

Converting Colors

YIQ(166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(166.0800, -2.9810,
4.4670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A4B1
RGB	166, 164, 177
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 69%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3569, 0.3059
CMYK	0.06, 0.07, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	249°, 8%, 67%
HSV	249°, 7%, 69%
XYZ	36.9371, 37.8321, 46.9476
YIQ	166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

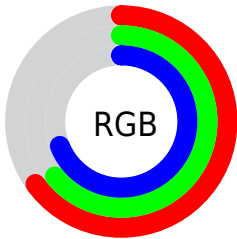
Format	Color
RYB	166, 164, 177
Decimal	10921137
CIELab	67.90, 3.25, -6.44
CIELCh	68, 7.219, 296.776
Yxy	37.8321, 0.3035, 0.3108
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289111217 (0xFFA6A4B1)
YUV	166.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702
Hunter-Lab	61.5078, -0.4444, -2.1993

Details

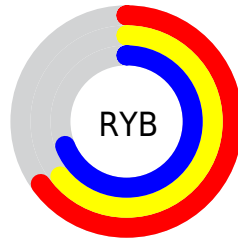
The YIQ color **166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **174.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.1940, -3.3020, 4.7780**, and **113.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.0290, -6.9710, 10.7010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670**.

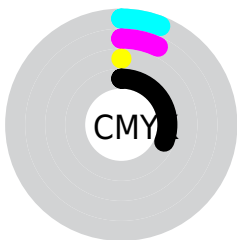
Distribution



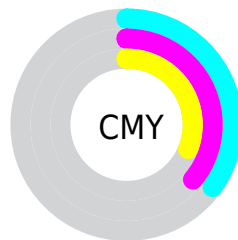
- Red (65%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670 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 166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166.0800, -2.9810,
4.4670

■ 166.0800, -2.9810,
4.4670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 139.9660, -2.6600,
4.1560

■ 221.1940, -3.3020,
4.7780

■ 113.9660, -2.6600,
4.1560

■ 248.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240

■ 89.9660, -2.6600,
4.1560

■ 66.5530, -2.9350,
3.6330

■ 44.4390, -2.6140,
3.3220

■ 23.4390, -2.6140,
3.3220

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,

2.1770

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

166.0800, -2.9810,
4.4670

166.0800, -2.9810,
4.4670

151.0290, -6.9710,
10.7010

181.1310, 1.0090,
-1.7670

136.5650,
-11.2360, 16.4120

195.5950, 5.2740,
-7.4780

121.5140,
-15.2260, 22.6460

210.6460, 9.2640,
-13.7120

106.4630,
-19.2160, 28.8800

225.6970, 13.2540,
-19.9460

91.9990, -23.4810,
34.5910

240.7480, 17.2440,
-26.1800

■ 76.9480, -27.4710,
40.8250

■ 246.1080, 25.0380,
-24.2580

■ 61.8970, -31.4610,
47.0590

■ 46.8460, -35.4510,
53.2930

■ 32.3820, -39.7160,
59.0040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164.9760, -8.6200, 2.0360



166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670



166.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530

Triad

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



166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670



166.2740, 10.9120, 0.4800



163.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590

Complementary

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



166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670



174.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670

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.



163.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670



165.7250, 8.0240, -2.2480

Square

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



166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670



166.5670, 11.6450, 3.7170



164.6210, 2.3850, -4.6790



163.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060

Rectangle

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



166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670



166.6960, 6.9680, 5.8800



164.6210, 2.3850, -4.6790



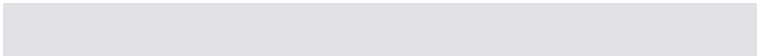
163.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690

Sweetspot

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



166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670



225.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



171.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



112.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



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.



166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670



212.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670



167.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



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.



169.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



217.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



173.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390



83.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



60.4530, 49.7790, 72.5550



10.2820, 8.4340, 12.3540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670 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 166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

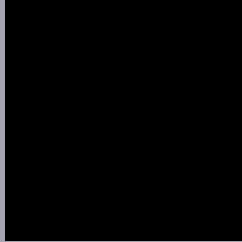
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670.



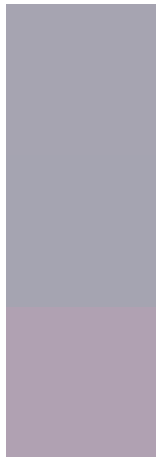
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.0800, -2.9810,

4.4670.

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

166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

Protanopia

165.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550

Deuteranopia

167.4230, 3.4830, 8.4670



Tritanopia

166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

Trichromacy



Original Color

166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

Protanomaly

165.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550

Deuteranomaly

166.8140, 0.8240, 7.0960

Tritanomaly

166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

Monochromacy



Original Color

166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

165.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670 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(166, 164, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 164, 177)  
}
```

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(166, 164, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 164, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670 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(166, 164, 177) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 164, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 164, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 164, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 164, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 164,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 164, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
164, 177) }
```

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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