

# Converting Colors

YIQ(170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(170.8870, -9.4470,  
11.5210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9A6C9
RGB	169, 166, 201
RGB Percent	66%, 65%, 79%
CMY	0.3372, 0.3490, 0.2118
CMYK	0.16, 0.17, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	245°, 24%, 72%
HSV	245°, 17%, 79%
XYZ	40.5405, 39.9241, 60.8176
YIQ	170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

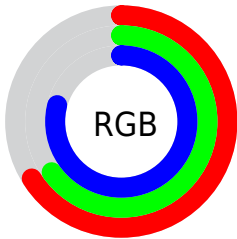
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	169, 166, 201
Decimal	11118281
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	69.42, 8.20, -17.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	69, 19.275, 295.191
Yxy	39.9241, 0.2869, 0.2826
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289308361 (0xFFA9A6C9)
YUV	170.8870, 14.8457, -1.6549
Hunter-Lab	63.1855, 3.9527, -12.8382

# Details

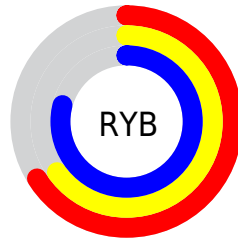
The YIQ color  $170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $196.1130, 9.4470, -11.5210$ , and the grayscale version is  $171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $225.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100$ , and  $118.6590, -8.8050, 10.8990$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $153.7650, -14.6750, 18.1650$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $188.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770$ .

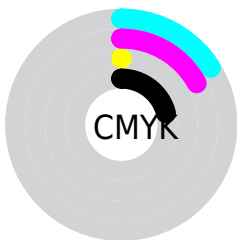
# Distribution



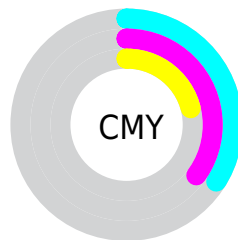
- Red (66%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210 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 170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 170.8870, -9.4470,  
11.5210

■ 170.8870, -9.4470,  
11.5210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 144.4740, -9.7220,  
10.9980

■ 225.7730, -9.1260,  
11.2100

■ 118.6590, -8.8050,  
10.8990

■ 251.4670, 0.1830,  
2.1910

■ 94.1320, -8.7590,  
10.0650

■ 70.0180, -8.4380,  
9.7540

■ 47.4910, -8.3920,  
8.9200

■ 26.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740

■ 3.3060, -9.3090,

9.0190

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

170.8870, -9.4470,  
11.5210

170.8870, -9.4470,  
11.5210

153.7650,  
-14.6750, 18.1650

188.0090, -4.2190,  
4.8770

136.3440,  
-20.4990, 24.5970

205.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

119.2220,  
-25.7270, 31.2410

222.5520, 6.8330,  
-8.1990

102.1000,  
-30.9550, 37.8850

239.6740, 12.0610,  
-14.8430

84.6790, -36.7790,  
44.3170

248.8440, 17.3340,  
-16.7940

■ 66.9700, -41.7320,  
51.4840

■ 49.5490, -47.5560,  
57.9160

■ 32.4270, -52.7840,  
64.5600

■ 27.9970, -54.3890,  
66.1150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



167.8740, -25.7680, 4.4400



170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210



172.9770, 7.9750, 15.1670

# Triad

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



170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210



170.9680, 29.3890, 1.5250



162.8670, -25.0310, -14.4310

# Complementary

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



170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210



196.1130, 9.4470, -11.5210

# 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.



164.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680



170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210



169.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240

# Square

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



170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210



172.0100, 29.5710, 9.2430



167.2160, 7.6590, -12.1570



162.5270, -35.5770, -10.5290



# Rectangle

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



170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210



172.6530, 17.6950, 15.2230



167.2160, 7.6590, -12.1570



163.6780, -20.1250, -15.2370

# Sweetspot

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



170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210



243.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



188.7740, -20.0350, -5.8510



121.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210



208.6510, -14.3540, 17.8540



175.9700, 0.6850, 15.1250



91.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



22.7680, -43.9790, 53.6610



5.0010, -9.7680, 11.8320



# Inverse Universe

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



180.1130, 10.5880, 17.3720



222.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870



191.0300, -0.6850, -15.1250



93.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



65.7230, 49.3190, 80.8950



14.5260, 10.8630, 17.8950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

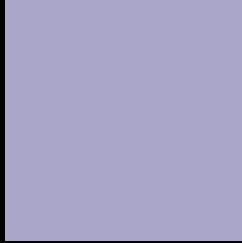
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

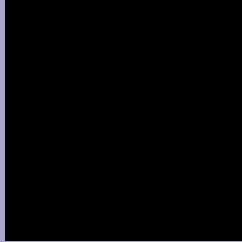
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.8870, -9.4470,



# 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

170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210

### Protanopia

170.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020

### Deuteranopia

171.1860, -8.8510, 11.7330



## Tritanopia

169.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210

## Protanomaly

170.3920, -12.4270, 10.4610

## Deuteranomaly

171.1860, -8.8510, 11.7330

## Tritanomaly

170.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210

## Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

170.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210 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(169, 166, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 166, 201)  
}
```

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(169, 166, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 166, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210 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(169, 166, 201) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 166, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 166, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 166, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 166, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 166,  
201) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 166, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
166, 201) }
```

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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