

Converting Colors

YIQ(146.9250, -30.9460,
-11.8580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(146.9250, -30.9460,
-11.8580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EA3A1
RGB	110, 163, 161
RGB Percent	43%, 64%, 63%
CMY	0.5687, 0.3607, 0.3687
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.01, 0.36
HSL	178°, 22%, 54%
HSV	178°, 33%, 64%
XYZ	25.9578, 32.0873, 38.5293
YIQ	146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

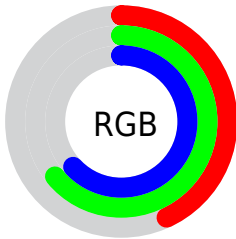
Format	Color
R_{YB}	110, 137, 163
Decimal	7250849
CIE _{Lab}	63.41, -17.91, -4.54
CIE _{LCh}	63, 18.473, 194.226
Yxy	32.0873, 0.2688, 0.3323
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285440929 (0xFF6EA3A1)
YUV	146.9250, 6.9390, -32.3832
Hunter-Lab	56.6457, -17.3325, -0.6759

Details

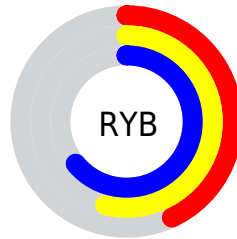
The YIQ color **146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **126.0750, 30.9460, 11.8580**, and the grayscale version is **147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820**, and **95.3380, -30.6710, -11.3350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142.0270, -40.1610, -15.5610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151.8230, -21.7310, -8.1550**.

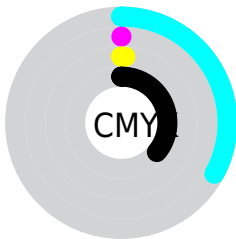
Distribution



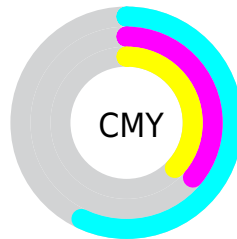
- Red (43%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 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 146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 146.9250,
-30.9460, -11.8580

■ 146.9250,
-30.9460, -11.8580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 120.9250,
-30.9460, -11.8580

■ 201.3270,
-32.1380, -12.2820

■ 95.3380, -30.6710,
-11.3350

■ 229.9140,
-32.4130, -12.8050

■ 70.6260, -31.5420,
-12.0700

■ 244.5350,
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 44.3480, -36.6310,
-13.4550

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 28.6270, -24.1150,
-9.0030

■ 14.6070, -12.1950,
-4.7630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 146.9250,
-30.9460, -11.8580

■ 146.9250,
-30.9460, -11.8580

■ 142.0270,
-40.1610, -15.5610

■ 151.8230,
-21.7310, -8.1550

■ 136.9440,
-50.2930, -19.1650

■ 156.9060,
-11.5990, -4.5510

■ 132.0460,
-59.5080, -22.8680

■ 161.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 127.1480,
-68.7230, -26.5710

■ 166.5880, 7.1520,
2.5440

■ 122.0650,
-78.8550, -30.1750

■ 171.4860, 16.3670,
6.2470

■ 117.1670,
-88.0700, -33.8780

■ 176.6830, 26.1780,
10.1620

■ 113.5790,
-95.2220, -36.4220

■ 181.4670, 35.7140,
13.5540

■ 186.3650, 44.9290,
17.2570

■ 190.9640, 53.5480,
20.7480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147.9880, -18.0620, -14.0780



146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



147.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470

Triad

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



146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



156.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580



153.3970, 23.5670, -3.0970

Complementary

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



146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



126.0750, 30.9460, 11.8580

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.



155.3640, 28.3340, 4.1260



146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



156.6420, 16.2280, 14.2760

Square

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



146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



153.6690, -14.7650, 8.7790



156.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960



152.1350, 12.3810, -9.6270

Rectangle

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



146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



149.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280



156.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960



154.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920

Sweetspot

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



146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



205.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750



142.0080, -12.7870, -27.0830



103.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



186.7270, -48.1840, -18.8400



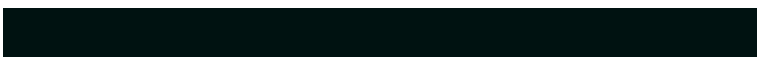
133.0650, -24.9880, 1.3160



79.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



101.0750, -84.8150, -32.2950



12.5040, -10.4070, -4.1270

Inverse Universe

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



126.0750, 30.9460, 11.8580



154.1590, 48.5050, 18.5290



139.9350, 24.9880, -1.3160



75.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



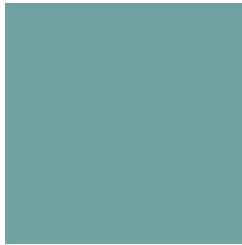
44.0390, 84.4940, 32.6060



5.4960, 10.4070, 4.1270

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

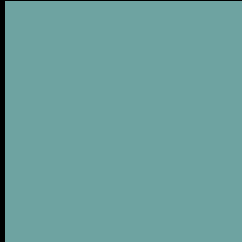
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

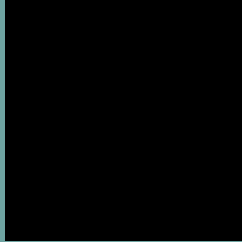
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580.



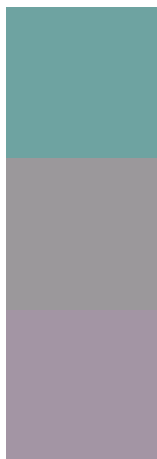
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580.

-11.8580.

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

146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580

Protanopia

153.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Deuteranopia

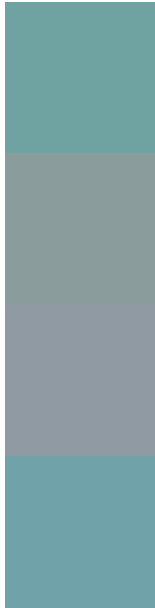
154.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330



Tritanopia

148.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330

Trichromacy



Original Color

146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580

Protanomaly

151.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930

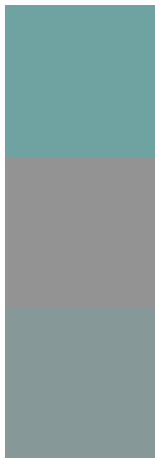
Deuteranomaly

152.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790

Tritanomaly

147.8480, -32.0470, -8.4230

Monochromacy



Original Color

146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580

Achromatopsia

147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

147.2050, -11.0030, -4.3390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 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(110, 163, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 163, 161)  
}
```

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(110, 163, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 163, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 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(110, 163, 161) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 163, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 163, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 163, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 163, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 163,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 163, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
163, 161) }
```

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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