

# Converting Colors

YIQ(146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(146.3140, -3.7600,  
2.0640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90929A
RGB	144, 146, 154
RGB Percent	56%, 57%, 60%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4274, 0.3961
CMYK	0.06, 0.05, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	228°, 5%, 58%
HSV	228°, 6%, 60%
XYZ	27.6129, 28.8202, 34.6770
YIQ	146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

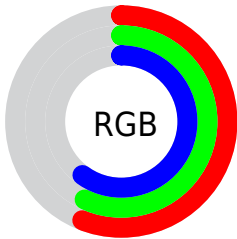
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	144, 146, 154
Decimal	9474714
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.62, 0.88, -4.47
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 4.559, 281.159
Yxy	28.8202, 0.3031, 0.3163
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287664794 (0xFF90929A)
YUV	146.3140, 3.7892, -2.0294
Hunter-Lab	53.6845, -2.1354, -0.7187

# Details

The YIQ color **146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **151.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640**, and the grayscale version is **146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640**, and **96.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320**.

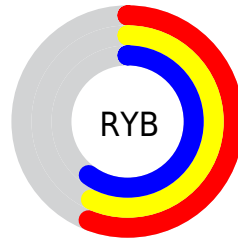
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (57%)

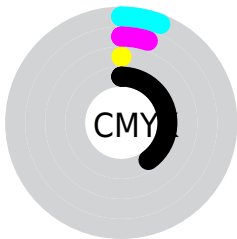
Blue (60%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (60%)

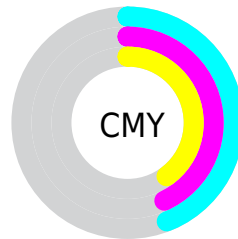


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640 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 146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 146.3140, -3.7600,  
2.0640

■ 146.3140, -3.7600,  
2.0640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 120.3140, -3.7600,  
2.0640

■ 200.3140, -3.7600,  
2.0640

■ 96.2000, -3.4390,  
1.7530

■ 228.4280, -4.0810,  
2.3750

■ 72.2000, -3.4390,  
1.7530

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 50.0860, -3.1180,  
1.4420

■ 29.0860, -3.1180,  
1.4420

■ 2.6560, -4.7230,  
2.9970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 146.3140, -3.7600,  
2.0640

■ 146.3140, -3.7600,  
2.0640

■ 134.7850, -9.4000,  
5.1600

■ 157.8430, 1.8800,  
-1.0320

■ 122.3700,  
-15.3610, 8.5670

■ 170.2580, 7.8410,  
-4.4390

■ 110.8410,  
-21.0010, 11.6630

■ 181.7870, 13.4810,  
-7.5350

■ 99.0130, -27.2370,  
14.5470

■ 193.6150, 19.7170,  
-10.4190

■ 86.8970, -32.6020,  
18.1660

■ 205.7310, 25.0820,  
-14.0380

■ 75.3680, -38.2420,  
21.2620

■ 217.2600, 30.7220,  
-17.1340

■ 63.5400, -44.4780,  
24.1460

■ 229.0880, 36.9580,  
-20.0180

■ 51.4240, -49.8430,  
27.7650

■ 237.6160, 35.1710,  
-26.1810

■ 39.5960, -56.0790,  
30.6490

■ 243.4860, 32.4210,  
-31.4110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



145.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



146.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250

# Triad

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



146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



146.9470, 7.5190, 1.3990



144.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630

# Complementary

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



146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



151.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640

# 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.



145.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



146.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820

# Square

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



146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



147.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



145.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640



145.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550



# Rectangle

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



146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



147.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



145.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640



144.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620

# Sweetspot

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



146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



198.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



150.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420



100.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

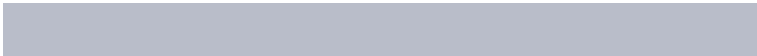


# Same Dimension

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



146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



189.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



146.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



70.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



32.3960, -52.6400, 28.8960



3.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740



# Inverse Universe

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



147.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



190.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



151.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



71.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



45.0520, 74.4520, 38.3880



4.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

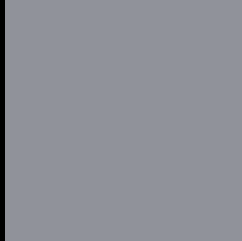
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

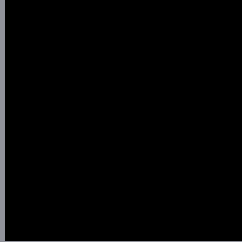
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.3140, -3.7600,



# 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

146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

### Protanopia

146.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

### Deuteranopia

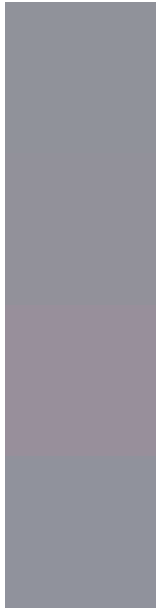
147.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110



## Tritanopia

146.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

## Protanomaly

146.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110

## Deuteranomaly

147.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400

## Tritanomaly

146.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

## Achromatopsia

146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

146.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640 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(144, 146, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 146, 154)  
}
```

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(144, 146, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 146, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640 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(144, 146, 154) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 146, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 146, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 146, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 146, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 146,  
154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 146, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
146, 154) }
```

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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