

# Converting Colors

YIQ(164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(164.5280, -18.9820,  
2.6020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94A8BE
RGB	148, 168, 190
RGB Percent	58%, 66%, 75%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3411, 0.2550
CMYK	0.22, 0.12, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	211°, 24%, 66%
HSV	211°, 22%, 75%
XYZ	35.5071, 38.0202, 54.1689
YIQ	164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

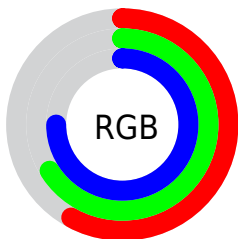
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	148, 162, 190
Decimal	9742526
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.04, -2.12, -13.59
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 13.750, 261.143
Yxy	38.0202, 0.2781, 0.2977
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287932606 (0xFF94A8BE)
YUV	164.5280, 12.5577, -14.4951
Hunter-Lab	61.6605, -5.1170, -8.9241

# Details

The YIQ color **164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **173.4720, 18.9820, -2.6020**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130**, and **112.7130, -18.0650, 2.5030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.9770, -27.5560, 3.8040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000**.

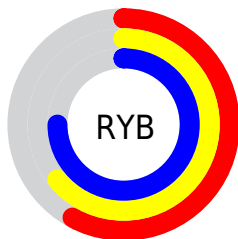
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (66%)

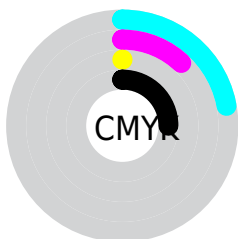
Blue (75%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (75%)

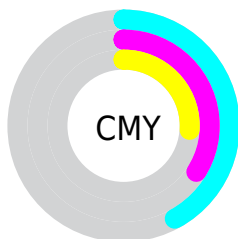


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020 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 164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 164.5280,  
-18.9820, 2.6020

■ 164.5280,  
-18.9820, 2.6020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 138.4140,  
-18.6610, 2.2910

■ 219.6420,  
-19.3030, 2.9130

■ 112.7130,  
-18.0650, 2.5030

■ 246.0630,  
-13.4790, -3.5190

■ 88.1860, -18.0190,  
1.6690

■ 64.4850, -17.4230,  
1.8810

■ 41.9580, -17.3770,  
1.0470

■ 19.9470, -18.8440,  
0.1000

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,

6.0080

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

164.5280,  
-18.9820, 2.6020

164.5280,  
-18.9820, 2.6020

152.9770,  
-27.5560, 3.8040

176.0790,  
-10.4080, 1.4000

141.4260,  
-36.1300, 5.0060

187.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

129.8750,  
-44.7040, 6.2080

199.1810, 6.7400,  
-1.0040

118.3240,  
-53.2780, 7.4100

210.7320, 15.3140,  
-2.2060

106.7730,  
-61.8520, 8.6120

222.2830, 23.8880,  
-3.4080

■ 95.2220, -70.4260,  
9.8140

■ 231.7410, 28.2900,  
-6.0940

■ 83.6710, -79.0000,  
11.0160

■ 237.6110, 25.5400,  
-11.3240

■ 75.0770, -86.0150,  
11.4970

■ 243.4810, 22.7900,  
-16.5540

■ 247.5900, 20.8650,  
-20.2150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162.4300, -24.7580, -2.8540



164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020



166.8500, -8.0250, 7.7750

# Triad

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



164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020



168.0520, 20.5850, 6.8970



162.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590

# Complementary

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



164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020



173.4720, 18.9820, -2.6020

# 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.



164.5520, 6.8330, -8.1990



164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020



167.1890, 21.4570, 2.1050

# Square

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



164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020



168.6370, 14.6240, 10.3040



166.2760, 16.5980, -3.4500



161.8790, -16.1370, -10.4170



# Rectangle

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



164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020



167.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200



166.2760, 16.5980, -3.4500



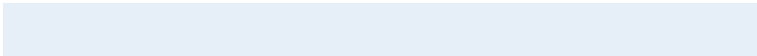
163.4910, -0.3650, -9.9090

# Sweetspot

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



164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020



236.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030



175.1620, -18.6120, -15.1240



119.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020



206.7210, -29.7110, 4.3130



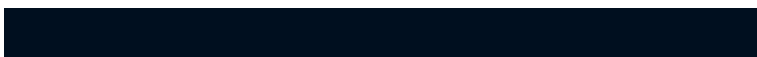
153.0870, -12.8860, 13.2740



88.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



62.0370, -71.3430, 9.9130



12.3390, -14.0760, 1.7960



# Inverse Universe

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



162.8380, 18.6120, 15.1240



204.2680, 29.3850, 23.6330



184.9130, 12.8860, -13.2740



88.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



55.7920, 70.0930, 56.8210

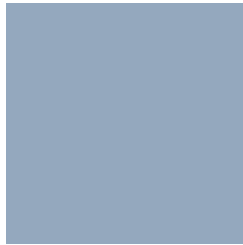


10.9790, 13.6610, 11.2370



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

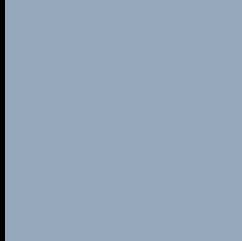
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

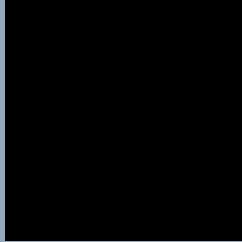
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

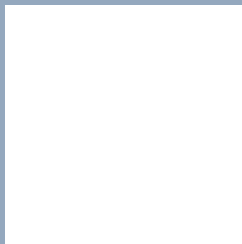
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.5280, -18.9820,



# 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

164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020

### Protanopia

166.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400

### Deuteranopia

166.8120, -4.8620, 11.0260



## Tritanopia

164.0180, -17.6060, -0.3100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020

## Protanomaly

165.3440, -12.4720, 5.7680

## Deuteranomaly

166.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610

## Tritanomaly

164.3600, -18.5690, 0.6230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020

## Achromatopsia

165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

164.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020 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(148, 168, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 168, 190)  
}
```

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(148, 168, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 168, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020 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(148, 168, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 168, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(148, 168, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 168, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 168, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 168,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 168, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
168, 190) }
```

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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