

# Converting Colors

YIQ(149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(149.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	969498
RGB	150, 148, 152
RGB Percent	59%, 58%, 60%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4196, 0.4039
CMYK	0.01, 0.03, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	270°, 2%, 59%
HSV	270°, 3%, 60%
XYZ	28.8352, 29.9307, 33.9628
YIQ	149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

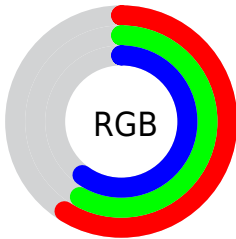
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	150, 148, 152
Decimal	9868440
CIE Lab	61.59, 1.51, -1.85
CIE LCh	62, 2.390, 309.163
Yxy	29.9307, 0.3110, 0.3228
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288058520 (0xFF969498)
YUV	149.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296
Hunter-Lab	54.7090, -1.6595, 1.4896

# Details

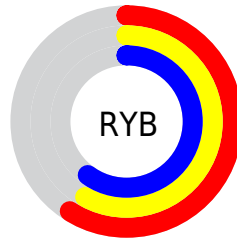
The YIQ color **149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **150.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680**, and the grayscale version is **149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680**, and **98.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137.8570, -0.7350, 7.8170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.2510, 0.5510, -4.4810**.

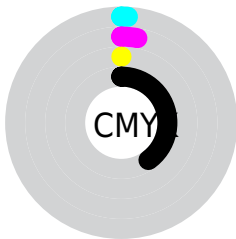
# Distribution



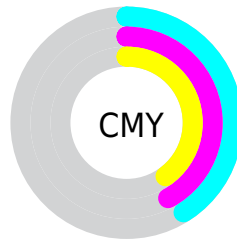
- Red (59%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680 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 149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 149.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 149.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 123.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 203.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 98.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 231.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 74.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 51.9400, 0.2290,  
1.3570

■ 30.9400, 0.2290,  
1.3570

■ 6.4670, 0.1830,  
2.1910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 149.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 149.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 137.8570, -0.7350,  
7.8170

■ 160.2510, 0.5510,  
-4.4810

■ 126.9590, -0.7820,  
14.1780

■ 171.1490, 0.5980,  
-10.8420

■ 115.1750, -1.1500,  
20.8500

■ 182.9330, 0.9660,  
-17.5140

■ 104.2770, -1.1970,  
27.2110

■ 193.8310, 1.0130,  
-23.8750

■ 93.0800, -1.8400,  
33.3600

■ 205.0280, 1.6560,  
-30.0240

■ 81.8830, -2.4830,  
39.5090

■ 216.2250, 2.2990,  
-36.1730

70.9850, -2.5300,  
45.8700

227.1230, 2.3460,  
-42.5340

59.2010, -2.8980,  
52.5420

230.1020, 6.8390,  
-41.3610

48.3030, -2.9450,  
58.9030

232.1950, 11.0110,  
-39.8770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



148.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



149.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700

# Triad

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



149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



148.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850



148.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830

# Complementary

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



149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



150.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680

# 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.



148.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



148.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320

# Square

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



149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



149.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



147.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



148.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



# Rectangle

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



149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



149.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



147.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



148.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830

# Sweetspot

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



149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



194.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



149.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



98.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



191.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



149.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



74.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



36.8900, -3.2200, 58.3800



3.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



# Inverse Universe

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



149.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



192.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



150.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



74.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



49.8400, 60.9700, 51.4500



4.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680 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 149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

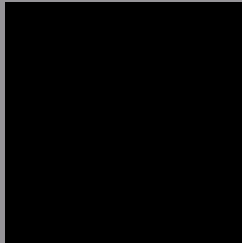
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

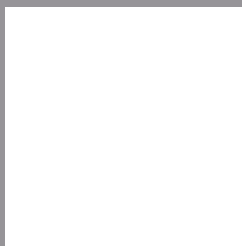
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680.



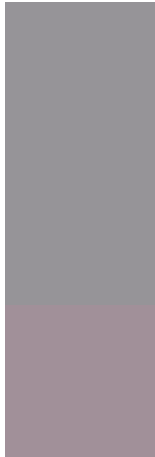
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.0540, -0.0920,

1.6680.

# 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

149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

### Protanopia

149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

### Deuteranopia

150.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



## Tritanopia

149.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

## Protanomaly

149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

## Deuteranomaly

149.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320

## Tritanomaly

149.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

## Achromatopsia

149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

149.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680 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(150, 148, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 148, 152)  
}
```

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(150, 148, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 148, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680 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(150, 148, 152) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 148, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 148, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 148, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 148, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 148,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 149.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 148, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
148, 152) }
```

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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