

Converting Colors

YIQ(146.6660, -46.2140,
-10.4860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(146.6660, -46.2140,
-10.4860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60A6B4
RGB	96, 166, 180
RGB Percent	38%, 65%, 71%
CMY	0.6237, 0.3489, 0.2943
CMYK	0.47, 0.08, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	190°, 36%, 54%
HSV	190°, 47%, 71%
XYZ	26.6944, 33.0610, 48.1280
YIQ	146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

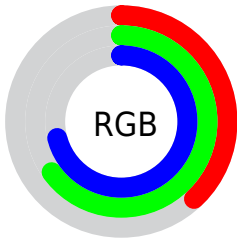
Format	Color
R _Y B	96, 134, 180
Decimal	6334132
CIE Lab	64.21, -18.29, -14.06
CIE LCh	64, 23.071, 217.536
Yxy	33.0610, 0.2474, 0.3065
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284524212 (0xFF60A6B4)
YUV	146.6660, 16.4337, -44.4341
Hunter-Lab	57.4987, -17.7523, -9.3783

Details

The YIQ color **146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **129.3340, 46.2140, 10.4860**, and the grayscale version is **147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201.7800, -46.5350, -10.1750**, and **93.0570, -48.8730, -11.8570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139.5230, -56.1170, -12.7330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153.8090, -36.3110, -8.2390**.

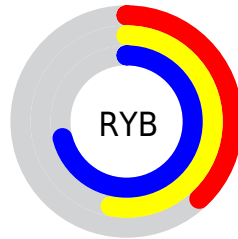
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (65%)

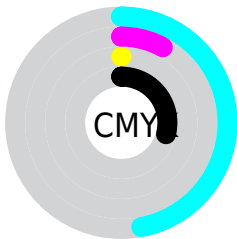
Blue (71%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (71%)

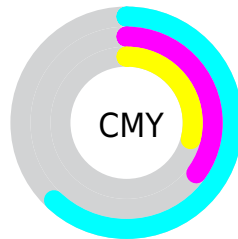


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860 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 146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 146.6660,
-46.2140, -10.4860

■ 146.6660,
-46.2140, -10.4860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 119.9540,
-47.0850, -11.2210

■ 201.7800,
-46.5350, -10.1750

■ 92.7580, -49.4690,
-12.0690

■ 229.3410,
-43.9210, -13.4970

■ 63.8710, -57.2170,
-14.8250

■ 240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 47.6340, -43.1880,
-10.2600

■ 249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 31.5110, -29.4800,
-5.3840

■ 17.9640, -17.5140,
-1.9780

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,

3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.6660,
-46.2140, -10.4860

■ 146.6660,
-46.2140, -10.4860

■ 139.5230,
-56.1170, -12.7330

■ 153.8090,
-36.3110, -8.2390

■ 132.3800,
-66.0200, -14.9800

■ 160.9520,
-26.4080, -5.9920

■ 125.2370,
-75.9230, -17.2270

■ 168.0950,
-16.5050, -3.7450

■ 118.0940,
-85.8260, -19.4740

■ 175.2380, -6.6020,
-1.4980

■ 110.9510,
-95.7290, -21.7210

■ 182.3810, 3.3010,
0.7490

■ 108.5700,
-99.0300, -22.4700

■ 189.5240, 13.2040,
2.9960

■ 196.6670, 23.1070,
5.2430

■ 203.8100, 33.0100,
7.4900

■ 210.0560, 41.1250,
9.1010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146.4680, -37.0890, -16.1690



146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860



150.2850, -40.3470, -1.1710

Triad

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



146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860



159.4620, 16.9150, 18.3470



154.3160, 19.1210, -10.6310

Complementary

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



146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860



129.3340, 46.2140, 10.4860

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.



155.9310, 30.8110, -2.2210



146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860



158.8840, 30.1660, 14.9820

Square

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



146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860



158.5290, -2.3870, 15.7330



157.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150



151.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570

Rectangle

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



146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860



153.3620, -30.0780, 5.4580



157.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150



154.9360, 23.2470, -8.3130

Sweetspot

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



146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860



221.6110, -18.0180, -3.8580



146.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890



109.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710



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.



146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860



182.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780



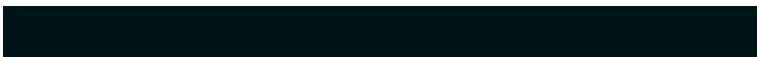
122.5990, -34.9390, 10.9570



85.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



92.5780, -84.3130, -19.3610



15.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970

Inverse Universe

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



129.0960, 27.5940, 39.5780



155.0080, 43.3620, 62.1940



153.4010, 34.9390, -10.9570



83.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



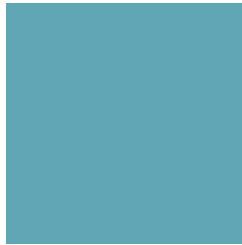
60.3390, 50.1000, 72.2440



10.1680, 8.7550, 12.0430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

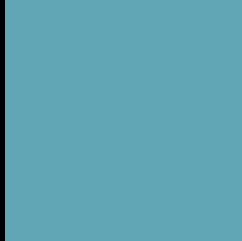
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860 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 146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860.

-10.4860.

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

146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860

Protanopia

155.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860

Deuteranopia

156.1430, -7.2920, 11.0120



Tritanopia

146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860

Trichromacy



Original Color

146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860

Protanomaly

152.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250

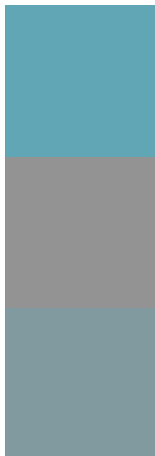
Deuteranomaly

152.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220

Tritanomaly

146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860

Monochromacy



Original Color

146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860

Achromatopsia

147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

146.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860 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(96, 166, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 166, 180)  
}
```

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(96, 166, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 166, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860 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(96, 166, 180) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 166, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 166, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 166, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 166, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 166,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 166, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 166,  
180) }
```

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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