

# Converting Colors

YIQ(167.3680, -29.0740,  
31.3260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(167.3680, -29.0740,  
31.3260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F9BFD
RGB	159, 155, 253
RGB Percent	62%, 61%, 99%
CMY	0.3764, 0.3922, 0.0080
CMYK	0.37, 0.39, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	242°, 96%, 80%
HSV	242°, 39%, 99%
XYZ	43.7446, 37.9037, 97.8983
YIQ	167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

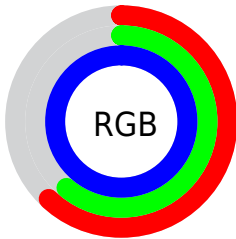
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	159, 155, 253
Decimal	10460157
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	67.95, 24.19, -48.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 54.013, 296.604
Y <sub>xy</sub>	37.9037, 0.2436, 0.2111
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288650237 (0xFF9F9BFD)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	167.3680, 42.2166, -7.3387
Hunter-Lab	61.5660, 19.0894, -51.1830

# Details

The YIQ color  $167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $240.6320, 29.0740, -31.3260$ , and the grayscale version is  $167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $216.3370, -10.5940, 15.7900$ , and  $114.1890, -30.1280, 28.4000$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $145.5170, -36.5030, 39.3130$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $189.2190, -21.6450, 23.3390$ .

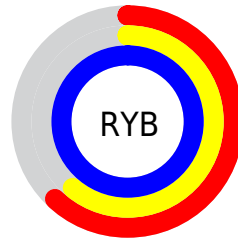
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (61%)

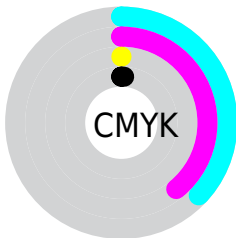
Blue (99%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (99%)

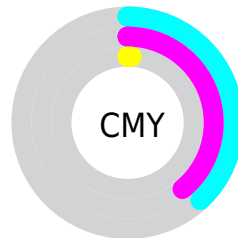


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260 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 167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 167.3680,  
-29.0740, 31.3260

■ 167.3680,  
-29.0740, 31.3260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 140.4280,  
-29.3030, 29.9690

■ 216.3370,  
-10.5940, 15.7900

■ 114.1890,  
-30.1280, 28.4000

■ 242.3300, -0.6890,  
6.9830

■ 88.5370, -31.2280,  
26.3080

■ 63.2870, -33.5200,  
23.7920

■ 35.1390, -45.0270,  
17.5730

■ 19.6520, -33.2900,  
19.6220

■ 7.5240, -21.1860,

20.5260

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,  
11.8040

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 167.3680,  
-29.0740, 31.3260

■ 167.3680,  
-29.0740, 31.3260

■ 145.5170,  
-36.5030, 39.3130

■ 189.2190,  
-21.6450, 23.3390

■ 123.0790,  
-43.6570, 47.8230

■ 211.9560,  
-13.8950, 15.0410

■ 100.9290,  
-51.6820, 55.5980

■ 233.8070, -6.4660,  
7.0540

■ 79.0780, -59.1110,  
63.5850

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 57.2270, -66.5400,  
71.5720

■ 34.4900, -74.2900,  
79.8700

■ 31.8320, -75.2530,  
80.8030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.8800, -104.9940, -2.4820



167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260



170.6920, 23.1000, 43.9320

# Triad

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



167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260



163.8960, 73.4500, 1.4660



129.5420, -102.9680, -50.2320

# Complementary

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



167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260



240.6320, 29.0740, -31.3260

# 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.



147.4470, -33.7370, -43.8890



167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260



161.0050, 53.1890, -22.3230

# Square

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



167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260



165.0440, 76.9300, 26.5140



156.5980, 17.2460, -37.2340



134.6550, -118.7430, -34.1590



# Rectangle

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



167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260



168.5780, 49.7840, 44.9200



156.5980, 17.2460, -37.2340



127.0170, -97.2360, -54.9960

# Sweetspot

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



167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260



228.1320, -8.7590, 10.0650



221.9370, -57.5830, -19.2070



112.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260



152.8330, -34.5770, 37.4470



181.7200, -0.4660, 41.5020



116.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



24.1660, -56.5430, 61.0970



8.1930, -18.7560, 20.5400



# Inverse Universe

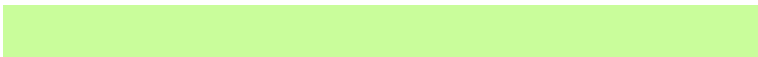
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



195.0180, 28.2340, 50.0100



185.7510, 33.7800, 59.6360



226.2800, 0.4660, -41.5020



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



77.9710, 55.0930, 97.4050

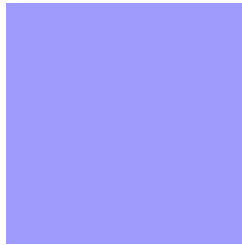


26.0900, 18.5630, 32.5390



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

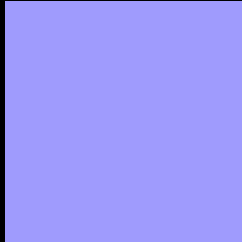
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260 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 167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.3680, -29.0740,



# 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

167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260

### Protanopia

163.6320, -47.7330, 22.5630

### Deuteranopia

162.5450, -52.0420, 18.0540



## Tritanopia

163.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260

## Protanomaly

164.7470, -40.6270, 25.9410

## Deuteranomaly

164.1980, -43.5150, 23.2130

## Tritanomaly

165.1180, -23.3390, 9.9810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260

## Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

167.2890, -10.6390, 11.0970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260 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(159, 155, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 155, 253)  
}
```

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(159, 155, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 155, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260 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(159, 155, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 155, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 155, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 155, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 155, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 155,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 167.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 155, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
155, 253) }
```

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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