

Converting Colors

YIQ(149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(149.1690, 7.0140,
5.0460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F9096
RGB	159, 144, 150
RGB Percent	62%, 56%, 59%
CMY	0.3764, 0.4353, 0.4117
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.06, 0.38
HSL	336°, 7%, 59%
HSV	336°, 9%, 62%
XYZ	29.7779, 29.5188, 32.9849
YIQ	149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

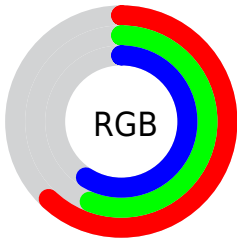
Format	Color
R _Y B	159, 144, 150
Decimal	10457238
CIE Lab	61.24, 6.67, -1.16
CIE LCh	61, 6.772, 350.176
Yxy	29.5188, 0.3227, 0.3199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288647318 (0xFF9F9096)
YUV	149.1690, 0.4097, 8.6218
Hunter-Lab	54.3312, 2.7529, 2.0364

Details

The YIQ color $149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $153.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460$, and the grayscale version is $149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $203.4680, 7.6100, 5.2580$, and $98.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $138.6370, 14.6240, 10.3040$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $159.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120$.

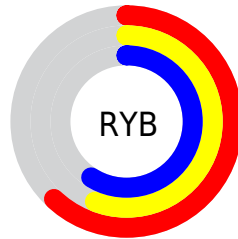
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (56%)

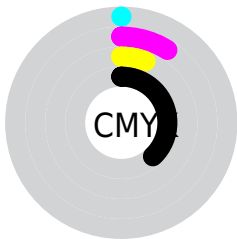
Blue (59%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (59%)

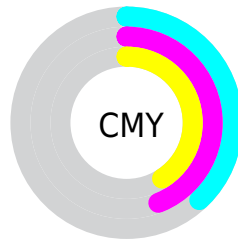


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460 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 149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 149.1690, 7.0140,
5.0460

■ 149.1690, 7.0140,
5.0460

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 123.1690, 7.0140,
5.0460

■ 203.4680, 7.6100,
5.2580

■ 98.7560, 6.7390,
4.5230

■ 231.4680, 7.6100,
5.2580

■ 74.4570, 6.1430,
4.3110

254.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 52.1580, 5.5470,
4.0990

■ 30.8590, 4.9510,
3.8870

■ 6.2940, 8.1600,
6.3040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 149.1690, 7.0140,
5.0460

■ 149.1690, 7.0140,
5.0460

■ 138.6370, 14.6240,
10.3040

■ 159.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 128.2190, 21.9130,
15.8730

■ 170.1190, -7.8850,
-5.7810

■ 117.6870, 29.5230,
21.1310

■ 180.6510,
-15.4950, -11.0390

■ 107.2690, 36.8120,
26.7000

■ 191.0690,
-22.7840, -16.6080

■ 96.7370, 44.4220,
31.9580

■ 201.6010,
-30.3940, -21.8660

■ 86.9060, 51.4360,
37.0040

■ 211.4320,
-37.4080, -26.9120

■ 76.3740, 59.0460,
42.2620

■ 221.9640,
-45.0180, -32.1700

■ 65.9560, 66.3350,
47.8310

■ 222.9900,
-47.9070, -29.3710

■ 55.4240, 73.9450,
53.0890

■ 224.1300,
-51.1170, -26.2610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290



149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460



149.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040

Triad

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



149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460



147.3330, 3.2560, -3.9440



146.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

Complementary

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



149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460



153.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460

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.



145.7320, -11.0490, -3.5050



149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460



146.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180

Square

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



149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460



148.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250



145.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350



147.4490, -8.5740, 1.2020

Rectangle

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



149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460



148.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250



145.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350



146.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600

Sweetspot

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



149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460



202.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



148.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



101.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460



191.9030, 10.8190, 7.6750



149.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570



73.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



49.2550, 66.9310, 48.0430



5.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460

Inverse Universe

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



149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460



191.9030, 10.8190, 7.6750



153.9280, -8.6650, -2.6570



73.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



49.2550, 66.9310, 48.0430



5.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460 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 149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

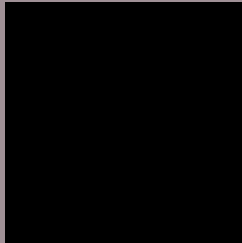
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.1690, 7.0140,

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

149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460

Protanopia

148.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Deuteranopia

149.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



Tritanopia

149.4510, 6.2800, 7.3360

Trichromacy



Original Color

149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460

Protanomaly

148.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390

Deuteranomaly

148.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810

Tritanomaly

149.2230, 6.9220, 6.7140

Monochromacy



Original Color

149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460

Achromatopsia

149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

149.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460 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(159, 144, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 144, 150)  
}
```

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(159, 144, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 144, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460 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(159, 144, 150) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 144, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 144, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 144, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 144, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 144,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 149.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 144, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
144, 150) }
```

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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