

Converting Colors

YIQ(167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(167.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9A6A7
RGB	169, 166, 167
RGB Percent	66%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.3372, 0.3490, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.01, 0.34
HSL	340°, 2%, 66%
HSV	340°, 2%, 66%
XYZ	36.9738, 38.4973, 42.0418
YIQ	167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

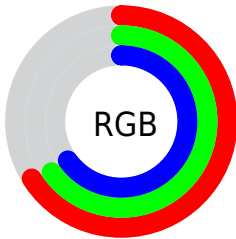
Format	Color
RYB	169, 166, 167
Decimal	11118247
CIELab	68.39, 1.27, -0.14
CIElCh	68, 1.274, 353.495
Yxy	38.4973, 0.3146, 0.3276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289308327 (0xFFA9A6A7)
YUV	167.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444
Hunter-Lab	62.0462, -2.2114, 3.2580

Details

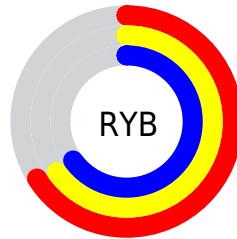
The YIQ color **167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **167.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470**, and **115.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230**.

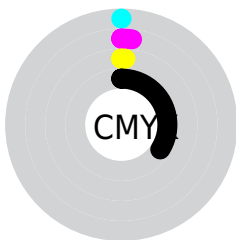
Distribution



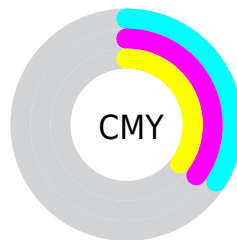
- Red (66%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470 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 167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 167.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 141.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 222.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 115.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 251.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 90.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 67.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 45.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 24.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 167.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 167.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 155.7780, 9.6730,
6.4170

■ 178.2440, -6.7390,
-4.5230

■ 144.4310, 18.2000,
11.5760

■ 189.5910,
-15.2660, -9.6820

■ 133.1980, 26.4060,
17.0460

■ 200.8240,
-23.4720, -15.1520

■ 121.9650, 34.6120,
22.5160

■ 212.0570,
-31.6780, -20.6220

■ 111.3190, 42.5430,
27.4630

■ 223.2900,
-39.8840, -26.0920

■ 99.9720, 51.0700,
32.6220

■ 227.0060,
-44.8360, -24.4520

■ 88.7390, 59.2760,
38.0920

■ 228.2600,
-48.3670, -21.0310

■ 77.5060, 67.4820,
43.5620

■ 229.2860,
-51.2560, -18.2320

■ 66.2730, 75.6880,
49.0320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



166.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Triad

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



167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



166.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



166.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Complementary

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



167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



167.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

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.



166.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



166.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

Square

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



167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



166.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



165.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



166.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980

Rectangle

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



167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



166.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



165.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



166.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

Sweetspot

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



167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



217.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



166.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



109.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



216.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



167.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



82.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



49.8380, 72.4790, 46.6150



6.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

Inverse Universe

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



167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



216.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



168.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



82.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



49.8380, 72.4790, 46.6150



6.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470 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 167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470 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

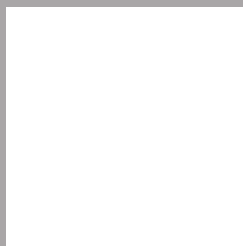
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470.



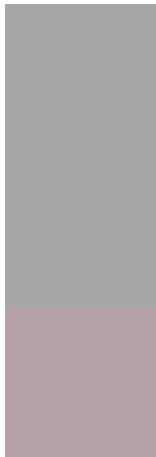
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.0110, 1.4670,

0.9470.

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

167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Protanopia

167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Deuteranopia

168.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



Tritanopia

167.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270

Trichromacy



Original Color

167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Protanomaly

167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

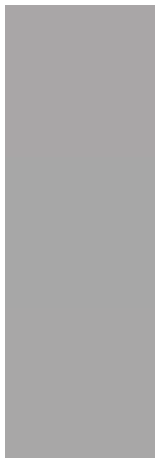
Deuteranomaly

167.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230

Tritanomaly

167.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480

Monochromacy



Original Color

167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

167.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470 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(169, 166, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 166, 167)  
}
```

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(169, 166, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 166, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470 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(169, 166, 167) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 166, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(169, 166, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 166, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 166, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 166,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 167.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 166, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
166, 167) }
```

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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