

Converting Colors

YIQ(149.1100, -20.8610,
-1.8930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(149.1100, -20.8610,
-1.8930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	809CA9
RGB	128, 156, 169
RGB Percent	50%, 61%, 66%
CMY	0.4981, 0.3882, 0.3373
CMYK	0.24, 0.08, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	199°, 19%, 58%
HSV	199°, 24%, 66%
XYZ	27.9495, 31.2326, 42.0799
YIQ	149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

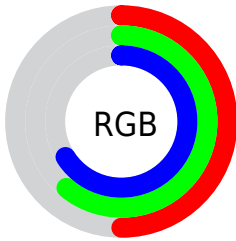
Format	Color
R_{YB}	128, 145, 169
Decimal	8428713
CIE _{Lab}	62.70, -6.75, -9.98
CIE _{LCh}	63, 12.051, 235.953
Yxy	31.2326, 0.2760, 0.3084
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286618793 (0xFF809CA9)
YUV	149.1100, 9.8058, -18.5135
Hunter-Lab	55.8861, -8.5302, -5.5225

Details

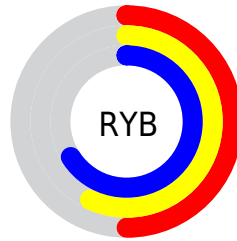
The YIQ color **149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **147.8900, 20.8610, 1.8930**, and the grayscale version is **149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940**, and **98.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141.0920, -29.6180, -2.8820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040**.

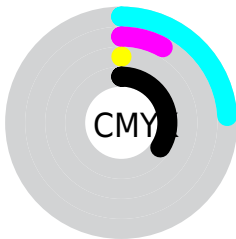
Distribution



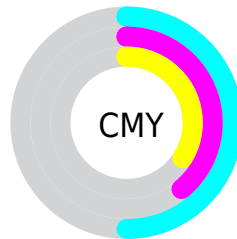
- Red (50%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930 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 149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 149.1100,
-20.8610, -1.8930

■ 149.1100,
-20.8610, -1.8930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 123.1100,
-20.8610, -1.8930

■ 202.9250,
-21.7780, -1.7940

■ 98.2950, -19.9440,
-1.9920

■ 231.6260,
-22.3740, -2.0060

■ 74.1810, -19.6230,
-2.3030

■ 249.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 51.1810, -19.6230,
-2.3030

■ 28.1700, -21.0900,
-3.2500

■ 11.7690, -12.4710,
0.2410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 149.1100,
-20.8610, -1.8930

■ 149.1100,
-20.8610, -1.8930

■ 141.0920,
-29.6180, -2.8820

■ 157.1280,
-12.1040, -0.9040

■ 132.4870,
-38.1000, -3.3480

■ 165.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 124.4690,
-46.8570, -4.3370

■ 173.7510, 5.1350,
0.5510

■ 116.4510,
-55.6140, -5.3260

■ 181.7690, 13.8920,
1.5400

■ 107.8460,
-64.0960, -5.7920

■ 190.0750, 21.7780,
1.7940

■ 100.1270,
-72.2570, -6.5690

■ 198.0930, 30.5350,
2.7830

■ 92.1090, -81.0140,
-7.5580

■ 206.1110, 39.2920,
3.7720

■ 87.3580, -86.1490,
-8.1090

■ 212.3240, 43.0060,
2.5420

■ 215.2590, 41.6310,
-0.0730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148.1760, -21.2270, -6.2750



149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



150.7950, -15.3600, 3.0400

Triad

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



149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



153.5120, 13.4780, 9.0460



150.2960, 4.6780, -7.6900

Complementary

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



149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



147.8900, 20.8610, 1.8930

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.



151.3080, 13.5720, -3.6760



149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



153.7420, 18.5220, 5.7380

Square

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



149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



153.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



152.6940, 18.4770, 1.0450



149.2670, -5.5460, -9.6260

Rectangle

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



149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



152.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830



152.6940, 18.4770, 1.0450



150.7910, 7.6580, -6.6300

Sweetspot

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



149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



211.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650



153.4350, -15.1270, -17.7110



105.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



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.



149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



188.4230, -32.0480, -2.8960



137.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670



79.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



76.1590, -75.2830, -6.7950



10.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020

Inverse Universe

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



143.4510, 15.4480, 17.4000



179.7390, 23.7450, 26.7290



159.6300, 15.3610, -8.5670



78.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



55.7660, 55.7870, 62.7870



7.5760, 7.4260, 8.5940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

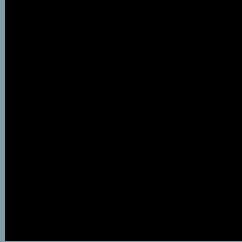
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

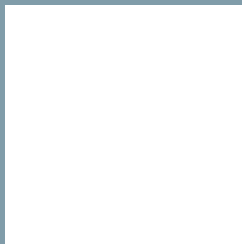
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930.



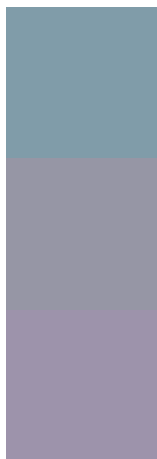
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930.

-1.8930.

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

149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Protanopia

151.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

Deuteranopia

152.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840



Tritanopia

149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Trichromacy



Original Color

149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Protanomaly

150.6060, -10.4540, 2.2340

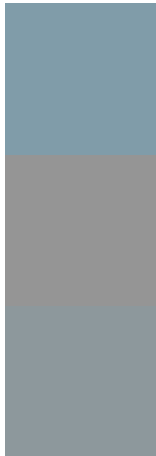
Deuteranomaly

151.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720

Tritanomaly

149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Monochromacy



Original Color

149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Achromatopsia

149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

149.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930 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(128, 156, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 156, 169)  
}
```

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(128, 156, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 156, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

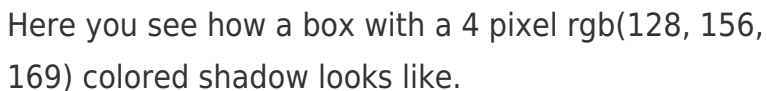
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(128, 156, 169) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 156, 169) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 156, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 156, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 156, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 156, 169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 149.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 156, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
156, 169) }
```

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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