

Converting Colors

YIQ(167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(167.9210, 19.5760,
8.6640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C09DA1
RGB	192, 157, 161
RGB Percent	75%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.2470, 0.3844, 0.3685
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.16, 0.25
HSL	353°, 22%, 68%
HSV	353°, 18%, 75%
XYZ	40.2330, 37.8922, 38.9204
YIQ	167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

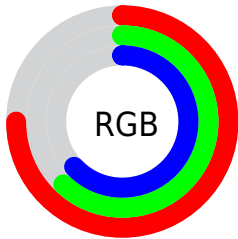
Format	Color
RYB	192, 157, 161
Decimal	12623265
CIELab	67.94, 13.61, 2.79
CIELCh	68, 13.888, 11.576
Yxy	37.8922, 0.3437, 0.3237
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290813345 (0xFFC09DA1)
YUV	167.9210, -3.4121, 21.1173
Hunter-Lab	61.5566, 8.9422, 5.6023

Details

The YIQ color **167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **181.0790, -19.5760, -8.6640**, and the grayscale version is **168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.5190, 20.7680, 9.0880**, and **116.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.8300, 30.2580, 13.3140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140**.

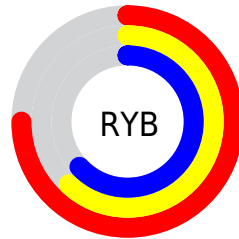
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (62%)

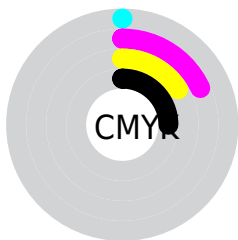
Blue (63%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (63%)

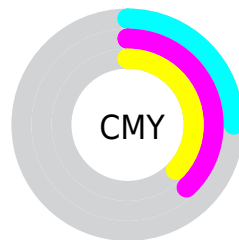


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640 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 167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167.9210, 19.5760,
8.6640

■ 167.9210, 19.5760,
8.6640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 141.6220, 18.9800,
8.4520

■ 223.5190, 20.7680,
9.0880

■ 116.0240, 17.7880,
8.0280

■ 244.9410, 7.6560,
4.4240

■ 90.7250, 17.1920,
7.8160

■ 67.1270, 16.0000,
7.3920

■ 44.8280, 15.4040,
7.1800

■ 23.9310, 13.6160,
6.5440

■ 3.5880, 7.1520,

2.5440

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

167.9210, 19.5760,
8.6640

167.9210, 19.5760,
8.6640

154.8300, 30.2580,
13.3140

181.0120, 8.8940,
4.0140

141.7390, 40.9400,
17.9640

194.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

128.0610, 51.8970,
23.1370

207.7810,
-12.7450, -5.8090

114.9700, 62.5790,
27.7870

220.8720,
-23.4270, -10.4590

101.8790, 73.2610,
32.4370

233.9630,
-34.1090, -15.1090

■ 88.7880, 83.9430,
37.0870

■ 236.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 75.6970, 94.6250,
41.7370

■ 62.0190, 105.5820,
46.9100

■ 59.9160, 107.3700,
47.5460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168.1960, 11.5520, 10.9120



167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640



167.4280, 22.2820, 3.6740

Triad

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



167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640



163.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210



163.5060, -21.9160, 0.7080

Complementary

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



167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640



181.0790, -19.5760, -8.6640

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.



161.7780, -25.8580, -4.9460



167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640



161.6190, -12.4690, -10.8130

Square

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



167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640



164.6450, 11.0050, -6.7150



160.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010



165.7570, -12.1970, 6.2910

Rectangle

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



167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640



166.5370, 20.3570, 0.0130



160.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010



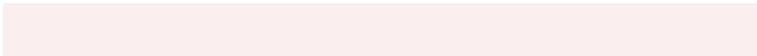
162.6690, -23.9330, -1.2850

Sweetspot

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



167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640



241.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



170.2590, 7.2410, 17.4570



119.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



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.



167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640



212.1290, 30.8540, 13.5260



175.0960, 17.2850, 0.6210



90.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



50.1910, 90.1780, 39.7300



10.3230, 18.3840, 8.2400

Inverse Universe

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



167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640



212.1290, 30.8540, 13.5260



173.9040, -17.2850, -0.6210



90.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



50.1910, 90.1780, 39.7300



10.3230, 18.3840, 8.2400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

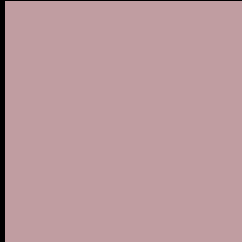
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

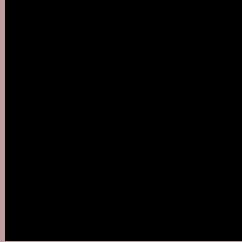
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.9210, 19.5760,

8.6640.

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

167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640

Protanopia

166.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

Deuteranopia

167.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880



Tritanopia

168.4310, 18.2000, 11.5760

Trichromacy



Original Color

167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640

Protanomaly

166.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020

Deuteranomaly

167.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470

Tritanomaly

168.0890, 19.1630, 10.6430

Monochromacy



Original Color

167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640

Achromatopsia

168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

168.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640 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(192, 157, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 157, 161)  
}
```

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(192, 157, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 157, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640 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(192, 157, 161) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 157, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 157, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 157, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 157, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 157,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 167.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 157, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
157, 161) }
```

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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