

Converting Colors

YIQ(167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(167.2400, 8.2520,
4.6360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2A2A6
RGB	178, 162, 166
RGB Percent	70%, 64%, 65%
CMY	0.3019, 0.3647, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.07, 0.30
HSL	345°, 9%, 67%
HSV	345°, 9%, 70%
XYZ	38.1652, 38.0579, 41.4144
YIQ	167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

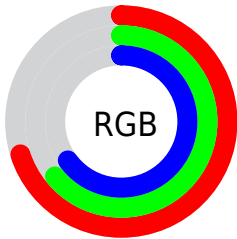
Format	Color
RYB	178, 162, 166
Decimal	11707046
CIELab	68.06, 6.53, 0.03
CIELCh	68, 6.534, 0.248
Yxy	38.0579, 0.3244, 0.3235
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289897126 (0xFFB2A2A6)
YUV	167.2400, -0.6113, 9.4365
Hunter-Lab	61.6911, 2.4697, 3.3813

Details

The YIQ color **167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **172.7600, -8.2520, -4.6360**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480**, and **114.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.1920, 17.3750, 10.0070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350**.

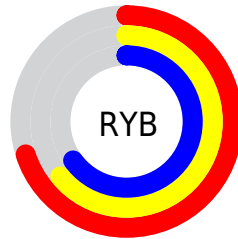
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (64%)

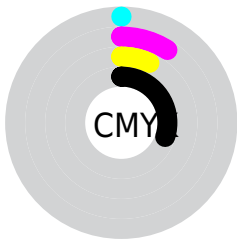
Blue (65%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (65%)

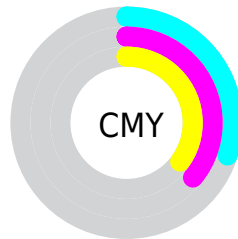


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360 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 167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167.2400, 8.2520,
4.6360

■ 167.2400, 8.2520,
4.6360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 140.9410, 7.6560,
4.4240

■ 222.5390, 8.8480,
4.8480

■ 114.9410, 7.6560,
4.4240

■ 248.5600, 4.3550,
3.6750

■ 90.6420, 7.0600,
4.2120

■ 67.2290, 6.7850,
3.6890

■ 44.9300, 6.1890,
3.4770

■ 24.6310, 5.5930,
3.2650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 167.2400, 8.2520,
4.6360

■ 167.2400, 8.2520,
4.6360

■ 155.1920, 17.3750,
10.0070

■ 179.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 143.0300, 26.8190,
15.0670

■ 191.4500,
-10.3150, -5.7950

■ 131.5690, 35.6670,
19.9150

■ 202.9110,
-19.1630, -10.6430

■ 119.5210, 44.7900,
25.2860

■ 214.9590,
-28.2860, -16.0140

■ 107.3590, 54.2340,
30.3460

■ 227.1210,
-37.7300, -21.0740

■ 95.3110, 63.3570,
35.7170

■ 230.9510,
-43.0030, -19.1230

■ 83.2630, 72.4800,
41.0880

■ 231.9770,
-45.8920, -16.3240

■ 71.6880, 81.6490,
45.6250

■ 59.6400, 90.7720,
50.9960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



166.8550, 10.7740, 2.9820

Triad

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



167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



164.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570



164.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800

Complementary

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



167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



172.7600, -8.2520, -4.6360

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.



164.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710



167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



164.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310

Square

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



167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



165.5400, 7.1070, -2.1490



163.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250



165.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600

Rectangle

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



167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



166.5020, 10.2700, 1.1020



163.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250



164.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

Sweetspot

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



167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



227.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



167.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200



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.



167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



215.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



169.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000



83.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



50.0790, 78.9900, 44.2540



8.4580, 13.5700, 7.3780

Inverse Universe

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



167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



215.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



170.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



83.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



50.0790, 78.9900, 44.2540



8.4580, 13.5700, 7.3780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360 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 167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

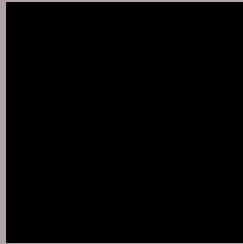
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.2400, 8.2520,

4.6360.

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

167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360

Protanopia

166.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Deuteranopia

167.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070



Tritanopia

167.7500, 6.8760, 7.5480

Trichromacy



Original Color

167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360

Protanomaly

166.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

Deuteranomaly

167.5500, 10.3150, 5.7950

Tritanomaly

167.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Monochromacy



Original Color

167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360

Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

167.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360 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(178, 162, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 162, 166)  
}
```

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(178, 162, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 162, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

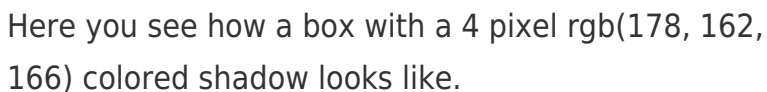
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(178, 162, 166) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 162, 166) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 162, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 162, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 162, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 162, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 167.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 162, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
162, 166) }
```

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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