

Converting Colors

YIQ(170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(170.6670, -3.2560,
3.9440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAA9B5
RGB	170, 169, 181
RGB Percent	67%, 66%, 71%
CMY	0.3333, 0.3372, 0.2902
CMYK	0.06, 0.07, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	245°, 7%, 69%
HSV	245°, 7%, 71%
XYZ	39.1059, 40.2581, 49.4225
YIQ	170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

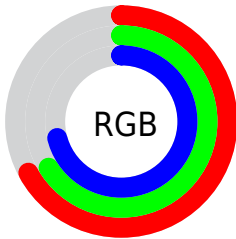
Format	Color
R_{YB}	170, 169, 181
Decimal	11184565
CIE Lab	69.65, 2.69, -6.03
CIE LCh	70, 6.599, 294.037
Yxy	40.2581, 0.3036, 0.3126
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289374645 (0xFFAAA9B5)
YUV	170.6670, 5.0942, -0.5850
Hunter-Lab	63.4493, -1.0206, -1.7683

Details

The YIQ color **170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **179.3330, 3.2560, -3.9440**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550**, and **118.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.0180, -8.4380, 9.7540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660**.

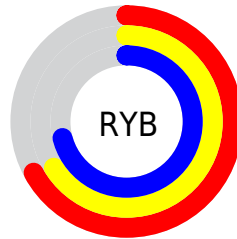
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (66%)

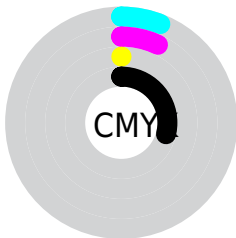
Blue (71%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (71%)

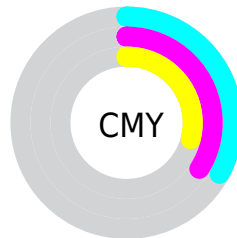


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440 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 170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170.6670, -3.2560,
3.9440

■ 170.6670, -3.2560,
3.9440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 144.5530, -2.9350,
3.6330

■ 225.7810, -3.5770,
4.2550

■ 118.5530, -2.9350,
3.6330

■ 253.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 93.5530, -2.9350,
3.6330

■ 70.4390, -2.6140,
3.3220

■ 48.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 27.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 1.4820, -4.1730,

4.0430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.6670, -3.2560,
3.9440

■ 170.6670, -3.2560,
3.9440

■ 155.0180, -8.4380,
9.7540

■ 186.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

■ 139.6680,
-13.0240, 15.7760

■ 201.6660, 6.5120,
-7.8880

■ 124.0190,
-18.2060, 21.5860

■ 217.3150, 11.6940,
-13.6980

■ 108.6690,
-22.7920, 27.6080

■ 232.6650, 16.2800,
-19.7200

■ 93.0200, -27.9740,
33.4180

■ 245.9660, 22.5620,
-23.4380

■ 76.7840, -32.8810,
39.7510

■ 246.5640, 23.7540,
-23.0140

■ 61.4340, -37.4670,
45.7730

■ 45.7850, -42.6490,
51.5830

■ 30.4350, -47.2350,
57.6050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250



170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



171.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Triad

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



170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



170.5020, 10.2700, 1.1020



168.6460, -7.9310, -4.9470

Complementary

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



170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



179.3330, 3.2560, -3.9440

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.



168.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



170.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250

Square

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



170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



170.9690, 10.4530, 3.2930



169.3330, 3.2560, -3.9440



168.7320, -11.0490, -3.5050

Rectangle

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



170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



171.3970, 6.3720, 5.6680



169.3330, 3.2560, -3.9440



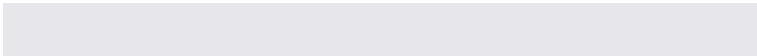
168.7170, -6.6930, -5.3570

Sweetspot

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



170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



230.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



176.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



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.



170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



218.4650, -5.5030, 6.1210



172.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



81.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



21.3290, -41.3650, 50.3390



3.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100

Inverse Universe

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



173.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



223.6190, 5.8670, 9.3150



177.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160



83.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



61.7070, 46.2480, 75.9760



10.3960, 8.1130, 12.6650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

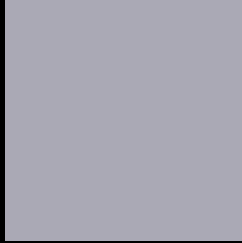
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

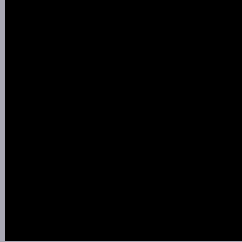
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440.



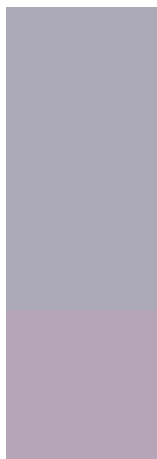
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.6670, -3.2560,

3.9440.

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

170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

Protanopia

170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

Deuteranopia

171.7220, 4.0790, 8.6790



Tritanopia

170.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550

Trichromacy



Original Color

170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

Protanomaly

170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

Deuteranomaly

171.1130, 1.4200, 7.3080

Tritanomaly

170.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550

Monochromacy



Original Color

170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

170.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440 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, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 169, 181)  
}
```

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, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 169, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440 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, 181) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 169, 181) }
```

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, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 169, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 169, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 169,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440 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, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
169, 181) }
```

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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