

# Converting Colors

YIQ(149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(149.0800, 23.3820,  
5.7660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AF8B85
RGB	175, 139, 133
RGB Percent	69%, 55%, 52%
CMY	0.3136, 0.4549, 0.4783
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.24, 0.31
HSL	9°, 21%, 60%
HSV	9°, 24%, 69%
XYZ	31.1497, 29.2714, 26.2075
YIQ	149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

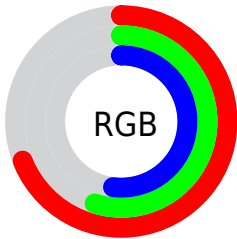
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	175, 140, 133
Decimal	11504517
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.02, 12.74, 8.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 15.254, 33.346
Yxy	29.2714, 0.3596, 0.3379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289694597 (0xFFAF8B85)
YUV	149.0800, -7.9274, 22.7318
Hunter-Lab	54.1030, 8.0906, 9.1521

# Details

The YIQ color **149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **158.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660**, and the grayscale version is **149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.5640, 24.8950, 5.8790**, and **98.2970, 21.2730, 5.4410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138.3370, 32.9640, 8.3240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159.9370, 13.4790, 3.5190**.

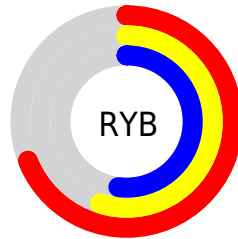
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (55%)

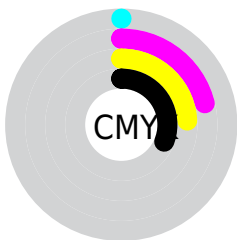
Blue (52%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (52%)

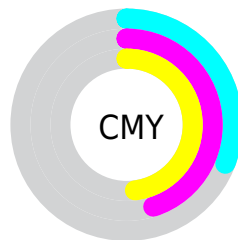


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660 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 149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 149.0800, 23.3820,  
5.7660

■ 149.0800, 23.3820,  
5.7660

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 122.8950, 22.4650,  
5.8650

■ 203.5640, 24.8950,  
5.8790

■ 98.2970, 21.2730,  
5.4410

■ 229.7810, 22.7860,  
5.5540

■ 73.6990, 20.0810,  
5.0170

■ 249.9960, 5.8230,  
-0.9050

■ 51.2150, 18.5680,  
4.9040

■ 29.3180, 16.7800,  
4.2680

■ 8.3720, 16.6880,  
5.9360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 149.0800, 23.3820,  
5.7660

■ 149.0800, 23.3820,  
5.7660

■ 138.3370, 32.9640,  
8.3240

■ 159.9370, 13.4790,  
3.5190

■ 127.4800, 42.8670,  
10.5710

■ 170.6800, 3.8970,  
0.9610

■ 116.7370, 52.4490,  
13.1290

■ 181.5370, -6.0060,  
-1.2860

■ 105.8800, 62.3520,  
15.3760

■ 192.2800,  
-15.5880, -3.8440

■ 95.1370, 71.9340,  
17.9340

■ 203.1370,  
-25.4910, -6.0910

■ 84.2800, 81.8370,  
20.1810

■ 213.8800,  
-35.0730, -8.6490

■ 73.5370, 91.4190,  
22.7390

■ 224.6230,  
-44.6550, -11.2070

■ 67.0000, 97.4250,  
24.0250

■ 231.0800,  
-47.6800, -16.9600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



149.6760, 18.8880, 10.1200



149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660



147.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860

# Triad

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



149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660



143.4620, -10.5890, -11.8450



146.7780, -16.6900, 5.1180

# Complementary

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



149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660



158.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660

# 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.



144.2990, -25.7670, -1.0870



149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660



142.2420, -21.5930, -10.6570

# Square

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



149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660



145.0460, 2.3860, -10.2060



142.3540, -27.6000, -6.4160



148.7690, -3.3030, 10.3050



# Rectangle

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



149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660



147.0480, 17.2400, -4.0720



142.3540, -27.6000, -6.4160



145.5710, -20.5410, 3.3230

# Sweetspot

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



149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660



216.9580, 8.9860, 2.3460



149.6620, 13.4760, 20.1000



109.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660



186.0170, 36.8610, 9.2850



161.4070, 17.6070, -5.2170



81.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



57.1770, 83.6250, 20.8170



8.6380, 12.8830, 3.3070



# Inverse Universe

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



158.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660



201.9830, -36.8610, -9.2850



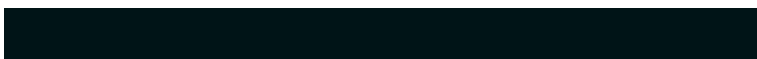
146.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170



83.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



92.8230, -83.6250, -20.8170



14.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

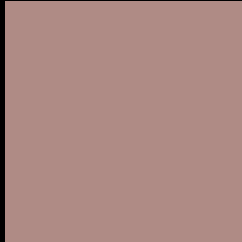
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660 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 149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.0800, 23.3820,

5.7660.

# 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

149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660

### Protanopia

147.6540, 6.7860, -1.8380

### Deuteranopia

148.3350, 18.1100, 2.1900



## Tritanopia

150.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660

## Protanomaly

148.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160

## Deuteranomaly

148.6450, 20.1730, 3.3490

## Tritanomaly

149.8180, 21.3640, 9.3000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660

## Achromatopsia

149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

148.6590, 8.3900, 2.1340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660 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(175, 139, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 139, 133)  
}
```

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(175, 139, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 139, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660 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(175, 139, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 139, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 139, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 139, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 139, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 139,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 149.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 139, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
139, 133) }
```

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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