.5950, 7.7890$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $148.6960, -10.2270, 14.6450$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $179.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780$.

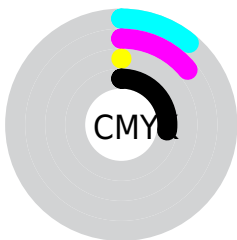
Distribution



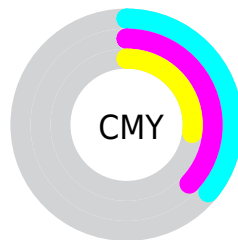
- Red (64%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230 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 164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 164.0460, -5.6410,
8.6230

■ 164.0460, -5.6410,
8.6230

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 137.9320, -5.3200,
8.3120

■ 219.1600, -5.9620,
8.9340

■ 112.5190, -5.5950,
7.7890

■ 245.8630, -0.8720,
4.7920

■ 87.8180, -4.9990,
8.0010

■ 64.2910, -4.9530,
7.1670

■ 42.1770, -4.6320,
6.8560

■ 21.7640, -4.9070,
6.3330

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,

4.4530

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

164.0460, -5.6410,
8.6230

164.0460, -5.6410,
8.6230

148.6960,
-10.2270, 14.6450

179.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

133.0580,
-13.9420, 21.4020

195.0340, 2.6600,
-4.1560

117.7080,
-18.5280, 27.4240

210.3840, 7.2460,
-10.1780

102.0700,
-22.2430, 34.1810

226.0220, 10.9610,
-16.9350

86.7200, -26.8290,
40.2030

241.3720, 15.5470,
-22.9570

■ 71.0820, -30.5440,
46.9600

■ 247.0200, 22.4700,
-21.7700

■ 55.7320, -35.1300,
52.9820

■ 40.0940, -38.8450,
59.7390

■ 30.0600, -41.5050,
63.8950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161.9520, -17.2400, 4.0720



164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230



164.8580, 6.6920, 10.8840

Triad

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



164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230



164.2490, 21.2280, 0.7480



158.5090, -17.9710, -10.2190

Complementary

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



164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230



180.9540, 5.6410, -8.6230

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.



159.8430, -7.2880, -11.0960



164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230



162.8520, 14.8560, -4.9200

Square

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



164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230



164.8240, 21.2270, 6.2750



161.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470



158.4960, -25.1240, -7.2360

Rectangle

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



164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230



165.5660, 13.3860, 10.7140



161.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470



158.9500, -14.8990, -10.8270

Sweetspot

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



164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230



231.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340



175.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080



114.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230



207.2400, -8.9430, 13.4010



167.6340, 1.5110, 11.1670



84.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



25.2590, -35.1760, 53.8160



4.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560

Inverse Universe

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



169.8690, 8.1590, 11.8310



216.4230, 12.6510, 18.5310



177.3660, -1.5110, -11.1670



86.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



61.5780, 50.9250, 73.8130



11.1080, 8.9840, 13.4000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230 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 164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

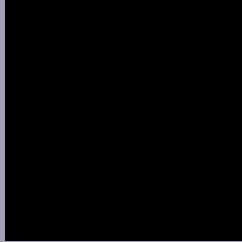
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.0460, -5.6410,

8.6230.

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

164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230

Protanopia

163.8390, -9.4920, 6.8280

Deuteranopia

164.6550, -2.9820, 9.9940



Tritanopia

163.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430

Trichromacy



Original Color

164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230

Protanomaly

163.8500, -8.0250, 7.7750

Deuteranomaly

164.3560, -3.5780, 9.7820

Tritanomaly

163.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220

Monochromacy



Original Color

164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230

Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

164.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230 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(164, 160, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 160, 185)  
}
```

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(164, 160, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 160, 185) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230 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(164, 160, 185) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 160, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 160, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 160, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 160, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 160,  
185) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 160, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
160, 185) }
```

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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