

# Converting Colors

YIQ(150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510)</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(150.0410, -7.2450,  
4.6510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9295A6
RGB	146, 149, 166
RGB Percent	57%, 58%, 65%
CMY	0.4274, 0.4157, 0.3491
CMYK	0.12, 0.10, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	231°, 10%, 61%
HSV	231°, 12%, 65%
XYZ	29.4838, 30.3592, 40.3772
YIQ	150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

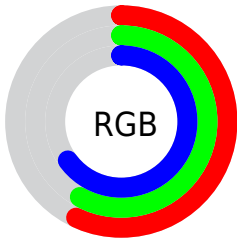
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	146, 149, 166
Decimal	9606566
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.96, 2.42, -9.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	62, 9.581, 284.641
Yxy	30.3592, 0.2942, 0.3029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287796646 (0xFF9295A6)
YUV	150.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440
Hunter-Lab	55.0991, -0.9073, -4.8789

# Details

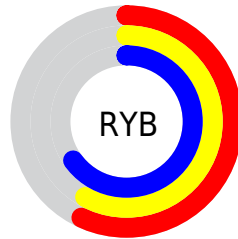
The YIQ color  $150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $161.9590, 7.2450, -4.6510$ , and the grayscale version is  $150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $204.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620$ , and  $98.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $136.7400, -13.5270, 8.3690$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $163.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330$ .

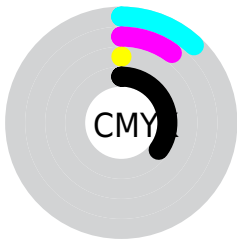
# Distribution



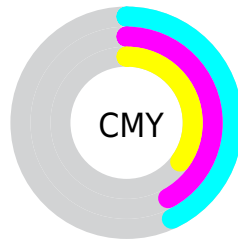
- Red (57%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510 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 150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 150.0410, -7.2450,  
4.6510

■ 150.0410, -7.2450,  
4.6510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 124.0410, -7.2450,  
4.6510

■ 204.1550, -7.5660,  
4.9620

■ 98.9270, -6.9240,  
4.3400

■ 232.2690, -7.8870,  
5.2730

■ 75.8130, -6.6030,  
4.0290

■ 52.6990, -6.2820,  
3.7180

■ 31.5850, -5.9610,  
3.4070

■ 7.1550, -7.5660,  
4.9620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 150.0410, -7.2450,  
4.6510

■ 150.0410, -7.2450,  
4.6510

■ 136.7400,  
-13.5270, 8.3690

■ 163.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

■ 123.7380,  
-19.2130, 12.2990

■ 176.3440, 4.7230,  
-2.9970

■ 110.4370,  
-25.4950, 16.0170

■ 189.6450, 11.0050,  
-6.7150

■ 97.4350, -31.1810,  
19.9470

■ 202.6470, 16.6910,  
-10.6450

■ 83.5470, -37.1880,  
24.1880

■ 216.5350, 22.6980,  
-14.8860

■ 70.2460, -43.4700,  
27.9060

■ 229.8360, 28.9800,  
-18.6040

■ 57.2440, -49.1560,  
31.8360

■ 240.7450, 30.4940,  
-24.0180

■ 43.9430, -55.4380,  
35.5540

■ 244.8540, 28.5690,  
-27.6790

■ 33.5990, -60.1610,  
38.5510

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



148.8120, -14.0300, 0.9620



150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



150.8140, 0.8240, 7.0960

# Triad

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



150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



150.7800, 15.3590, 2.4870



146.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

# Complementary

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



150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



161.9590, 7.2450, -4.6510

# 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.



147.8870, -1.4200, -7.3080



150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



150.2910, 12.2420, -1.5980

# Square

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



150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



151.4040, 13.6620, 5.7100



148.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630



147.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230



# Rectangle

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



150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



151.4510, 6.2800, 7.3360



148.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630



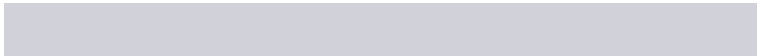
147.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480

# Sweetspot

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



150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



209.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



159.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730



105.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



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.



150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



192.4690, -11.3260, 7.0260



150.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040



77.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



29.7860, -53.5580, 34.5220



4.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



# Inverse Universe

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



152.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730



195.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270



161.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040



78.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



46.7600, 81.1460, 38.2180



6.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

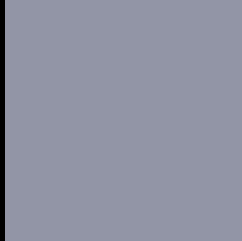
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

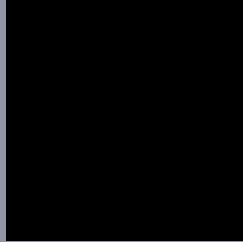
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.0410, -7.2450,

4.6510.

# 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

150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

### Protanopia

150.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

### Deuteranopia

151.3840, -0.7810, 8.6510



## Tritanopia

149.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

## Protanomaly

150.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630

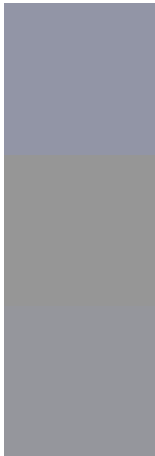
## Deuteranomaly

150.7750, -3.4400, 7.2800

## Tritanomaly

149.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

## Achromatopsia

150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

150.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510 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(146, 149, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 149, 166)  
}
```

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(146, 149, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 149, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510 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(146, 149, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 149, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 149, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 149, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 149, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 149,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 149, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
149, 166) }
```

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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