

Converting Colors

YIQ(164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(164.6160, 9.9490,
1.4130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AFA19C
RGB	175, 161, 156
RGB Percent	69%, 63%, 61%
CMY	0.3137, 0.3686, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.11, 0.31
HSL	16°, 11%, 65%
HSV	16°, 11%, 69%
XYZ	36.4264, 37.0032, 36.6799
YIQ	164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

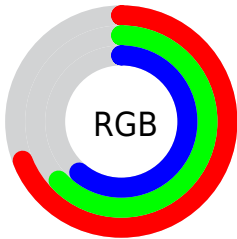
Format	Color
RYB	175, 163, 156
Decimal	11510172
CIELab	67.28, 4.22, 4.42
CIELCh	67, 6.116, 46.328
Yxy	37.0032, 0.3308, 0.3361
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289700252 (0xFFAFA19C)
YUV	164.6160, -4.2477, 9.1068
Hunter-Lab	60.8303, 0.4366, 6.8301

Details

The YIQ color **164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **166.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140**, and **113.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.0470, 18.9810, 2.9250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120**.

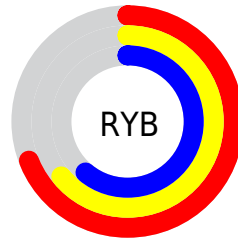
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (63%)

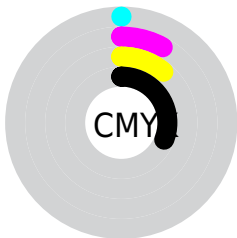
Blue (61%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (61%)

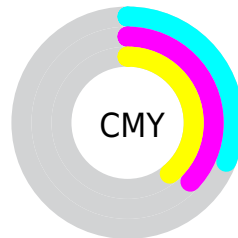


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130 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 164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 164.6160, 9.9490,
1.4130

■ 164.6160, 9.9490,
1.4130

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 138.3170, 9.3530,
1.2010

■ 219.8010, 10.8660,
1.3140

■ 113.0180, 8.7570,
0.9890

■ 246.7190, 8.1610,
0.7770

■ 88.4310, 9.0320,
1.5120

■ 65.1320, 8.4360,
1.3000

■ 42.8330, 7.8400,
1.0880

■ 22.4200, 7.5650,
0.5650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 164.6160, 9.9490,
1.4130

■ 164.6160, 9.9490,
1.4130

■ 155.0470, 18.9810,
2.9250

■ 174.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 145.3640, 28.3340,
4.1260

■ 183.8680, -8.4360,
-1.3000

■ 135.7950, 37.3660,
5.6380

■ 193.5510,
-17.7890, -2.5010

■ 126.1120, 46.7190,
6.8390

■ 203.1200,
-26.8210, -4.0130

■ 116.5430, 55.7510,
8.3510

■ 212.8030,
-36.1740, -5.2140

■ 107.4470, 64.8290,
9.0290

■ 221.1010,
-43.0050, -8.0690

■ 97.8780, 73.8610,
10.5410

■ 228.7320,
-46.5800, -14.8680

■ 88.1950, 83.2140,
11.7420

■ 231.0800,
-47.6800, -16.9600

■ 79.3270, 91.6500,
13.0420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164.8980, 9.2150, 3.7030



164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130



164.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140

Triad

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



164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130



162.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



163.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

Complementary

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



164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130



166.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130

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.



163.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910



164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130



162.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920

Square

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



164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130



162.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940



162.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



164.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060

Rectangle

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



164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130



163.6430, 5.3190, -2.7850



162.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



164.0580, -5.9150, 2.5730

Sweetspot

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



164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130



223.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



163.2770, 6.8300, 8.3820



112.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130



210.6660, 15.6800, 2.1760



169.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940



81.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



67.7430, 78.6750, 11.4030



10.3990, 12.0580, 1.7380

Inverse Universe

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



166.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130



213.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



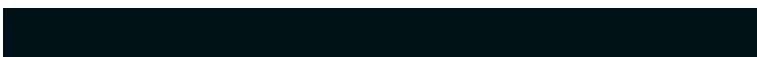
161.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



82.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



82.2570, -78.6750, -11.4030



12.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130 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 164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

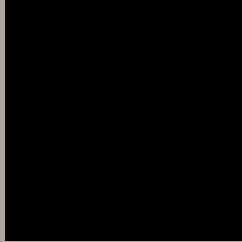
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.6160, 9.9490,

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

164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130

Protanopia

163.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060

Deuteranopia

165.0620, 14.6250, 4.7770



Tritanopia

165.7500, 6.8760, 7.5480

Trichromacy



Original Color

164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130

Protanomaly

164.1210, 6.9690, 0.3530

Deuteranomaly

164.7520, 12.5620, 3.6180

Tritanomaly

165.4680, 7.6100, 5.2580

Monochromacy



Original Color

164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130

Achromatopsia

165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

165.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130 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(175, 161, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 161, 156)  
}
```

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(175, 161, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 161, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130 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(175, 161, 156) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 161, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 161, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 161, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 161, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 161,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 161, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
161, 156) }
```

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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