

Converting Colors

YIQ(169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(169.2630, -7.7500,
8.2980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7A6C0
RGB	167, 166, 192
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 75%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3490, 0.2471
CMYK	0.13, 0.14, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	242°, 17%, 70%
HSV	242°, 14%, 75%
XYZ	39.0865, 39.2935, 55.3860
YIQ	169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

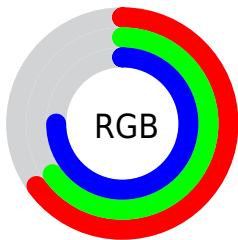
Format	Color
RYB	167, 166, 192
Decimal	10987200
CIELab	68.96, 5.60, -13.16
CIElCh	69, 14.305, 293.040
Yxy	39.2935, 0.2922, 0.2937
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289177280 (0xFFA7A6C0)
YUV	169.2630, 11.2093, -1.9847
Hunter-Lab	62.6845, 1.6045, -8.5075

Details

The YIQ color **169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **188.7370, 7.7500, -8.2980**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090**, and **117.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.7280, -13.2530, 14.4190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770**.

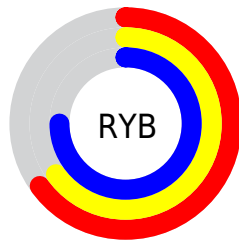
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

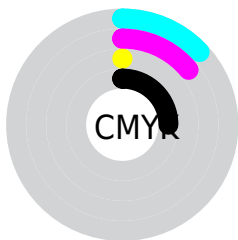
Blue (75%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (75%)

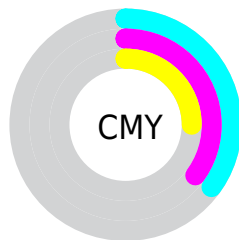


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980 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 169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 169.2630, -7.7500,
8.2980

■ 169.2630, -7.7500,
8.2980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 143.1490, -7.4290,
7.9870

■ 224.3770, -8.0710,
8.6090

■ 117.1490, -7.4290,
7.9870

■ 250.8690, -1.0090,
1.7670

■ 92.6220, -7.3830,
7.1530

■ 68.6220, -7.3830,
7.1530

■ 46.3940, -6.7410,
6.5310

■ 25.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 2.6220, -7.3830,

7.1530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 169.2630, -7.7500,
8.2980

■ 169.2630, -7.7500,
8.2980

■ 152.7280,
-13.2530, 14.4190

■ 185.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 135.8940,
-19.3520, 20.3280

■ 202.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 118.7720,
-24.5800, 26.9720

■ 219.7540, 9.0800,
-10.3760

■ 101.9380,
-30.6790, 32.8810

■ 236.5880, 15.1790,
-16.2850

■ 85.4030, -36.1820,
39.0020

■ 247.8180, 20.2230,
-19.5930

■ 68.5690, -42.2810,
44.9110

■ 52.0340, -47.7840,
51.0320

■ 34.6130, -53.6080,
57.4640

■ 23.9810, -57.4600,
61.1960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167.0550, -19.0280, 3.4360



169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980



170.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820

Triad

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



169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980



169.3740, 22.3740, 2.0060



164.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410

Complementary

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



169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980



188.7370, 7.7500, -8.2980

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.



165.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940



169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980



168.1620, 16.9190, -3.7610

Square

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



169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980



170.6500, 21.7770, 7.3210



167.0250, 6.8790, -9.0330



163.9690, -25.0780, -8.0700

Rectangle

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



169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980



170.7940, 12.7440, 11.3360



167.0250, 6.8790, -9.0330



164.0210, -13.6610, -11.2370

Sweetspot

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



169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980



241.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



183.6390, -15.2210, -4.9890



119.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980



214.8590, -12.2440, 12.6520



173.1500, -0.0020, 11.0540



88.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



20.1480, -48.1050, 51.3430



4.0610, -9.9970, 10.4750

Inverse Universe

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



176.6240, 7.4710, 13.2870



226.2920, 11.6420, 20.2980



184.8500, 0.0020, -11.0540



91.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



65.6950, 46.5220, 82.0260



13.5150, 9.3960, 16.9480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

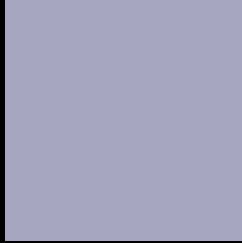
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

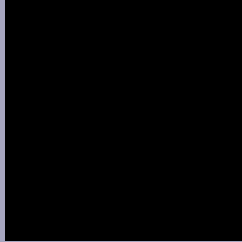
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.2630, -7.7500,

8.2980.

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

169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980

Protanopia

169.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

Deuteranopia

169.8830, -3.6240, 10.6160



Tritanopia

168.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070

Trichromacy



Original Color

169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980

Protanomaly

169.3660, -9.5380, 7.6620

Deuteranomaly

169.8720, -5.0910, 9.6690

Tritanomaly

168.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860

Monochromacy



Original Color

169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980

Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

169.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980 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, 166, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 166, 192)  
}
```

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, 166, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 166, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

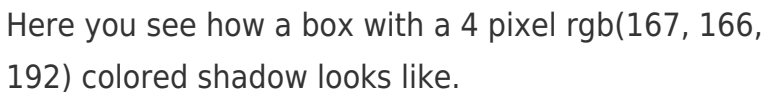
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 166, 192) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 166, 192) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 166, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 166, 192); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 166, 192); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 166, 192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 166, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
166, 192) }
```

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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