

# Converting Colors

YIQ(166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(166.8490, 10.9110,  
6.0070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5A0A5
RGB	181, 160, 165
RGB Percent	71%, 63%, 65%
CMY	0.2901, 0.3726, 0.3529
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.09, 0.29
HSL	346°, 12%, 67%
HSV	346°, 12%, 71%
XYZ	38.4210, 37.6809, 40.8503
YIQ	166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

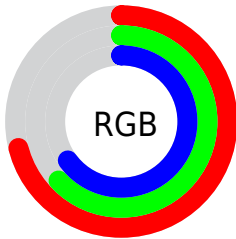
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	181, 160, 165
Decimal	11903141
CIELab	67.78, 8.56, 0.21
CIElCh	68, 8.559, 1.400
Yxy	37.6809, 0.3285, 0.3222
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290093221 (0xFFB5A0A5)
YUV	166.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104
Hunter-Lab	61.3848, 4.3004, 3.5131




# Details

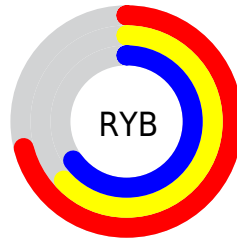
The YIQ color **166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **174.1510, -10.9110, -6.0070**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190**, and **115.1370, 10.0400, 5.2720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.6870, 20.3550, 11.0670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470**.

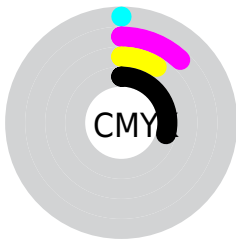
# Distribution







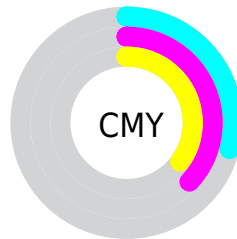
-  Red (71%)
-  Green (63%)
-  Blue (65%)






-  Red (71%)
-  Yellow (63%)
-  Blue (65%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (12%)
-  Yellow (9%)
-  Black (29%)



-  Cyan (29%)
-  Magenta (37%)
-  Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070 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 166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 166.8490, 10.9110,  
6.0070

■ 166.8490, 10.9110,  
6.0070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 140.5500, 10.3150,  
5.7950

■ 222.1480, 11.5070,  
6.2190

■ 115.1370, 10.0400,  
5.2720

■ 247.1580, 5.5470,  
4.0990

■ 90.2510, 9.7190,  
5.5830

■ 66.8380, 9.4440,  
5.0600

■ 44.5390, 8.8480,  
4.8480

■ 23.9410, 7.6560,  
4.4240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

166.8490, 10.9110,  
6.0070

166.8490, 10.9110,  
6.0070

154.6870, 20.3550,  
11.0670

179.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

142.5250, 29.7990,  
16.1270

191.1730, -7.9770,  
-4.1130

130.4770, 38.9220,  
21.4980

203.2210,  
-17.1000, -9.4840

118.3150, 48.3660,  
26.5580

215.3830,  
-26.5440, -14.5440

105.5660, 58.0850,  
32.1410

228.1320,  
-36.2630, -20.1270

93.4040, 67.5290,  
37.2010

232.0760,  
-41.8570, -17.8650

■ 81.3560, 76.6520,  
42.5720

■ 232.8740,  
-44.1040, -15.6880

■ 69.1940, 86.0960,  
47.6320

■ 59.0210, 94.0730,  
51.7450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



166.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120



166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070



166.2360, 14.0750, 3.7310

# Triad

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



166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070



164.0940, 2.4310, -5.5130



163.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060

# Complementary

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



166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070



174.1510, -10.9110, -6.0070

# 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.



162.5790, -14.9920, -3.6320



166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070



163.2610, -5.4090, -6.6010

# Square

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



166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070



165.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930



162.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



165.2040, -9.2620, 2.6580



# Rectangle

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



166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070



166.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170



162.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



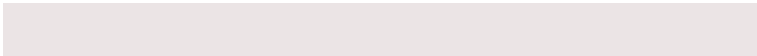
163.6330, -15.0840, -1.9640

# Sweetspot

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



166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070



230.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



167.1780, 2.7950, 9.9230



114.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



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.



166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070



212.7790, 17.1000, 9.4840



169.2140, 11.1410, 1.8370



82.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



49.9650, 79.3110, 43.9430



8.4580, 13.5700, 7.3780



# Inverse Universe

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



166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070



212.7790, 17.1000, 9.4840



171.7860, -11.1410, -1.8370



82.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



49.9650, 79.3110, 43.9430

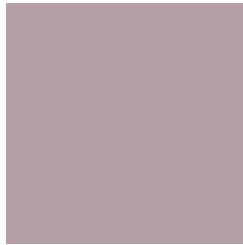


8.4580, 13.5700, 7.3780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

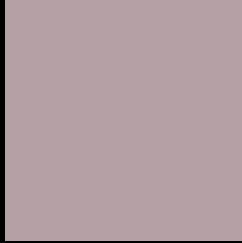
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070 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 166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.8490, 10.9110,



# 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

166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070

### Protanopia

165.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800

### Deuteranopia

166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070



## Tritanopia

167.2450, 9.8560, 8.6080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070

## Protanomaly

166.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520

## Deuteranomaly

166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070

## Tritanomaly

167.0170, 10.4980, 7.9860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070

## Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

166.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070 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, 160, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 160, 165)  
}
```

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, 160, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 160, 165) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070 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, 160, 165) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 160, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 160, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 160, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 160, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 160,  
165) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 160, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
160, 165) }
```

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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