

# Converting Colors

YIQ(166.2960, -20.5440,  
19.9040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(166.2960, -20.5440,  
19.9040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9F9FDF
RGB	159, 159, 223
RGB Percent	62%, 62%, 87%
CMY	0.3764, 0.3765, 0.1256
CMYK	0.29, 0.29, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	240°, 50%, 75%
HSV	240°, 29%, 87%
XYZ	40.0130, 37.4942, 74.9166
YIQ	166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

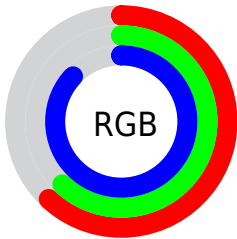
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	159, 159, 223
Decimal	10461151
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	67.65, 14.19, -32.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 35.323, 293.688
Yxy	37.4942, 0.2625, 0.2460
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288651231 (0xFF9F9FDF)
YUV	166.2960, 27.9551, -6.3986
Hunter-Lab	61.2325, 9.4858, -29.6772

# Details

The YIQ color  $166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $215.7040, 20.5440, -19.9040$ , and the grayscale version is  $166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $218.9730, -12.5650, 12.9630$ , and  $114.2420, -20.4520, 18.2360$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $146.8040, -27.6060, 26.7460$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $185.7880, -13.4820, 13.0620$ .

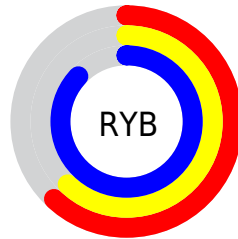
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (62%)

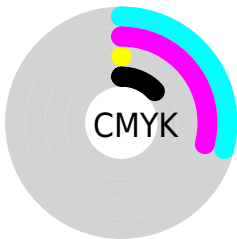
Blue (87%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (87%)

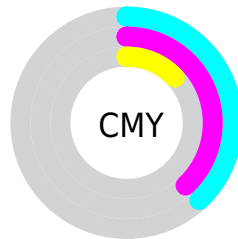


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040 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 166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 166.2960,  
-20.5440, 19.9040

■ 166.2960,  
-20.5440, 19.9040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 139.7690,  
-20.4980, 19.0700

■ 218.9730,  
-12.5650, 12.9630

■ 114.2420,  
-20.4520, 18.2360

■ 244.0800, -2.9810,  
4.4670

■ 89.3020, -20.6810,  
16.8790

■ 65.3620, -20.9100,  
15.5220

■ 41.5250, -22.9270,  
13.5290

■ 18.6770, -26.4110,  
10.5890

■ 5.0160, -14.1240,

13.6840

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.2960,  
-20.5440, 19.9040

■ 166.2960,  
-20.5440, 19.9040

■ 146.8040,  
-27.6060, 26.7460

■ 185.7880,  
-13.4820, 13.0620

■ 126.4260,  
-34.9890, 33.8990

■ 206.1660, -6.0990,  
5.9090

■ 106.9340,  
-42.0510, 40.7410

■ 225.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 87.4420, -49.1130,  
47.5830

■ 245.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

■ 67.9500, -56.1750,  
54.4250

■ 251.3520, 10.2720,  
-9.9520

■ 47.5720, -63.5580,  
61.5780

■ 28.0800, -70.6200,  
68.4200

■ 25.4220, -71.5830,  
69.3530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



158.0740, -55.5700, 4.8940



166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040



169.5190, 12.7410, 27.9170

# Triad

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



166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040



165.7440, 50.5710, 3.1070



149.2500, -51.5750, -28.9750

# Complementary

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



166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040



215.7040, 20.5440, -19.9040

# 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.



155.6270, -16.0880, -27.8320



166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040



163.4290, 37.7360, -12.0880

# Square

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



166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040



167.3010, 50.9810, 17.7090



160.1870, 14.6300, -22.8580



141.5360, -84.4950, -27.0790



# Rectangle

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



166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040



168.8000, 30.9430, 28.4390



160.1870, 14.6300, -22.8580



151.5950, -39.4250, -28.9050

# Sweetspot

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



166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040



234.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530



203.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680



114.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040



177.9180, -27.9270, 27.0570



175.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



102.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



20.0640, -56.4960, 54.7360



5.4720, -15.4080, 14.9280



# Inverse Universe

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



185.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



203.9310, 23.9250, 45.5010



206.1360, 1.4720, -26.6880



105.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



72.6880, 48.4000, 92.0480

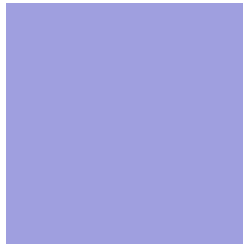


19.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

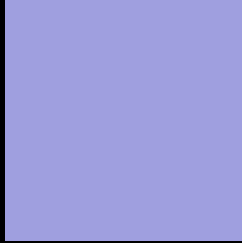
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

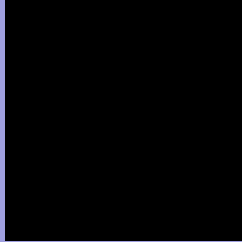
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040.



# 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

166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040

### Protanopia

164.5120, -30.0800, 16.5120

### Deuteranopia

164.6540, -27.6040, 15.6920



## Tritanopia

163.3990, -14.3050, 0.4390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040

## Protanomaly

165.3060, -26.5040, 17.7840

## Deuteranomaly

165.2630, -24.9450, 17.0630

## Tritanomaly

164.3590, -16.8280, 7.6200

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

165.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040 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(159, 159, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 159, 223)  
}
```

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(159, 159, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 159, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040 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(159, 159, 223) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 159, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 159, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 159, 223); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 159, 223); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 159, 223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 159, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
159, 223) }
```

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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