

# Converting Colors

YIQ(168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(168.5980, 18.3870,  
-8.3410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5A986
RGB	181, 169, 134
RGB Percent	71%, 66%, 53%
CMY	0.2902, 0.3373, 0.4744
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.26, 0.29
HSL	45°, 24%, 62%
HSV	45°, 26%, 71%
XYZ	37.5483, 39.9199, 28.2899
YIQ	168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

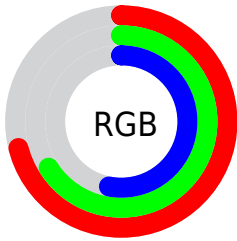
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	150, 181, 134
Decimal	11905414
CIELab	69.41, -1.28, 19.64
CIELCh	69, 19.684, 93.728
Yxy	39.9199, 0.3550, 0.3775
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290095494 (0xFFB5A986)
YUV	168.5980, -17.0568, 10.8766
Hunter-Lab	63.1822, -4.4888, 17.6804

# Details

The YIQ color **168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **146.4020, -18.3870, 8.3410**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.6690, 19.6250, -8.7510**, and **116.5270, 17.1490, -7.9310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.6110, 25.5400, -11.3240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580**.

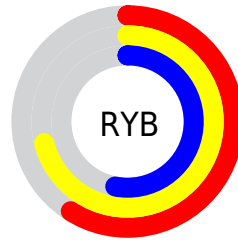
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (66%)

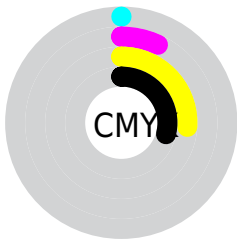
Blue (53%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (53%)

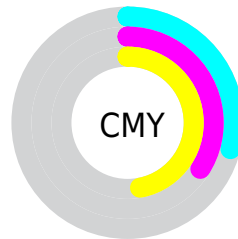


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410 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 168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 168.5980, 18.3870,  
-8.3410

■ 168.5980, 18.3870,  
-8.3410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 142.4130, 17.4700,  
-8.2420

■ 223.6690, 19.6250,  
-8.7510

■ 116.5270, 17.1490,  
-7.9310

■ 249.2660, 13.3900,  
-11.3940

■ 91.4560, 15.9110,  
-7.5210

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,  
-3.4210

■ 68.2710, 14.9940,  
-7.4220

■ 45.7870, 13.4810,  
-7.5350

■ 25.1290, 12.5180,  
-6.6020

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 168.5980, 18.3870,  
-8.3410

■ 168.5980, 18.3870,  
-8.3410

■ 163.6110, 25.5400,  
-11.3240

■ 173.5850, 11.2340,  
-5.3580

■ 159.2110, 32.4180,  
-14.8300

■ 177.9850, 4.3560,  
-1.8520

■ 154.2240, 39.5710,  
-17.8130

■ 182.9720, -2.7970,  
1.1310

■ 149.8240, 46.4490,  
-21.3190

■ 187.3720, -9.6750,  
4.6370

■ 144.8370, 53.6020,  
-24.3020

■ 192.4730,  
-17.1490, 7.9310

■ 139.7360, 61.0760,  
-27.5960

■ 197.4600,  
-24.3020, 10.9140

■ 135.3360, 67.9540,  
-31.1020

■ 201.1760,  
-29.2540, 12.5540

■ 133.3640, 70.7510,  
-32.2330

■ 204.1110,  
-30.6290, 9.9390

■ 207.0460,  
-32.0040, 7.3240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



170.3160, 28.2890, -0.5670



168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



166.2370, 3.1660, -13.3300

# Triad

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



168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



162.7980, -37.7780, -9.1860



172.8420, 12.7890, 16.0290

# Complementary

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



168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



146.4020, -18.3870, 8.3410

# 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.



171.2790, -4.6790, 13.2170



168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



165.3950, -34.8450, -1.7650

# Square

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



168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



162.8280, -29.2950, -14.2470



168.6080, -21.9630, 7.0690



172.6060, 25.0770, 13.5970



# Rectangle

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



168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



165.0230, -7.9750, -15.1670



168.6080, -21.9630, 7.0690



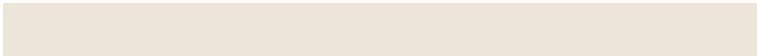
172.7920, 7.0580, 15.2660

# Sweetspot

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



168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



229.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940



149.5350, 23.8390, 14.0070



113.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520



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.



168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



215.5250, 28.6580, -12.7660



172.3530, 8.5310, -16.9490



86.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530



112.6650, 59.8380, -27.1860



18.9270, 10.2710, -4.4250



# Inverse Universe

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



146.4020, -18.3870, 8.3410



180.8880, -28.3830, 13.2890



142.6470, -8.5310, 16.9490



82.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



40.3350, -59.8380, 27.1860



7.0730, -10.2710, 4.4250



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

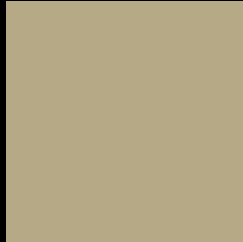
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

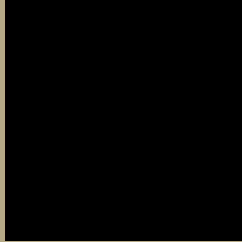
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.5980, 18.3870,

-8.3410.

# 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

168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410

### Protanopia

168.2990, 17.7910, -8.5530

### Deuteranopia

170.2730, 29.8480, -1.2880



## Tritanopia

171.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410

## Protanomaly

168.2990, 17.7910, -8.5530

## Deuteranomaly

169.6530, 25.7220, -3.6060

## Tritanomaly

170.2250, 12.6080, 2.7840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410

## Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

168.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410 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(181, 169, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 169, 134)  
}
```

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(181, 169, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 169, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410 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(181, 169, 134) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 169, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 169, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 169, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 169, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 169,  
134) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 169, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
169, 134) }
```

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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