

# Converting Colors

YIQ(165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(165.9880, 17.4690,  
-2.7150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5A38E
RGB	181, 163, 142
RGB Percent	71%, 64%, 56%
CMY	0.2902, 0.3608, 0.4430
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.22, 0.29
HSL	32°, 21%, 63%
HSV	32°, 22%, 71%
XYZ	37.0378, 37.9700, 30.9766
YIQ	165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

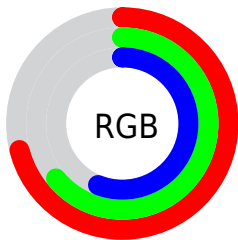
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	175, 181, 142
Decimal	11903886
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.00, 3.14, 13.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 13.653, 76.685
Yxy	37.9700, 0.3495, 0.3583
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290093966 (0xFFB5A38E)
YUV	165.9880, -11.8261, 13.1655
Hunter-Lab	61.6198, -0.5437, 13.3284

# Details

The YIQ color **165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **157.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.1730, 18.3860, -2.8140**, and **113.9170, 16.2310, -2.3050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.2400, 25.4470, -4.1290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.7360, 9.4910, -1.3010**.

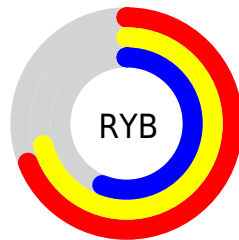
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (64%)

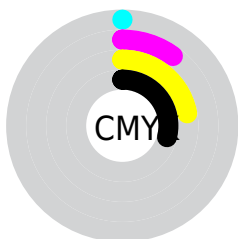
Blue (56%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (56%)

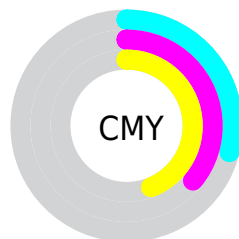


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (36%)


Yellow (44%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150 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 165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 165.9880, 17.4690,  
-2.7150


 165.9880, 17.4690,  
-2.7150


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 139.6890, 16.8730,  
-2.9270


 221.1730, 18.3860,  
-2.8140


 113.9170, 16.2310,  
-2.3050


 246.1830, 12.4260,  
-4.9340

 89.3190, 15.0390,  
-2.7290

 254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

 66.1340, 14.1220,  
-2.6300

 43.9490, 13.2050,  
-2.5310

 22.4930, 14.4890,  
-3.7750

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 165.9880, 17.4690,  
-2.7150

■ 165.9880, 17.4690,  
-2.7150

■ 159.2400, 25.4470,  
-4.1290

■ 172.7360, 9.4910,  
-1.3010

■ 151.9050, 33.7000,  
-5.0200

■ 180.0710, 1.2380,  
-0.4100

■ 145.1570, 41.6780,  
-6.4340

■ 186.8190, -6.7400,  
1.0040

■ 138.4090, 49.6560,  
-7.8480

■ 193.5670,  
-14.7180, 2.4180

■ 131.0740, 57.9090,  
-8.7390

■ 201.0160,  
-23.2920, 3.6200

■ 124.2120, 66.2080,  
-10.4640

■ 207.7640,  
-31.2700, 5.0340

■ 116.8770, 74.4610,  
-11.3550

■ 213.5030,  
-35.0290, 1.5710

■ 111.0580, 81.2010,  
-12.3590

■ 218.1990,  
-37.2290, -2.6130

■ 222.8950,  
-39.4290, -6.7970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



167.0150, 22.0070, 3.1510



165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150



164.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630

# Triad

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



165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150



161.2250, -22.9230, -8.5790



167.4060, 2.1530, 10.5450

# Complementary

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



165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150



157.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150

# 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.



165.9530, -9.8130, 7.1390



165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150



162.4900, -24.9870, -4.2110

# Square

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



165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150



162.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



163.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



168.2670, 12.7900, 10.5020



# Rectangle

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



165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150



163.3880, 1.4230, -9.2730



163.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



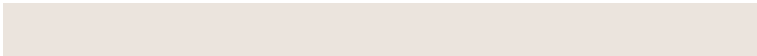
167.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730

# Sweetspot

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



165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150



229.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930



155.7130, 17.4660, 13.8660



114.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



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.



165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150



211.0230, 27.5560, -3.8040



176.2550, 11.9230, -12.3410



85.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



93.8810, 68.6380, -10.4500



15.9920, 11.6460, -1.8100



# Inverse Universe

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



157.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150



197.3900, -27.2810, 4.3270



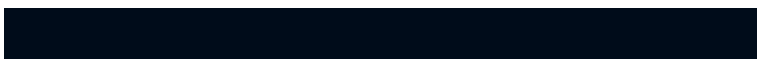
146.7450, -11.9230, 12.3410



83.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



59.1190, -68.6380, 10.4500



10.0080, -11.6460, 1.8100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150 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 165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

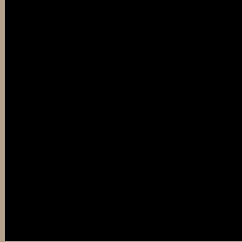
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.9880, 17.4690,

-2.7150.

# 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

165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150

### Protanopia

165.1830, 12.4260, -4.9340

### Deuteranopia

167.0320, 23.3370, 1.0730



## Tritanopia

168.1420, 11.6440, 9.2440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150

## Protanomaly

165.4930, 14.4890, -3.7750

## Deuteranomaly

166.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860

## Tritanomaly

167.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

165.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150 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(181, 163, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 163, 142)  
}
```

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(181, 163, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 163, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150 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(181, 163, 142) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 163, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 163, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 163, 142); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 163, 142); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 163, 142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 163, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
163, 142) }
```

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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