

Converting Colors

YIQ(169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190)
contains.

YIQ(169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(169.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A7BC
RGB	166, 167, 188
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 74%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3451, 0.2628
CMYK	0.12, 0.11, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	237°, 14%, 69%
HSV	237°, 12%, 74%
XYZ	38.6211, 39.3752, 53.1350
YIQ	169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

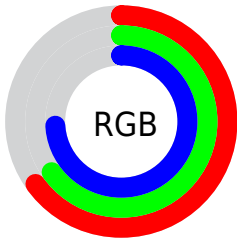
Format	Color
R _Y B	166, 167, 188
Decimal	10921916
CIE Lab	69.02, 3.86, -10.87
CIE LCh	69, 11.536, 289.566
Yxy	39.3752, 0.2945, 0.3003
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289111996 (0xFFA6A7BC)
YUV	169.0950, 9.3202, -2.7143
Hunter-Lab	62.7497, 0.0510, -6.2807

Details

The YIQ color $169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $184.9050, 7.3370, -6.3190$, and the grayscale version is $169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $224.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300$, and $116.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $152.8480, -13.7110, 11.7050$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $185.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330$.

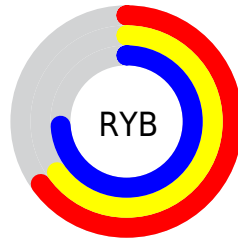
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

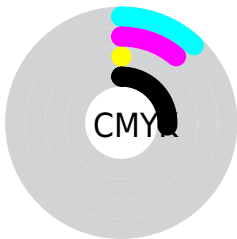
Blue (74%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (74%)

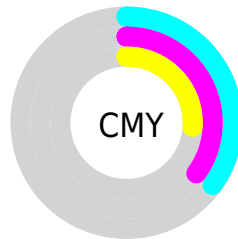


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190 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 169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 169.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 169.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 142.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 224.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 116.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 251.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 92.4540, -6.9700,
5.1740

■ 68.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 46.3400, -6.6490,
4.8630

■ 25.8130, -6.6030,
4.0290

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,

5.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 169.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 169.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 152.8480,
-13.7110, 11.7050

■ 185.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 136.6010,
-20.0850, 17.0910

■ 201.5890, 5.4110,
-4.4530

■ 120.6530,
-25.8630, 22.6890

■ 217.5370, 11.1890,
-10.0510

■ 104.4060,
-32.2370, 28.0750

■ 233.7840, 17.5630,
-15.4370

■ 88.1590, -38.6110,
33.4610

■ 247.3620, 21.5070,
-20.8370

■ 71.9120, -44.9850,
38.8470

■ 55.6650, -51.3590,
44.2330

■ 39.7170, -57.1370,
49.8310

■ 26.7150, -62.8230,
53.7610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167.0830, -16.2310, 2.3050



169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190



170.5370, 3.1620, 8.7780

Triad

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



169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190



169.3350, 18.1100, 2.1900



164.7870, -12.8820, -8.8340

Complementary

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



169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190



184.9050, 7.3370, -6.3190

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.



166.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780



169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190



168.4330, 14.7180, -2.4180

Square

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



169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190



170.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480



167.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310



165.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

Rectangle

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



169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190



170.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300



167.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310



165.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310

Sweetspot

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



169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190



236.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



181.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750



117.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



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.



169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190



215.4630, -11.1890, 10.0510



171.4980, -1.1020, 8.9620



86.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



22.1210, -52.6430, 45.4770



4.1210, -10.2260, 9.1180

Inverse Universe

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



172.6920, 12.7910, 4.9750



221.2800, 19.9430, 7.5190



182.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620



87.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



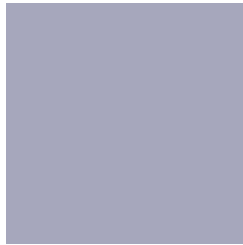
48.0400, 91.9210, 35.6730



9.3830, 18.1550, 6.8830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

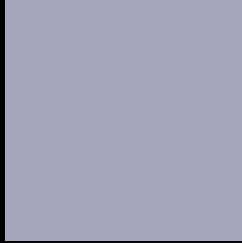
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

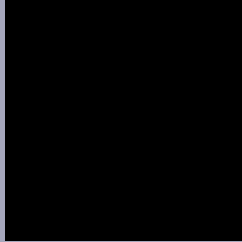
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.0950, -7.3370,

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

169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

Protanopia

169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

Deuteranopia

170.1390, -1.4690, 10.1070



Tritanopia

168.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070

Trichromacy



Original Color

169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

Protanomaly

169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

Deuteranomaly

169.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480

Tritanomaly

168.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

Monochromacy



Original Color

169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

168.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190 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(166, 167, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 167, 188)  
}
```

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(166, 167, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 167, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190 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(166, 167, 188) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 167, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 167, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 167, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 167, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 167,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 167, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
167, 188) }
```

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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