

Converting Colors

YIQ(168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(168.9850, 13.5240,
8.2120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BBA0A8
RGB	187, 160, 168
RGB Percent	73%, 63%, 66%
CMY	0.2666, 0.3726, 0.3411
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.10, 0.27
HSL	342°, 17%, 68%
HSV	342°, 14%, 73%
XYZ	40.1357, 38.5323, 42.3738
YIQ	168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

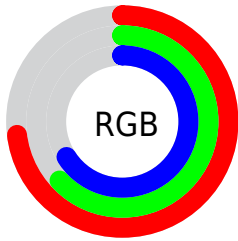
Format	Color
R_{YB}	187, 160, 168
Decimal	12296360
CIE _{Lab}	68.41, 11.28, -0.48
CIE _{LCh}	68, 11.287, 357.550
Yxy	38.5323, 0.3316, 0.3183
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290486440 (0xFFBBA0A8)
YUV	168.9850, -0.4856, 15.7992
Hunter-Lab	62.0744, 6.7833, 2.9790

Details

The YIQ color **168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **178.0150, -13.5240, -8.2120**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240**, and **116.6860, 12.9280, 8.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.3500, 22.9220, 14.1060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180**.

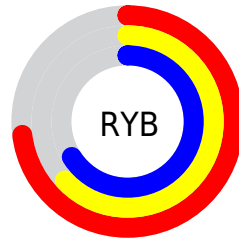
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (63%)

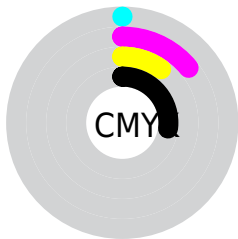
Blue (66%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (66%)

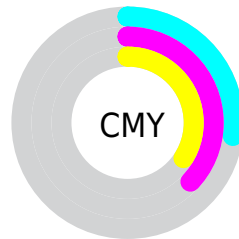


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120 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 168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 168.9850, 13.5240,
8.2120

■ 168.9850, 13.5240,
8.2120

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 142.6860, 12.9280,
8.0000

■ 224.2840, 14.1200,
8.4240

■ 116.6860, 12.9280,
8.0000

■ 247.6140, 4.2630,
5.3430

■ 92.0880, 11.7360,
7.5760

■ 68.6750, 11.4610,
7.0530

■ 46.0770, 10.2690,
6.6290

■ 24.7780, 9.6730,
6.4170

■ 3.2890, 6.5560,

2.3320

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

168.9850, 13.5240,
8.2120

168.9850, 13.5240,
8.2120

156.3500, 22.9220,
14.1060

181.6200, 4.1260,
2.3180

144.3020, 32.0450,
19.4770

193.6680, -4.9970,
-3.0530

131.6670, 41.4430,
25.3710

206.3030,
-14.3950, -8.9470

118.9180, 51.1620,
30.9540

219.0520,
-24.1140, -14.5300

106.2830, 60.5600,
36.8480

231.6870,
-33.5120, -20.4240

■ 94.2350, 69.6830,
42.2190

■ 233.7560,
-37.9600, -16.9040

■ 81.6000, 79.0810,
48.1130

■ 234.6680,
-40.5280, -14.4160

■ 68.9650, 88.4790,
54.0070

■ 62.1830, 93.7970,
56.7490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169.2060, 5.5920, 8.7920



168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120



168.4430, 17.9260, 5.5260

Triad

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



168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120



165.5240, 4.0360, -7.0680



164.7080, -19.6690, -1.4690

Complementary

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



168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120



178.0150, -13.5240, -8.2120

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.



163.7740, -20.0350, -5.8510



168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120



164.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040

Square

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



168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120



166.8240, 12.0590, -3.7890



163.5310, -15.0370, -8.3250



166.2790, -13.8470, 3.1530

Rectangle

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



168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120



168.3350, 18.1100, 2.1900



163.5310, -15.0370, -8.3250



164.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490

Sweetspot

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



168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120



235.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



168.7590, 2.6570, 12.4250



118.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120



214.6270, 20.5840, 12.4240



171.0080, 14.7170, 3.1090



88.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



52.6000, 79.0810, 48.1130



10.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710

Inverse Universe

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



168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120



214.6270, 20.5840, 12.4240



175.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090



88.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



52.6000, 79.0810, 48.1130



10.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

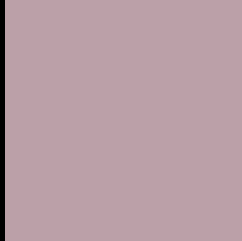
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

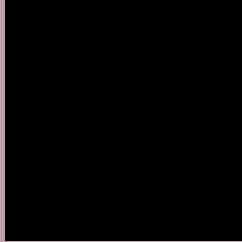
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.9850, 13.5240,

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

168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120

Protanopia

167.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

Deuteranopia

168.9630, 10.5900, 6.3180



Tritanopia

169.1530, 13.1110, 10.1910

Trichromacy



Original Color

168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120

Protanomaly

168.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210

Deuteranomaly

168.6750, 11.4610, 7.0530

Tritanomaly

169.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800

Monochromacy



Original Color

168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120

Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

169.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120 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(187, 160, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 160, 168)  
}
```

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(187, 160, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 160, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120 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(187, 160, 168) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 160, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(187, 160, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 160, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 160, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 160,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 160, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187,  
160, 168) }
```

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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