

Converting Colors

YIQ(165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770)
contains.

YIQ(165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(165.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5A5AC
RGB	165, 165, 172
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 67%
CMY	0.3529, 0.3529, 0.3255
CMYK	0.04, 0.04, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	240°, 4%, 66%
HSV	240°, 4%, 67%
XYZ	36.4185, 37.8881, 44.4216
YIQ	165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

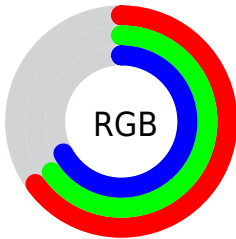
Format	Color
RYB	165, 165, 172
Decimal	10855852
CIELab	67.94, 1.36, -3.61
CIELCh	68, 3.860, 290.593
Yxy	37.8881, 0.3067, 0.3191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289045932 (0xFFA5A5AC)
YUV	165.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998
Hunter-Lab	61.5533, -2.1076, 0.2992

Details

The YIQ color **165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **171.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770**, and **113.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100**.

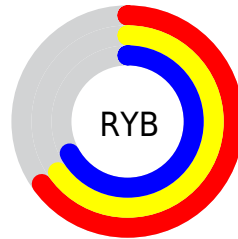
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

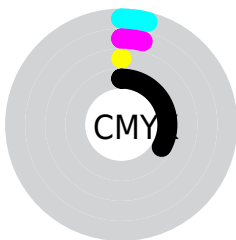
Blue (67%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (67%)

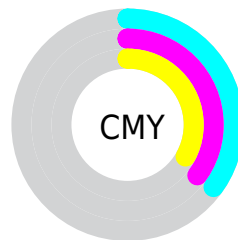


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770 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 165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 165.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 165.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 139.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 220.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 113.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 248.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 89.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 65.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 43.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 23.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 165.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 165.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 150.7360, -7.7040,
7.4640

■ 180.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

■ 135.6740,
-13.1610, 12.7510

■ 195.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 119.7260,
-18.9390, 18.3490

■ 211.8700, 14.4450,
-13.9950

■ 104.6640,
-24.3960, 23.6360

■ 226.9320, 19.9020,
-19.2820

■ 89.6020, -29.8530,
28.9230

■ 241.9940, 25.3590,
-24.5690

■ 74.5400, -35.3100,
34.2100

■ 245.5380, 26.6430,
-25.8130

■ 59.4780, -40.7670,
39.4970

■ 43.5300, -46.5450,
45.0950

■ 28.4680, -52.0020,
50.3820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



166.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260

Triad

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



165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



166.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



164.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520

Complementary

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



165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



171.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770

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.



164.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



165.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060

Square

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



165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



165.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



165.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770



164.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320

Rectangle

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



165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



165.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



165.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770



164.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280

Sweetspot

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



165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



222.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



169.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



111.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



214.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



166.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



81.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



17.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500



2.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530

Inverse Universe

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



167.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



216.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



170.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



82.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



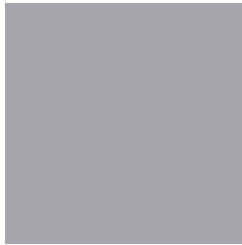
44.8500, 89.4000, 31.8000



6.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770 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 165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

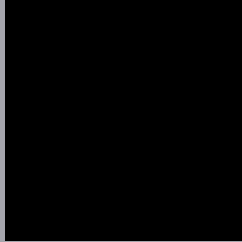
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.7980, -2.2470,

2.1770.

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

165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Protanopia

166.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Deuteranopia

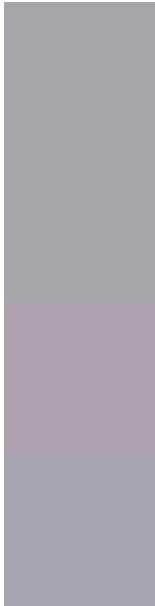
167.4510, 6.2800, 7.3360



Tritanopia

166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

Trichromacy



Original Color

165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Protanomaly

166.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

Deuteranomaly

166.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530

Tritanomaly

165.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450

Monochromacy



Original Color

165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

166.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770 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, 165, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 165, 172)  
}
```

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, 165, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 165, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770 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, 165, 172) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 165, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 165, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 165, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 165, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 165,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 165, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
165, 172) }
```

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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