

# Converting Colors

YIQ(145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(145.7850, 16.9630,  
6.4590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A6898A
RGB	166, 137, 138
RGB Percent	65%, 54%, 54%
CMY	0.3489, 0.4628, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.17, 0.35
HSL	358°, 14%, 59%
HSV	358°, 17%, 65%
XYZ	29.2622, 27.8322, 27.8811
YIQ	145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

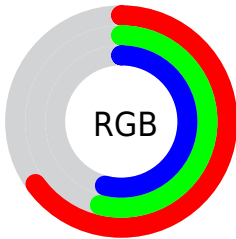
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	166, 137, 138
Decimal	10914186
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.74, 11.17, 3.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 11.726, 17.767
Yxy	27.8322, 0.3444, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289104266 (0xFFA6898A)
YUV	145.7850, -3.8380, 17.7286
Hunter-Lab	52.7563, 6.6848, 5.5953

# Details

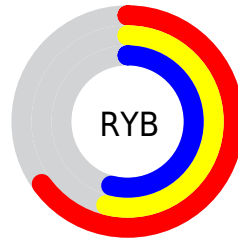
The YIQ color **145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **157.2150, -16.9630, -6.4590**, and the grayscale version is **146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199.3830, 18.1550, 6.8830**, and **95.1870, 15.7710, 6.0350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133.9820, 26.7740, 10.3740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440**.

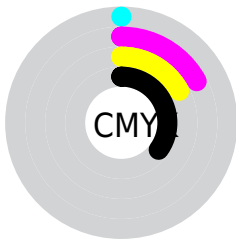
# Distribution



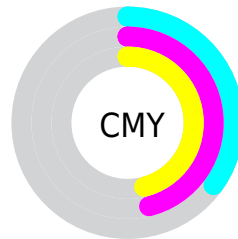
- Red (65%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590 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 145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 145.7850, 16.9630,  
6.4590

■ 145.7850, 16.9630,  
6.4590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 120.1870, 15.7710,  
6.0350

■ 199.3830, 18.1550,  
6.8830

■ 95.1870, 15.7710,  
6.0350

■ 227.6820, 18.7510,  
7.0950

■ 71.5890, 14.5790,  
5.6110

■ 249.5060, 4.4470,  
2.0070

■ 48.9910, 13.3870,  
5.1870

■ 27.5070, 11.8740,  
5.0740

■ 6.5780, 13.1120,  
4.6640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

145.7850, 16.9630,  
6.4590

145.7850, 16.9630,  
6.4590

133.9820, 26.7740,  
10.3740

157.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

122.7660, 36.3100,  
13.7660

168.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

110.9630, 46.1210,  
17.6810

180.6070,  
-12.1950, -4.7630

99.7470, 55.6570,  
21.0730

191.8230,  
-21.7310, -8.1550

87.9440, 65.4680,  
24.9880

203.6260,  
-31.5420, -12.0700

76.1410, 75.2790,  
28.9030

215.4290,  
-41.3530, -15.9850

■ 64.9250, 84.8150,  
32.2950

■ 226.6450,  
-50.8890, -19.3770

■ 53.1220, 94.6260,  
36.2100

■ 228.3890,  
-53.0440, -18.8680

■ 50.3180, 97.0100,  
37.0580

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



145.8430, 11.0480, 9.0320



145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590



145.3350, 18.1100, 2.1900

# Triad

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



145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590



141.7620, -2.5660, -8.5660



142.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820

# Complementary

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



145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590



157.2150, -16.9630, -6.4590

# 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.



141.1700, -21.0900, -3.2500



145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590



140.6730, -12.5610, -9.1450

# Square

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



145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590



142.9050, 7.3370, -6.3190



140.4320, -19.0720, -6.7840



144.6820, -7.6120, 5.7960



# Rectangle

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



145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590



144.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



140.4320, -19.0720, -6.7840



141.9470, -18.8440, 0.1000

# Sweetspot

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



145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590



209.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



148.6780, 7.3790, 14.9550



105.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590



184.9820, 26.7740, 10.3740



153.3020, 13.7090, -0.6510



78.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



44.8220, 86.6030, 32.9310



6.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510



# Inverse Universe

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



145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590



184.9820, 26.7740, 10.3740



149.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



78.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



44.8220, 86.6030, 32.9310



6.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

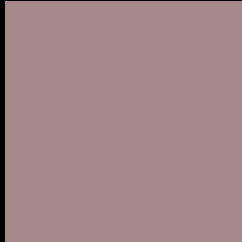
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590 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 145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 145.7850, 16.9630,

6.4590.

# 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

145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590

### Protanopia

144.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

### Deuteranopia

145.1650, 12.8370, 4.1410



## Tritanopia

146.4090, 15.2660, 9.6820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590

## Protanomaly

144.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560

## Deuteranomaly

145.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880

## Tritanomaly

146.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590

## Achromatopsia

146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

145.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590 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(166, 137, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 137, 138)  
}
```

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(166, 137, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 137, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590 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(166, 137, 138) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 137, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 137, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 137, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 137, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 137,  
138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 145.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 137, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
137, 138) }
```

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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