

Converting Colors

YIQ(165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(165.0630, -4.3110,
6.5450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5A2B5
RGB	165, 162, 181
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 71%
CMY	0.3529, 0.3647, 0.2902
CMYK	0.09, 0.10, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	249°, 11%, 67%
HSV	249°, 10%, 71%
XYZ	36.7778, 37.1759, 48.9490
YIQ	165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

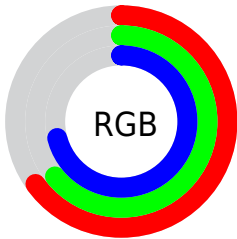
Format	Color
RYB	165, 162, 181
Decimal	10855093
CIELab	67.41, 4.83, -9.40
CIElCh	67, 10.571, 297.186
Yxy	37.1759, 0.2992, 0.3025
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289045173 (0xFFA5A2B5)
YUV	165.0630, 7.8569, -0.0553
Hunter-Lab	60.9721, 0.9685, -4.9181

Details

The YIQ color $165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $177.9370, 4.3110, -6.5450$, and the grayscale version is $165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $220.1770, -4.6320, 6.8560$, and $112.9490, -3.9900, 6.2340$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $150.0120, -8.3010, 12.7790$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $180.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110$.

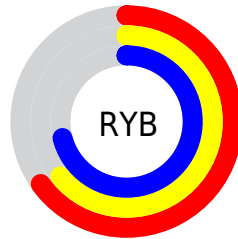
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (64%)

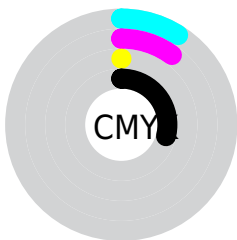
Blue (71%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (71%)

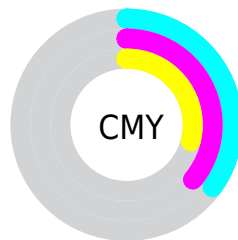


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450 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 165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 165.0630, -4.3110,
6.5450

■ 165.0630, -4.3110,
6.5450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 138.9490, -3.9900,
6.2340

■ 220.1770, -4.6320,
6.8560

■ 112.9490, -3.9900,
6.2340

■ 247.3360, -0.8260,
3.9580

■ 88.8350, -3.6690,
5.9230

■ 65.4220, -3.9440,
5.4000

■ 43.3080, -3.6230,
5.0890

■ 22.8950, -3.8980,
4.5660

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,

3.7320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 165.0630, -4.3110,
6.5450

■ 165.0630, -4.3110,
6.5450

■ 150.0120, -8.3010,
12.7790

■ 180.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 134.9610,
-12.2910, 19.0130

■ 195.1650, 3.6690,
-5.9230

■ 119.6110,
-16.8770, 25.0350

■ 210.5150, 8.2550,
-11.9450

■ 104.5600,
-20.8670, 31.2690

■ 225.5660, 12.2450,
-18.1790

■ 89.5090, -24.8570,
37.5030

■ 240.6170, 16.2350,
-24.4130

■ 73.8710, -28.5720,
44.2600

■ 246.5640, 23.7540,
-23.0140

■ 58.5210, -33.1580,
50.2820

■ 43.4700, -37.1480,
56.5160

■ 29.3050, -40.8170,
62.4390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163.4640, -12.9300, 3.0540



165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450



165.9070, 4.9960, 8.5800

Triad

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



165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450



164.9110, 16.3680, 0.7200



161.1290, -13.8450, -7.9010

Complementary

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



165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450



177.9370, 4.3110, -6.5450

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.



162.2070, -5.3170, -8.2690



165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450



163.9380, 11.7380, -3.4780

Square

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



165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450



165.8450, 16.7340, 5.1020



162.6380, 3.7150, -6.7570



161.2580, -18.5220, -5.7380

Rectangle

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



165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450



166.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970



162.6380, 3.7150, -6.7570



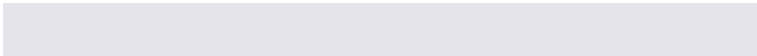
161.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980

Sweetspot

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



165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450



229.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



173.5580, -10.4990, -2.4590



113.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450



209.0290, -6.9710, 10.7010



167.7540, 1.0530, 8.4530



81.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



24.6180, -34.8090, 52.6710



4.1600, -5.9620, 8.9340

Inverse Universe

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



169.5050, 6.1880, 9.0040



216.2330, 10.1300, 14.6580



175.2460, -1.0530, -8.4530



83.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



60.4530, 49.7790, 72.5550



10.1680, 8.7550, 12.0430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

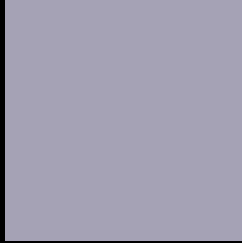
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

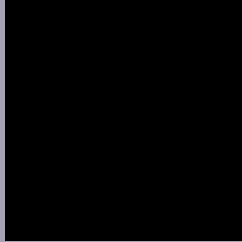
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.0630, -4.3110,

6.5450.

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

165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450

Protanopia

164.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Deuteranopia

165.9820, 0.4110, 9.0750



Tritanopia

164.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550

Trichromacy



Original Color

165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450

Protanomaly

165.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090

Deuteranomaly

165.6720, -1.6520, 7.9160

Tritanomaly

165.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770

Monochromacy



Original Color

165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450

Achromatopsia

165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

165.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450 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, 162, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 162, 181)  
}
```

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, 162, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 162, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450 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, 162, 181) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 162, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 162, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 162, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 162, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 162,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 162, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
162, 181) }
```

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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