

Converting Colors

YIQ(147.1170, -13.5710,
-1.8510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(147.1170, -13.5710,
-1.8510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85989F
RGB	133, 152, 159
RGB Percent	52%, 60%, 62%
CMY	0.4785, 0.4039, 0.3765
CMYK	0.16, 0.04, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	196°, 12%, 57%
HSV	196°, 16%, 62%
XYZ	27.1575, 29.9474, 37.1431
YIQ	147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

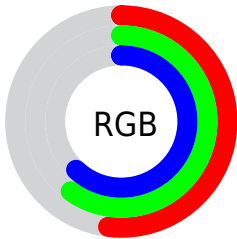
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 144, 159
Decimal	8755359
CIE _{Lab}	61.61, -5.20, -5.94
CIE _{LCh}	62, 7.891, 228.788
Yxy	29.9474, 0.2881, 0.3178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286945439 (0xFF85989F)
YUV	147.1170, 5.8583, -12.3806
Hunter-Lab	54.7243, -7.1851, -1.9350

Details

The YIQ color $147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $144.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510$, and the grayscale version is $147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $200.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520$, and $96.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $139.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $154.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510$.

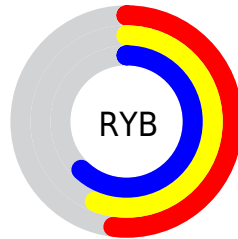
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (60%)

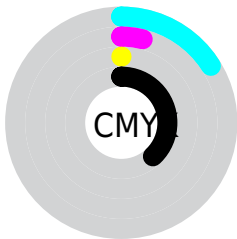
Blue (62%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (62%)

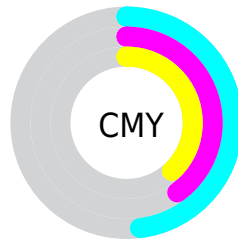


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510 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 147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 147.1170,
-13.5710, -1.8510

■ 147.1170,
-13.5710, -1.8510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 121.4160,
-12.9750, -1.6390

■ 200.9320,
-14.4880, -1.7520

■ 96.4160, -12.9750,
-1.6390

■ 228.9320,
-14.4880, -1.7520

■ 72.6010, -12.0580,
-1.7380

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 49.6010, -12.0580,
-1.7380

■ 28.6010, -12.0580,
-1.7380

■ 7.9220, -8.5280,
0.3680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 147.1170,
-13.5710, -1.8510

■ 147.1170,
-13.5710, -1.8510

■ 139.9850,
-22.0070, -3.1510

■ 154.2490, -5.1350,
-0.5510

■ 132.2660,
-30.1680, -3.9280

■ 161.9680, 3.0260,
0.2260

■ 125.1340,
-38.6040, -5.2280

■ 169.1000, 11.4620,
1.5260

■ 118.0020,
-47.0400, -6.5280

■ 176.2320, 19.8980,
2.8260

■ 110.8700,
-55.4760, -7.8280

■ 183.0650, 27.7380,
3.9140

■ 103.4500,
-63.0410, -8.3930

■ 190.7840, 35.8990,
4.6910

■ 96.3180, -71.4770,
-9.6930

■ 197.9160, 44.3350,
5.9910

■ 89.1860, -79.9130,
-10.9930

■ 203.5530, 49.7910,
6.2310

■ 86.2180, -82.9390,
-11.2190

■ 205.9010, 48.6910,
4.1390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520



147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510



148.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000

Triad

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



147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510



150.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040



148.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540

Complementary

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



147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510



144.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510

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.



148.6220, 9.8120, -1.6120



147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510



150.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510

Square

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



147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510



150.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400



149.6980, 12.6540, 1.9500



147.5280, -1.7870, -6.1630

Rectangle

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



147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510



148.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830



149.6980, 12.6540, 1.9500



148.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060

Sweetspot

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



147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510



201.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



149.0600, -9.3970, -11.4210



101.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510



187.3980, -21.7320, -2.6280



139.4860, -9.9960, 4.9480



75.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



77.3500, -74.5030, -9.9190



8.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

Inverse Universe

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



142.9400, 9.3970, 11.4210



180.9780, 15.4020, 18.2340



152.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480



74.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



54.6130, 51.8440, 62.6600



5.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

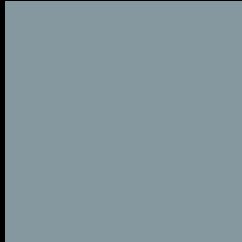
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510 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

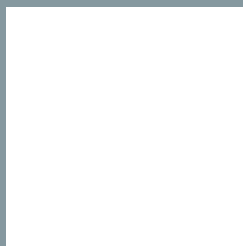
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510.

-1.8510.

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

147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510

Protanopia

149.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000

Deuteranopia

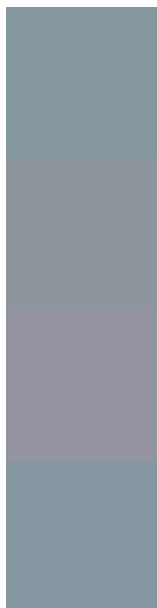
149.8250, 2.2910, 8.0430



Tritanopia

147.2850, -13.9840, 0.1280

Trichromacy



Original Color

147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510

Protanomaly

148.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160

Deuteranomaly

148.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550

Tritanomaly

147.1710, -13.6630, -0.1830

Monochromacy



Original Color

147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510

Achromatopsia

147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

147.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510 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(133, 152, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 152, 159)  
}
```

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(133, 152, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 152, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510 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(133, 152, 159) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 152, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 152, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 152, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 152, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 152,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 147.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 152, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
152, 159) }
```

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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