

Converting Colors

YIQ(167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(167.0780, -8.6670,
8.3970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4A4BF
RGB	164, 164, 191
RGB Percent	64%, 64%, 75%
CMY	0.3568, 0.3568, 0.2510
CMYK	0.14, 0.14, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	240°, 17%, 70%
HSV	240°, 14%, 75%
XYZ	37.9886, 38.2049, 54.6541
YIQ	167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

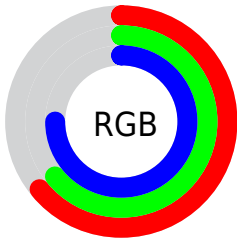
Format	Color
RYB	164, 164, 191
Decimal	10790079
CIELab	68.17, 5.50, -13.82
CIELCh	68, 14.877, 291.690
Yxy	38.2049, 0.2903, 0.2920
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288980159 (0xFFA4A4BF)
YUV	167.0780, 11.7935, -2.6994
Hunter-Lab	61.8101, 1.5388, -9.1587

Details

The YIQ color $167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $9999CC$. A complement of this color would be $187.9220, 8.6670, -8.3970$, and the grayscale version is $167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $222.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080$, and $114.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $150.2440, -14.7660, 14.3060$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $183.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880$.

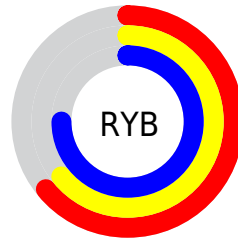
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (64%)

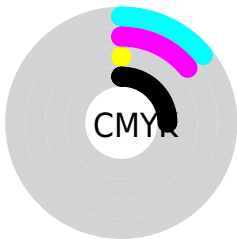
Blue (75%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (75%)

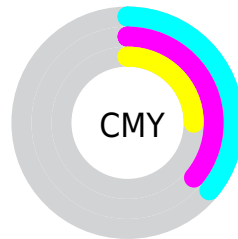


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970 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 167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167.0780, -8.6670,
8.3970

■ 167.0780, -8.6670,
8.3970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 140.9640, -8.3460,
8.0860

■ 222.1920, -8.9880,
8.7080

■ 114.9640, -8.3460,
8.0860

■ 248.2110, -1.9720,
2.7000

■ 90.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 67.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 44.7960, -7.9330,
6.1070

■ 23.6820, -7.6120,
5.7960

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,

6.3190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 167.0780, -8.6670,
8.3970

■ 167.0780, -8.6670,
8.3970

■ 150.2440,
-14.7660, 14.3060

■ 183.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 133.4100,
-20.8650, 20.2150

■ 200.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

■ 116.5760,
-26.9640, 26.1240

■ 217.5800, 9.6300,
-9.3300

■ 99.7420, -33.0630,
32.0330

■ 234.4140, 15.7290,
-15.2390

■ 82.9080, -39.1620,
37.9420

■ 247.7040, 20.5440,
-19.9040

■ 65.1880, -45.5820,
44.1620

■ 48.3540, -51.6810,
50.0710

■ 31.5200, -57.7800,
55.9800

■ 21.7740, -61.3110,
59.4010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164.4570, -20.2200, 3.0120



167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970



168.6020, 4.5370, 11.3930

Triad

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



167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970



167.6730, 22.9700, 2.2180



161.8680, -17.6040, -11.3640

Complementary

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



167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970



187.9220, 8.6670, -8.3970

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.



163.0990, -5.1330, -11.6050



167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970



166.3470, 17.8360, -3.8600

Square

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



167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970



168.3620, 22.6480, 8.0560



164.3240, 7.4750, -8.8210



161.3710, -26.2700, -8.4940

Rectangle

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



167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970



168.9080, 12.4230, 11.6470



164.3240, 7.4750, -8.8210



161.9070, -13.3400, -11.5480

Sweetspot

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



167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970



238.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



182.9270, -16.0920, -5.7240



119.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970



209.7880, -13.4820, 13.0620



170.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530



86.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



18.0120, -50.7180, 49.1380



3.5340, -9.9510, 9.6410

Inverse Universe

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



175.1510, 7.4250, 14.1210



222.3460, 11.5500, 21.9660



183.7360, 0.3230, -11.3650



88.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



65.2540, 43.4500, 82.6340



12.8030, 8.5250, 16.2130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

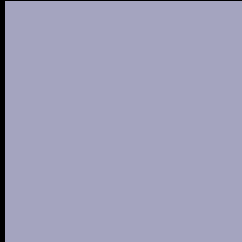
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

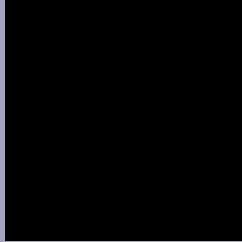
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.0780, -8.6670,

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

167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970

Protanopia

166.7680, -10.7300, 7.2380

Deuteranopia

167.6980, -4.5410, 10.7150



Tritanopia

166.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950

Trichromacy



Original Color

167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970

Protanomaly

167.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

Deuteranomaly

167.6870, -6.0080, 9.7680

Tritanomaly

166.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740

Monochromacy



Original Color

167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970

Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

167.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970 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(164, 164, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 164, 191)  
}
```

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(164, 164, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 164, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970 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(164, 164, 191) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 164, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 164, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 164, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 164, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 164,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 167.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 164, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
164, 191) }
```

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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