

# Converting Colors

YIQ(167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(167.0330, -4.7670,  
-7.2230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EADA0
RGB	158, 173, 160
RGB Percent	62%, 68%, 63%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3215, 0.3726
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.08, 0.32
HSL	128°, 8%, 65%
HSV	128°, 9%, 68%
XYZ	35.3881, 39.6955, 39.0535
YIQ	167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

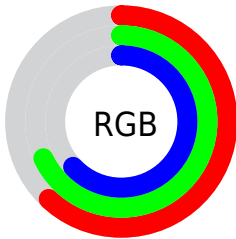
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	158, 171, 173
Decimal	10399136
CIELab	69.25, -7.76, 4.89
CIElCh	69, 9.173, 147.819
Yxy	39.6955, 0.3100, 0.3478
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288589216 (0xFF9EADA0)
YUV	167.0330, -3.4673, -7.9219
Hunter-Lab	63.0044, -9.9983, 7.3519

# Details

The YIQ color **167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **163.9670, 4.7670, 7.2230**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230**, and **115.4460, -4.4920, -6.7000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.2400, -10.0840, -15.4920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460**.

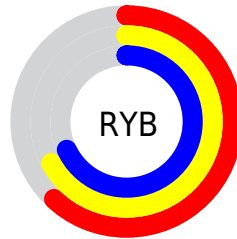
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (68%)

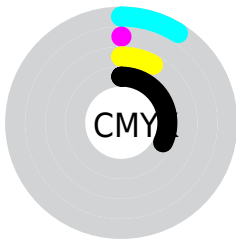
Blue (63%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (68%)

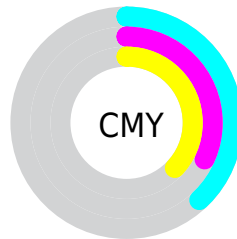


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (32%)


Yellow (37%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230 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 167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 167.0330, -4.7670,  
-7.2230

 167.0330, -4.7670,  
-7.2230


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 140.4460, -4.4920,  
-6.7000


 222.0330, -4.7670,  
-7.2230


 115.4460, -4.4920,  
-6.7000

 249.4460, -4.4920,  
-6.7000

 90.4460, -4.4920,  
-6.7000

 66.8590, -4.2170,  
-6.1770

 44.8590, -4.2170,  
-6.1770

 24.2720, -3.9420,  
-5.6540

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 167.0330, -4.7670,  
-7.2230

■ 167.0330, -4.7670,  
-7.2230

■ 160.2400,  
-10.0840, -15.4920

■ 173.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 153.1480,  
-15.9970, -23.9730

■ 180.9180, 6.4630,  
9.5270

■ 146.3550,  
-21.3140, -32.2420

■ 187.7110, 11.7800,  
17.7960

■ 139.5620,  
-26.6310, -40.5110

■ 194.5040, 17.0970,  
26.0650

■ 132.4700,  
-32.5440, -48.9920

■ 201.2970, 22.4140,  
34.3340

■ 125.6770,  
-37.8610, -57.2610

■ 206.2960, 24.1550,  
41.3310

■ 118.8840,  
-43.1780, -65.5300

■ 206.8660, 22.5500,  
42.8860

■ 112.0910,  
-48.4950, -73.7990

■ 104.9990,  
-54.4080, -82.2800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



167.8660, 3.0730, -6.1350



167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230



166.4390, -11.7820, -6.7420

# Triad

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



167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230



168.7200, -10.7750, 2.5450



170.6490, 14.3500, 4.2540

# Complementary

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



167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230



163.9670, 4.7670, 7.2230

# 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.



171.2620, 11.1860, 6.5300



167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230



169.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230

# Square

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



167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230



167.2740, -15.4510, -0.8190



170.9670, 4.7670, 7.2230



170.1280, 14.2590, 0.3950



# Rectangle

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



167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230



166.5250, -14.9000, -5.3000



170.9670, 4.7670, 7.2230



170.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760

# Sweetspot

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



167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230



221.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



170.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890



110.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230



215.2560, -7.0130, -10.5730



167.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350



83.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960



90.3300, -47.6700, -72.2300



13.8430, -7.2880, -11.0960



# Inverse Universe

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



163.9670, 4.7670, 7.2230



210.7440, 7.0130, 10.5730



163.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350



81.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



59.6700, 47.6700, 72.2300

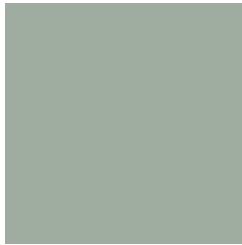


9.1570, 7.2880, 11.0960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

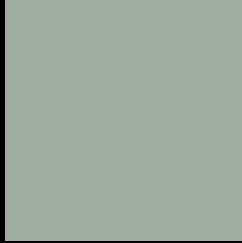
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

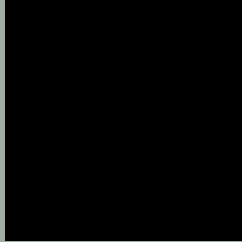
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

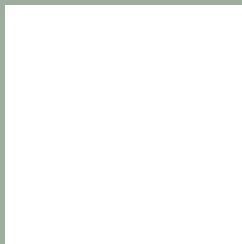
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230.

-7.2230.

# 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

167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230

### Protanopia

168.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370

### Deuteranopia

170.3610, 15.2210, 4.9890



## Tritanopia

169.0900, -8.9410, 2.3470

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230

## Protanomaly

168.3330, 3.2560, -3.9440

## Deuteranomaly

169.3060, 7.8860, 0.2540

## Tritanomaly

168.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230

## Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

166.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230 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(158, 173, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 173, 160)  
}
```

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(158, 173, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 173, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230 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(158, 173, 160) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 173, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 173, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 173, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 173, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 173,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 167.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 173, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
173, 160) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor