

Converting Colors

YIQ(169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(169.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAA9AB
RGB	170, 169, 171
RGB Percent	67%, 66%, 67%
CMY	0.3333, 0.3372, 0.3294
CMYK	0.01, 0.01, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	270°, 1%, 67%
HSV	270°, 1%, 67%
XYZ	38.1163, 39.8622, 44.2131
YIQ	169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

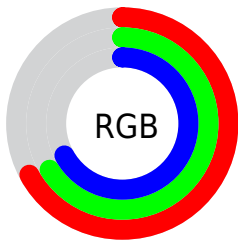
Format	Color
RYB	170, 169, 171
Decimal	11184555
CIELab	69.37, 0.74, -0.91
CIELCh	69, 1.172, 309.052
Yxy	39.8622, 0.3119, 0.3262
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289374635 (0xFFAAA9AB)
YUV	169.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148
Hunter-Lab	63.1365, -2.7262, 2.6761

Details

The YIQ color $169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $170.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340$, and the grayscale version is $170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $224.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340$, and $117.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $156.8570, -0.7350, 7.8170$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $182.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490$.

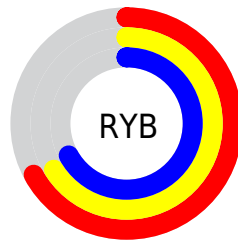
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (66%)

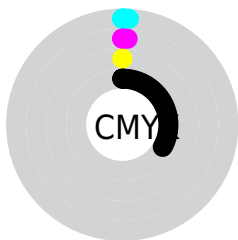
Blue (67%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (67%)

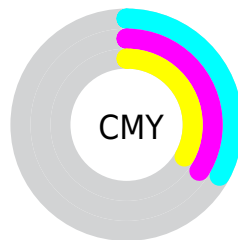


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340 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 169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 169.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 169.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 143.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 224.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 117.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 253.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 92.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 69.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 47.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 26.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 169.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 169.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 156.8570, -0.7350,
7.8170

■ 182.1970, 0.6430,
-6.1490

■ 144.4860, -0.8280,
15.0120

■ 194.5680, 0.7360,
-13.3440

■ 131.8160, -1.5170,
21.9950

■ 207.2380, 1.4250,
-20.3270

■ 119.4450, -1.6100,
29.1900

■ 219.6090, 1.5180,
-27.5220

■ 106.7750, -2.2990,
36.1730

■ 232.8660, 1.9320,
-35.0280

■ 93.8170, -2.1170,
43.8910

■ 235.2580, 6.7000,
-33.3320

■ 81.1470, -2.8060,
50.8740

■ 237.9490, 12.0640,
-31.4240

■ 68.7760, -2.8990,
58.0690

■ 240.3410, 16.8320,
-29.7280

■ 56.1060, -3.5880,
65.0520

■ 243.0320, 22.1960,
-27.8200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



169.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Triad

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



169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



169.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



169.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

Complementary

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



169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



170.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

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.



169.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



169.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Square

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



169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



169.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



169.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



169.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

Rectangle

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



169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



169.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



169.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



168.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

Sweetspot

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



169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



169.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



220.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



169.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



86.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



39.5250, -3.4500, 62.5500



5.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850

Inverse Universe

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



169.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



220.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



170.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



86.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



53.4000, 65.3250, 55.1250



8.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

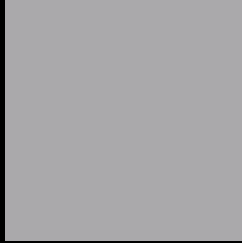
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

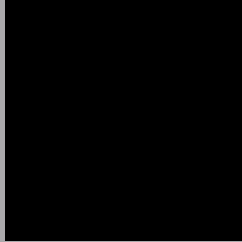
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

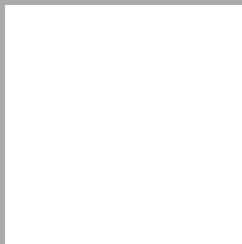
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340.



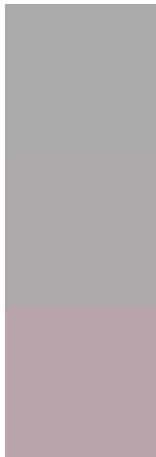
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.5270, -0.0460,

0.8340.

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

169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Protanopia

169.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810

Deuteranopia

170.8920, 9.3520, 6.7280



Tritanopia

170.0910, -1.5140, 5.4140

Trichromacy



Original Color

169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Protanomaly

169.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Deuteranomaly

170.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

Tritanomaly

169.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Monochromacy



Original Color

169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Achromatopsia

170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340 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(170, 169, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 169, 171)  
}
```

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(170, 169, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 169, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340 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(170, 169, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 169, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 169, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 169, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 169, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 169,  
171) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 169, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
169, 171) }
```

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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