

# Converting Colors

YIQ(167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(167.8320, 0.4130,  
-1.9790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A7A9A4
RGB	167, 169, 164
RGB Percent	65%, 66%, 64%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3372, 0.3569
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.03, 0.34
HSL	84°, 3%, 65%
HSV	84°, 3%, 66%
XYZ	36.8250, 39.2719, 40.7620
YIQ	167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

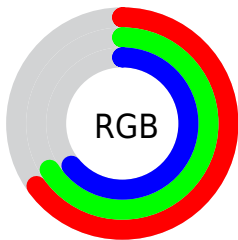
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	164, 169, 166
Decimal	10987940
CIELab	68.95, -1.65, 2.32
CIELCh	69, 2.844, 125.410
Yxy	39.2719, 0.3151, 0.3361
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289178020 (0xFFA7A9A4)
YUV	167.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297
Hunter-Lab	62.6673, -4.7763, 5.3019

# Details

The YIQ color **167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **165.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790**, and the grayscale version is **168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790**, and **115.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.8010, 1.6980, -8.7500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920**.

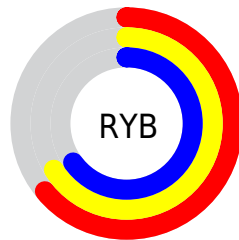
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (66%)

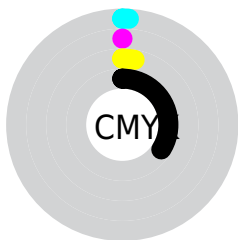
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (65%)

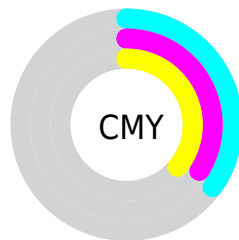


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790 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 167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 167.8320, 0.4130,  
-1.9790

■ 167.8320, 0.4130,  
-1.9790

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 141.8320, 0.4130,  
-1.9790

■ 222.8320, 0.4130,  
-1.9790

■ 115.8320, 0.4130,  
-1.9790

■ 251.7180, 0.7340,  
-2.2900

■ 91.2450, 0.6880,  
-1.4560

■ 67.9460, 0.0920,  
-1.6680

■ 45.9460, 0.0920,  
-1.6680

■ 24.9460, 0.0920,  
-1.6680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 167.8320, 0.4130,  
-1.9790

■ 167.8320, 0.4130,  
-1.9790

■ 163.8010, 1.6980,  
-8.7500

■ 171.8630, -0.8720,  
4.7920

■ 159.7700, 2.9830,  
-15.5210

■ 175.8940, -2.1570,  
11.5630

■ 156.0380, 4.8640,  
-22.0800

■ 179.6260, -4.0380,  
18.1220

■ 152.0070, 6.1490,  
-28.8510

■ 183.6570, -5.3230,  
24.8930

■ 148.0900, 7.1130,  
-35.3110

■ 187.6880, -6.6080,  
31.6640

■ 144.0590, 8.3980,  
-42.0820

■ 190.4650, -4.3620,  
35.0140

■ 140.3270, 10.2790,  
-48.6410

■ 192.2590, -0.7860,  
36.2860

■ 136.2960, 11.5640,  
-55.4120

■ 194.3520, 3.3860,  
37.7700

■ 132.2650, 12.8490,  
-62.1830

■ 196.4450, 7.5580,  
39.2540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



168.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



167.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160

# Triad

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



167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



167.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



169.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950

# Complementary

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



167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



165.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

# 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.



168.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



167.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

# Square

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



167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



167.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



168.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



168.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



# Rectangle

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



167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



167.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



168.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



169.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940

# Sweetspot

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



167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



218.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



166.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



109.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



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.



167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



217.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240



167.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



82.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



113.4870, 12.3440, -58.5360



15.3280, 1.6520, -7.9160



# Inverse Universe

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



165.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



212.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



166.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



81.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



34.5130, -12.3440, 58.5360



4.6720, -1.6520, 7.9160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

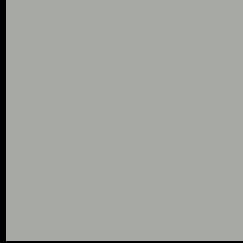
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

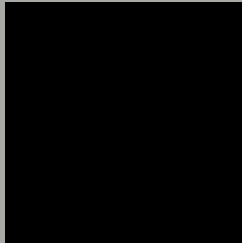
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

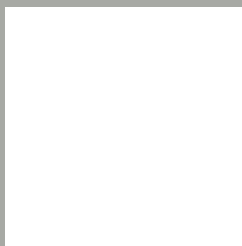
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.8320, 0.4130,

-1.9790.

# 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

167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

### Protanopia

168.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840

### Deuteranopia

169.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860



## Tritanopia

169.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

## Protanomaly

168.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310

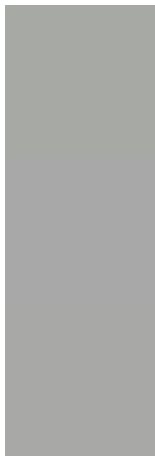
## Deuteranomaly

168.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560

## Tritanomaly

168.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

## Achromatopsia

168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

167.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790 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(167, 169, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 169, 164)  
}
```

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(167, 169, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 169, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790 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(167, 169, 164) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 169, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 169, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 169, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 169, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 169,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 167.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 169, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
169, 164) }
```

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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