

# Converting Colors

YIQ(143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(143.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	918F91
RGB	145, 143, 145
RGB Percent	57%, 56%, 57%
CMY	0.4314, 0.4392, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	300°, 1%, 56%
HSV	300°, 1%, 57%
XYZ	26.6105, 27.7089, 30.7340
YIQ	143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

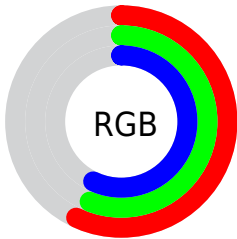
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	145, 143, 145
Decimal	9539473
CIE Lab	59.62, 1.13, -0.81
CIE LCh	60, 1.386, 324.387
Yxy	27.7089, 0.3129, 0.3258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287729553 (0xFF918F91)
YUV	143.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296
Hunter-Lab	52.6392, -1.8823, 2.2304

# Details

The YIQ color  $143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $144.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460$ , and the grayscale version is  $144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $197.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460$ , and  $93.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $135.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $152.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990$ .

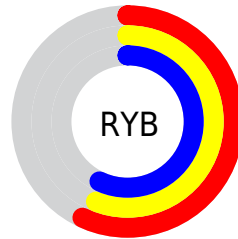
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (56%)

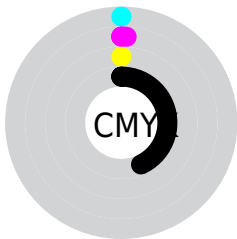
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (57%)

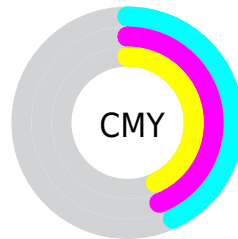


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (44%)


Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460 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 143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 143.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460


 143.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 117.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460


 197.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460


 93.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460


 225.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

 69.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

 253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

 47.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

 26.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 143.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 143.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 135.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

■ 152.6310, -3.5750,  
-6.7990

■ 126.8030, 8.5250,  
16.2130

■ 160.8490, -7.4250,  
-14.1210

■ 118.5850, 12.3750,  
23.5350

■ 169.6540,  
-11.5500, -21.9660

■ 109.7800, 16.5000,  
31.3800

■ 177.8720,  
-15.4000, -29.2880

■ 101.5620, 20.3500,  
38.7020

■ 186.6770,  
-19.5250, -37.1330

■ 92.7570, 24.4750,  
46.5470

■ 194.8950,  
-23.3750, -44.4550

■ 84.5390, 28.3250,  
53.8690

■ 203.7000,  
-27.5000, -52.3000

■ 75.7340, 32.4500,

■ 209.5700,

61.7140

-30.2500, -57.5300

■ 67.5160, 36.3000,  
69.0360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



144.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

# Triad

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



143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



143.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



143.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

# Complementary

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



143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



144.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

# 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.



142.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



143.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330

# Square

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



143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



143.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



143.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



143.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



# Rectangle

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



143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



143.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



143.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



143.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

# Sweetspot

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



143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



143.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



186.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



143.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



70.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



55.7550, 37.1250, 70.6050



3.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



# Inverse Universe

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



143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



186.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



144.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



70.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



55.7550, 37.1250, 70.6050



3.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460 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

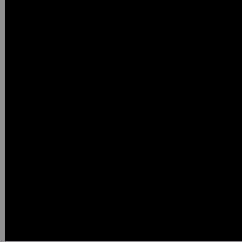
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

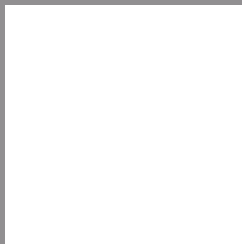


**YIQ 143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.8260, 0.5500,



# 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

143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

### Protanopia

144.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

### Deuteranopia

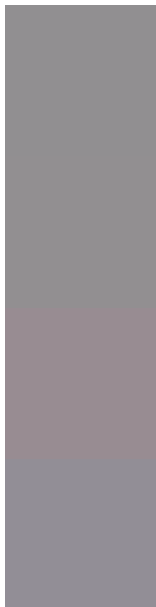
144.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810



## Tritanopia

144.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

## Protanomaly

144.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

## Deuteranomaly

144.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100

## Tritanomaly

144.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

## Achromatopsia

144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460 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(145, 143, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 143, 145)  
}
```

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(145, 143, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 143, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460 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(145, 143, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 143, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 143, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 143, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 143, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 143,  
145) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 143, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
143, 145) }
```

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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