

Converting Colors

YIQ(147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(147.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D8F8F
RGB	157, 143, 143
RGB Percent	62%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.3843, 0.4392, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.09, 0.38
HSL	360°, 7%, 59%
HSV	360°, 9%, 62%
XYZ	28.6864, 28.7955, 30.0361
YIQ	147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

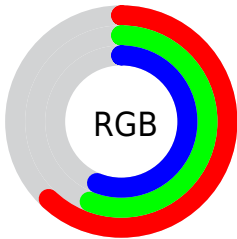
Format	Color
R _Y B	157, 143, 143
Decimal	10325903
CIE Lab	60.60, 5.21, 1.88
CIE LCh	61, 5.541, 19.791
Yxy	28.7955, 0.3278, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288515983 (0xFF9D8F8F)
YUV	147.1860, -2.0637, 8.6069
Hunter-Lab	53.6615, 1.5152, 4.3764

Details

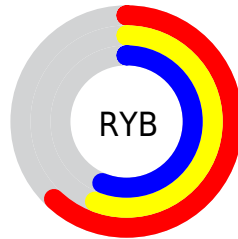
The YIQ color $147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $152.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680$, and the grayscale version is $147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $201.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800$, and $96.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $135.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $158.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240$.

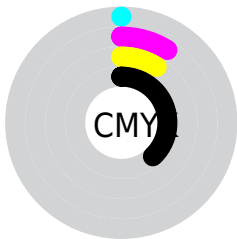
Distribution



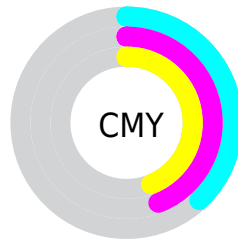
- Red (62%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680 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 147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 147.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680

■ 147.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 121.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680

■ 201.4850, 8.9400,
3.1800

■ 96.8870, 7.7480,
2.7560

■ 229.4850, 8.9400,
3.1800

■ 72.5880, 7.1520,
2.5440

■ 253.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 50.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

■ 29.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

■ 4.7840, 9.5360,
3.3920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

147.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680

147.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680

135.9700, 17.8800,
6.3600

158.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

125.4550, 26.8200,
9.5400

168.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

114.2390, 36.3560,
12.9320

180.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

103.0230, 45.8920,
16.3240

191.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

91.9210, 55.1070,
20.0270

202.4510,
-38.4190, -14.0910

81.2920, 64.3680,
22.8960

213.0800,
-47.6800, -16.9600

■ 70.0760, 73.9040,
26.2880

■ 224.2960,
-57.2160, -20.3520

■ 58.9740, 83.1190,
29.9910

■ 225.6980,
-58.4080, -20.7760

■ 48.3450, 92.3800,
32.8600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



147.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890

Triad

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



147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



144.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



145.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030

Complementary

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



147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



152.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680

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.



144.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



144.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990

Square

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



147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



145.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100



144.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800



146.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

Rectangle

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



147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



146.7790, 7.9320, -0.5800



144.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800



145.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570

Sweetspot

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



147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



199.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



148.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220



99.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



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.



147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



188.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640



151.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



42.7570, 85.2280, 30.3160



4.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

Inverse Universe

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



147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



188.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640



148.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



42.7570, 85.2280, 30.3160



4.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680 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 147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

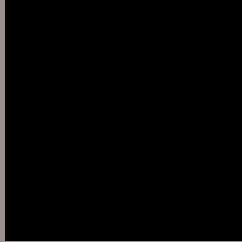
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 147.1860, 8.3440,

2.9680.

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

147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680

Protanopia

146.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

Deuteranopia

147.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620



Tritanopia

148.0380, 6.0050, 6.8130

Trichromacy



Original Color

147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680

Protanomaly

146.9790, 4.4930, 1.1730

Deuteranomaly

147.4960, 10.4070, 4.1270

Tritanomaly

147.5820, 7.2890, 5.5690

Monochromacy



Original Color

147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680

Achromatopsia

147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

147.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680 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(157, 143, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 143, 143)  
}
```

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(157, 143, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 143, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680 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(157, 143, 143) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 143, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(157, 143, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 143, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 143, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 143,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 147.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 143, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
143, 143) }
```

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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