

Converting Colors

YIQ(169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(169.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7A8B4
RGB	167, 168, 180
RGB Percent	65%, 66%, 71%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3412, 0.2941
CMYK	0.07, 0.07, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	235°, 8%, 68%
HSV	235°, 7%, 71%
XYZ	38.1769, 39.5161, 48.7916
YIQ	169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

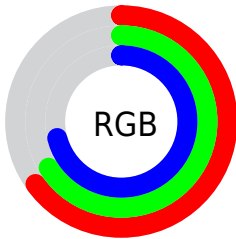
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 168, 180
Decimal	10987700
CIE Lab	69.12, 2.00, -6.28
CIE LCh	69, 6.594, 287.671
Yxy	39.5161, 0.3018, 0.3124
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289177780 (0xFFA7A8B4)
YUV	169.0690, 5.3890, -1.8145
Hunter-Lab	62.8618, -1.6026, -2.0160

Details

The YIQ color **169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **177.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310**, and **116.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550**.

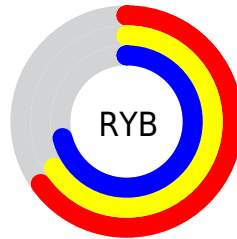
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (66%)

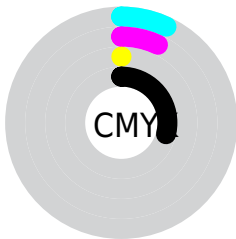
Blue (71%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (71%)

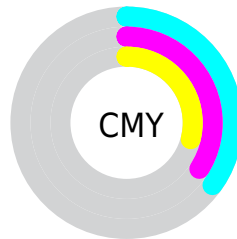


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200 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 169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 169.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 169.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 142.9550, -4.1270,
3.2090

■ 224.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 116.9550, -4.1270,
3.2090

■ 252.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 92.5420, -4.4020,
2.6860

■ 68.8410, -3.8060,
2.8980

■ 46.7270, -3.4850,
2.5870

■ 25.7270, -3.4850,
2.5870

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,

3.7320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 169.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 169.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 153.7080,
-10.5010, 8.5950

■ 184.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 138.9340,
-16.8290, 13.1470

■ 199.2040, 7.9330,
-6.1070

■ 123.5730,
-22.8820, 18.2220

■ 214.5650, 13.9860,
-11.1820

■ 108.7990,
-29.2100, 22.7740

■ 229.3390, 20.3140,
-15.7340

■ 93.4380, -35.2630,
27.8490

■ 244.1020, 25.1750,
-21.2330

■ 78.0770, -41.3160,
32.9240

■ 246.4500, 24.0750,
-23.3250

■ 63.3030, -47.6440,
37.4760

■ 47.9420, -53.6970,
42.5510

■ 32.5810, -59.7500,
47.6260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900



169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



169.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170

Triad

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



169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



169.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140



166.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460

Complementary

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



169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



177.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200

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.



167.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



168.5510, 8.5740, -1.2020

Square

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



169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



170.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040



167.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200



166.6180, -10.7280, -3.8160

Rectangle

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



169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



169.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



167.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200



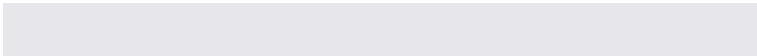
167.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

Sweetspot

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



169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



230.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



175.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



115.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



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.



169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



216.6820, -7.6120, 5.7960



169.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



81.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



24.4860, -52.4130, 41.3070



4.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400

Inverse Universe

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



171.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



219.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860



177.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



82.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



47.1150, 87.3360, 36.1680



8.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

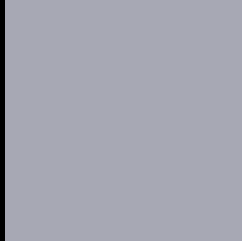
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

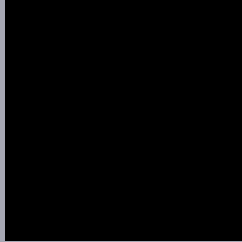
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200.



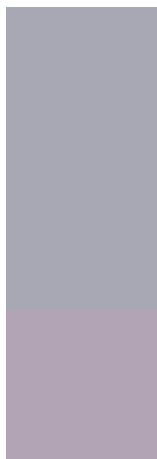
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.0690, -4.4480,

3.5200.

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

169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Protanopia

169.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320

Deuteranopia

170.4230, 3.4830, 8.4670



Tritanopia

169.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Trichromacy



Original Color

169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Protanomaly

169.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320

Deuteranomaly

169.8140, 0.8240, 7.0960

Tritanomaly

169.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Monochromacy



Original Color

169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

169.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200 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, 168, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 168, 180)  
}
```

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, 168, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 168, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

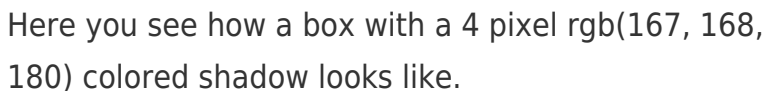
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 168, 180) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 168, 180) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 168, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 168, 180); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 168, 180); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 168, 180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 168, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
168, 180) }
```

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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