

# Converting Colors

YIQ(148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(148.3150, 20.8620,  
-3.6340)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A69177
RGB	166, 145, 119
RGB Percent	65%, 57%, 47%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4314, 0.5332
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.28, 0.35
HSL	33°, 21%, 56%
HSV	33°, 28%, 65%
XYZ	29.1831, 29.6885, 21.6534
YIQ	148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

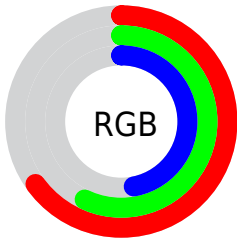
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	157, 166, 119
Decimal	10916215
CIELab	61.38, 3.76, 16.68
CIElCh	61, 17.100, 77.299
Yxy	29.6885, 0.3624, 0.3687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289106295 (0xFFA69177)
YUV	148.3150, -14.4523, 15.5097
Hunter-Lab	54.4872, 0.2512, 14.5790

# Details

The YIQ color **148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **136.6850, -20.8620, 3.6340**, and the grayscale version is **148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202.6850, 22.6960, -3.8320**, and **97.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142.2680, 28.2440, -5.2600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080**.

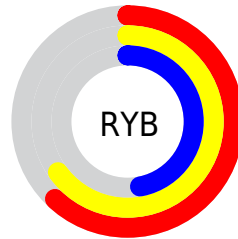
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (57%)

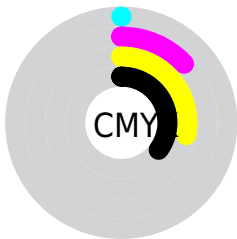
Blue (47%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (47%)

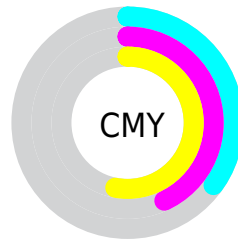


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340 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 148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 148.3150, 20.8620,  
-3.6340

■ 148.3150, 20.8620,  
-3.6340

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 122.1300, 19.9450,  
-3.5350

■ 202.6850, 22.6960,  
-3.8320

■ 97.5320, 18.7530,  
-3.9590

■ 230.6850, 22.6960,  
-3.8320

■ 73.4610, 17.5150,  
-3.5490

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

■ 50.9770, 16.0020,  
-3.6620

■ 29.1080, 17.0110,  
-5.4290

■ 5.9580, 8.9860,  
2.3460

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 148.3150, 20.8620,  
-3.6340

■ 148.3150, 20.8620,  
-3.6340

■ 142.2680, 28.2440,  
-5.2600

■ 154.3620, 13.4800,  
-2.0080

■ 135.7480, 35.5800,  
-6.0520

■ 160.8820, 6.1440,  
-1.2160

■ 129.7010, 42.9620,  
-7.6780

■ 166.9290, -1.2380,  
0.4100

■ 123.1810, 50.2980,  
-8.4700

■ 173.4490, -8.5740,  
1.2020

■ 117.1340, 57.6800,  
-10.0960

■ 179.4960,  
-15.9560, 2.8280

■ 110.5000, 65.3370,  
-11.1990

■ 186.1300,  
-23.6130, 3.9310

■ 104.5670, 72.3980,  
-12.5140

■ 192.0630,  
-30.6740, 5.2460

■ 103.6380, 73.6360,  
-12.9240

■ 198.1100,  
-38.0560, 6.8720

■ 203.1480,  
-41.2190, 3.6210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



149.5810, 26.2250, 3.8010



148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



146.7650, 10.5470, -9.4290

# Triad

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



148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



142.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880



150.7590, 2.6570, 12.4250

# Complementary

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



148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



136.6850, -20.8620, 3.6340

# 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.



149.2240, -12.0140, 8.4820



148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



143.2550, -31.6350, -4.8750

# Square

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



148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



143.5150, -18.1080, -13.2440



146.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



151.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310



# Rectangle

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



148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



145.5080, 0.9650, -11.9870



146.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



150.1930, -1.5610, 11.7750

# Sweetspot

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



148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



210.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140



135.4470, 21.2710, 16.4950



105.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



189.1930, 32.8290, -5.7550



160.0440, 13.8950, -15.0410



80.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



92.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100



12.4370, 8.8950, -1.5130



# Inverse Universe

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



136.6850, -20.8620, 3.6340



170.8070, -32.8290, 5.7550



124.9560, -13.8950, 15.0410



78.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



55.6140, -65.6580, 11.5100

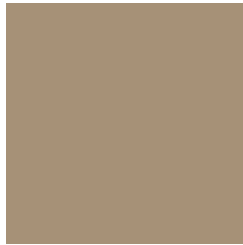


7.5630, -8.8950, 1.5130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

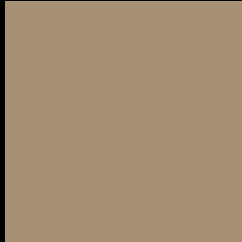
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340 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 148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340.

-3.6340.

# 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

148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340

### Protanopia

147.4990, 14.3520, -6.8000

### Deuteranopia

148.7610, 25.5380, -0.2700



## Tritanopia

150.2240, 14.3490, 9.7810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340

## Protanomaly

147.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410

## Deuteranomaly

148.4510, 23.4750, -1.4290

## Tritanomaly

149.7310, 17.0550, 4.7910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340

## Achromatopsia

148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

148.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340 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(166, 145, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 145, 119)  
}
```

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(166, 145, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 145, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340 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(166, 145, 119) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 145, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 145, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 145, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 145, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 145,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 148.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 145, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
145, 119) }
```

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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