

Converting Colors

YIQ(168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(168.7130, -8.8970,
12.5670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A3C8
RGB	168, 163, 200
RGB Percent	66%, 64%, 78%
CMY	0.3411, 0.3608, 0.2157
CMYK	0.16, 0.18, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	248°, 25%, 71%
HSV	248°, 18%, 78%
XYZ	39.6706, 38.6889, 60.0104
YIQ	168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

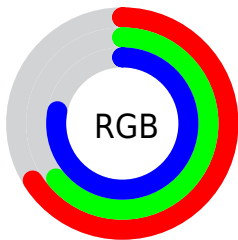
Format	Color
RYB	168, 163, 200
Decimal	11051976
CIELab	68.53, 9.33, -18.24
CIELCh	69, 20.492, 297.084
Yxy	38.6889, 0.2867, 0.2796
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289242056 (0xFFA8A3C8)
YUV	168.7130, 15.4245, -0.6253
Hunter-Lab	62.2004, 4.9944, -13.6623

Details

The YIQ color $168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $9999CC$. A complement of this color would be $194.2870, 8.8970, -12.5670$, and the grayscale version is $169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $223.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670$, and $116.4850, -8.2550, 11.9450$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $151.8900, -13.5290, 19.4230$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $185.5360, -4.2650, 5.7110$.

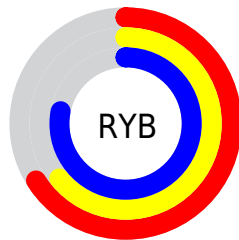
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (64%)

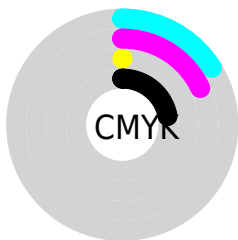
Blue (78%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (78%)

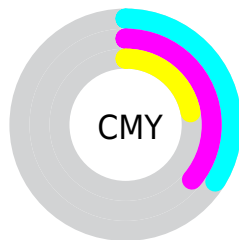


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670 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 168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 168.7130, -8.8970,
12.5670

■ 168.7130, -8.8970,
12.5670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 142.3000, -9.1720,
12.0440

■ 223.7130, -8.8970,
12.5670

■ 116.4850, -8.2550,
11.9450

■ 248.8200, 0.6870,
4.0710

■ 91.9580, -8.2090,
11.1110

■ 68.4310, -8.1630,
10.2770

■ 46.0180, -8.4380,
9.7540

■ 25.0780, -8.6670,
8.3970

■ 3.1920, -8.9880,

8.7080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 168.7130, -8.8970,
12.5670

■ 168.7130, -8.8970,
12.5670

■ 151.8900,
-13.5290, 19.4230

■ 185.5360, -4.2650,
5.7110

■ 134.7680,
-18.7570, 26.0670

■ 202.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 117.9450,
-23.3890, 32.9230

■ 219.4810, 5.5950,
-7.7890

■ 101.1220,
-28.0210, 39.7790

■ 236.3040, 10.2270,
-14.6450

■ 84.2990, -32.6530,
46.6350

■ 248.4310, 17.0590,
-17.3170

■ 67.1770, -37.8810,
53.2790

■ 248.7300, 17.6550,
-17.1050

■ 50.3540, -42.5130,
60.1350

■ 33.5310, -47.1450,
66.9910

■ 30.8730, -48.1080,
67.9240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165.2160, -26.7310, 5.3730



168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670



170.1020, 9.1210, 16.4250

Triad

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



168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670



168.1530, 30.3060, 1.4260



160.3720, -28.0110, -15.4910

Complementary

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



168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670



194.2870, 8.8970, -12.5670

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.



161.8270, -10.3590, -16.0150



168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670



166.3920, 21.9630, -7.0690

Square

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



168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670



169.4940, 31.0840, 9.3560



164.3900, 7.1090, -13.2030



159.4450, -38.2820, -11.0660

Rectangle

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



168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670



170.5500, 19.4830, 15.8590



164.3900, 7.1090, -13.2030



160.4820, -22.5090, -16.0850

Sweetspot

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



168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670



242.3080, -3.6230, 5.0890



186.0020, -20.6770, -5.2290



120.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



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.



168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670



207.4770, -13.8040, 18.9000



174.0950, 1.8310, 16.3830



91.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



25.1600, -39.2110, 55.3570



5.5990, -8.5760, 12.2560

Inverse Universe

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



177.7110, 11.7800, 17.7960



221.2160, 17.9680, 26.8000



188.9050, -1.8310, -16.3830



93.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



64.8110, 51.8870, 78.4070



14.2980, 11.5050, 17.2730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

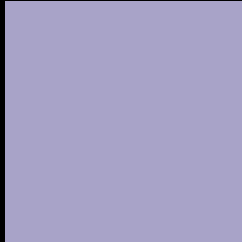
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

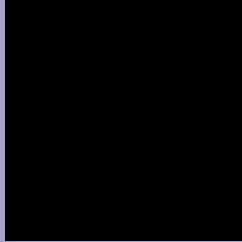
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.7130, -8.8970,

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

168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670

Protanopia

168.0110, -15.7280, 9.7120

Deuteranopia

168.4140, -9.4930, 12.3550



Tritanopia

167.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070

Trichromacy



Original Color

168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670

Protanomaly

168.2070, -13.3440, 10.5600

Deuteranomaly

168.4140, -9.4930, 12.3550

Tritanomaly

168.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

Monochromacy



Original Color

168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670

Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

169.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670 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(168, 163, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 163, 200)  
}
```

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(168, 163, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 163, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670 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(168, 163, 200) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 163, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 163, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 163, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 163, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 163,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 163, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
163, 200) }
```

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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