

# Converting Colors

YIQ(164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020)</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(164.2870, -8.2980,  
-3.8020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9AA9A7
RGB	154, 169, 167
RGB Percent	60%, 66%, 65%
CMY	0.3961, 0.3372, 0.3451
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.01, 0.34
HSL	172°, 8%, 63%
HSV	172°, 9%, 66%
XYZ	34.4881, 38.0371, 42.0795
YIQ	164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

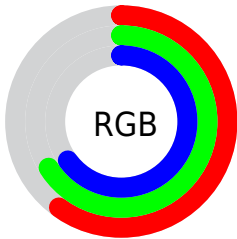
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	154, 162, 169
Decimal	10135975
CIELab	68.05, -5.65, -0.77
CIELCh	68, 5.701, 187.760
Yxy	38.0371, 0.3009, 0.3319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288326055 (0xFF9AA9A7)
YUV	164.2870, 1.3375, -9.0217
Hunter-Lab	61.6742, -8.1131, 2.7192

# Details

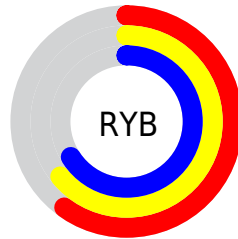
The YIQ color **164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **158.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140**, and **112.5860, -7.7020, -3.5900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240**.

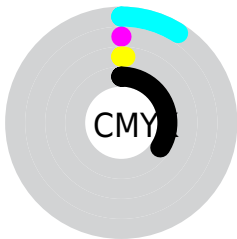
# Distribution



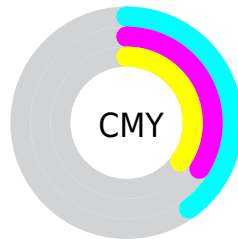
- Red (60%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020 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 164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 164.2870, -8.2980,  
-3.8020

■ 164.2870, -8.2980,  
-3.8020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 138.2870, -8.2980,  
-3.8020

■ 218.9880, -8.8940,  
-4.0140

■ 112.5860, -7.7020,  
-3.5900

■ 247.9880, -8.8940,  
-4.0140

■ 87.9990, -7.4270,  
-3.0670

■ 64.8850, -7.1060,  
-3.3780

■ 42.8850, -7.1060,  
-3.3780

■ 21.8850, -7.1060,  
-3.3780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 164.2870, -8.2980,  
-3.8020

■ 164.2870, -8.2980,  
-3.8020

■ 158.9760,  
-17.7880, -8.0280

■ 169.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 153.5510,  
-26.9570, -12.5650

■ 175.0230, 10.3610,  
4.9610

■ 148.2400,  
-36.4470, -16.7910

■ 180.3340, 19.8510,  
9.1870

■ 142.9290,  
-45.9370, -21.0170

■ 185.6450, 29.3410,  
13.4130

■ 137.6180,  
-55.4270, -25.2430

■ 190.6570, 38.2350,  
17.4270

■ 132.4920,  
-64.0000, -29.5680

■ 196.0820, 47.4040,  
21.9640

■ 127.1810,  
-73.4900, -33.7940

■ 196.3100, 46.7620,  
22.5860

■ 121.8700,  
-82.9800, -38.0200

■ 196.5380, 46.1200,  
23.2080

■ 116.5590,  
-92.4700, -42.2460

■ 196.7660, 45.4780,  
23.8300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



164.6140, -4.9050, -4.7210



164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020



164.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

# Triad

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



164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020



166.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700



166.0780, 8.5280, -0.3680

# Complementary

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



164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020



158.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020

# 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.



166.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350



164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020



167.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090

# Square

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



164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020



165.9440, -5.5940, 2.2620



166.8270, 7.9770, 4.1130



165.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740



# Rectangle

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



164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020



164.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900



166.8270, 7.9770, 4.1130



166.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550

# Sweetspot

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



164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020



217.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



163.4030, -2.9330, -7.4210



108.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



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.



164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020



211.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210



161.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650



81.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



101.4680, -81.7880, -37.5960



13.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620



# Inverse Universe

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



158.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020



202.5180, 13.3410, 6.0210



161.4200, 7.5650, 0.5650



78.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



46.5320, 81.7880, 37.5960



6.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

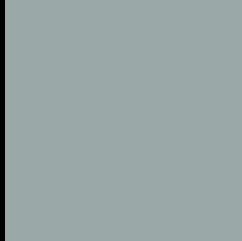
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

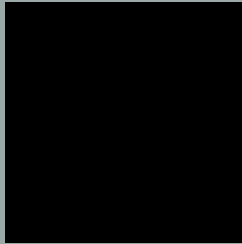
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

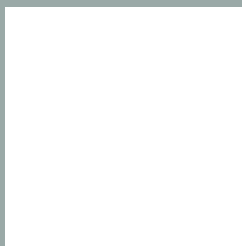
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020.



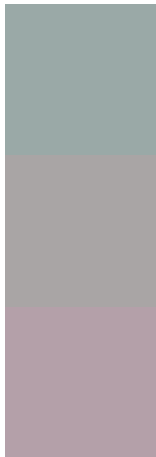
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.2870, -8.2980,

-3.8020.

# 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

164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020

### Protanopia

166.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

### Deuteranopia

167.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390



## Tritanopia

165.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020

## Protanomaly

165.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240

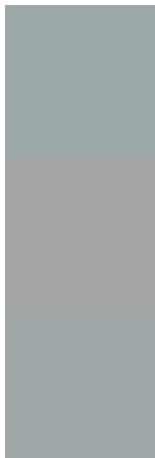
## Deuteranomaly

165.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

## Tritanomaly

164.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020

## Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

164.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020 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(154, 169, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 169, 167)  
}
```

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(154, 169, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 169, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020 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(154, 169, 167) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 169, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 169, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 169, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 169, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 169,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 169, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
169, 167) }
```

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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