

Converting Colors

YIQ(150.3030, 29.1630,
-16.4130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(150.3030, 29.1630,
-16.4130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8995A
RGB	168, 153, 90
RGB Percent	66%, 60%, 35%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4000, 0.6469
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.46, 0.34
HSL	48°, 31%, 51%
HSV	48°, 46%, 66%
XYZ	29.3857, 31.8440, 14.2799
YIQ	150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

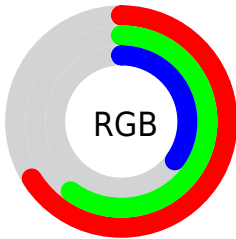
Format	Color
RYB	109, 168, 90
Decimal	11049306
CIELab	63.21, -3.35, 34.96
CIElCh	63, 35.121, 95.466
Yxy	31.8440, 0.3892, 0.4217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289239386 (0xFFA8995A)
YUV	150.3030, -29.7294, 15.5203
Hunter-Lab	56.4305, -5.8010, 24.4978

Details

The YIQ color **150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **107.6970, -29.1630, 16.4130**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.8580, 31.9140, -16.7100**, and **98.7480, 26.4120, -16.1160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.6040, 35.4450, -20.1310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.0020, 22.8810, -12.6950**.

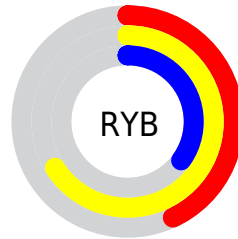
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (60%)

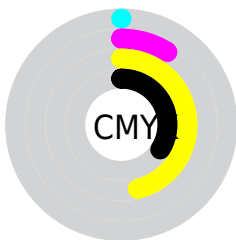
Blue (35%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (35%)

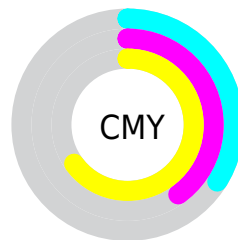


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130 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 150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150.3030, 29.1630,
-16.4130

■ 150.3030, 29.1630,
-16.4130

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 124.2320, 27.9250,
-16.0030

■ 204.8580, 31.9140,
-16.7100

■ 98.7480, 26.4120,
-16.1160

■ 233.0430, 32.8310,
-16.8090

■ 74.1500, 25.2200,
-16.5400

■ 248.2740, 18.9390,
-18.3490

■ 52.0080, 22.7440,
-15.7200

■ 251.4660, 9.9510,
-9.6410

■ 31.9180, 14.4900,
-9.3020

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 10.3220, 1.7890,
-4.8910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 150.3030, 29.1630,
-16.4130

■ 150.3030, 29.1630,
-16.4130

■ 146.6040, 35.4450,
-20.1310

■ 154.0020, 22.8810,
-12.6950

■ 142.9050, 41.7270,
-23.8490

■ 157.7010, 16.5990,
-8.9770

■ 138.7330, 47.9630,
-26.7330

■ 161.8730, 10.3630,
-6.0930

■ 135.0340, 54.2450,
-30.4510

■ 165.5720, 4.0810,
-2.3750

■ 131.3350, 60.5270,
-34.1690

■ 169.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 130.0640, 62.7280,
-35.5120

■ 172.9700, -8.4830,
5.0610

■ 177.2560,
-15.0400, 8.2560

■ 180.8410,
-21.0010, 11.6630

■ 184.5400,
-27.2830, 15.3810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152.7170, 46.0330, -2.7590



150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130



146.9730, 3.4890, -24.6950

Triad

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



150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130



122.4400, -101.7800, -27.7000



157.4940, 23.0570, 28.1850

Complementary

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



150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130



107.6970, -29.1630, 16.4130

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.



156.2330, -7.0650, 23.4230



150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130



137.7460, -75.5580, -7.3180

Square

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



150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130



133.3500, -66.4760, -28.7480



149.8910, -41.6330, 11.1270



156.2820, 43.9650, 23.7170

Rectangle

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



150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130



143.6700, -17.6470, -27.1110



149.8910, -41.6330, 11.1270



157.5900, 13.9790, 27.5070

Sweetspot

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



150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130



212.0580, 11.2800, -6.1920



115.1460, 41.3520, 21.5120



105.4860, 7.1990, -3.8170



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.



150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130



191.4770, 45.8080, -26.2240



152.2310, 11.3300, -29.1340



82.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



114.1050, 55.4830, -30.8610



15.3720, 7.5200, -4.1280

Inverse Universe

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



107.6970, -29.1630, 16.4130



124.1100, -46.0830, 25.7010



105.7690, -11.3300, 29.1340



77.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



33.3080, -55.2080, 31.3840



4.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130 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 150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

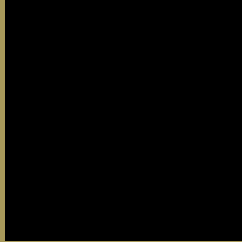
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.3030, 29.1630,

-16.4130.

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

150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130

Protanopia

150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130

Deuteranopia

151.8040, 41.1740, -8.3140



Tritanopia

155.2240, 14.3490, 9.7810

Trichromacy



Original Color

150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130

Protanomaly

150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130

Deuteranomaly

151.3580, 36.4980, -11.6780

Tritanomaly

153.3520, 19.4400, 0.1120

Monochromacy



Original Color

150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130

Achromatopsia

150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

150.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130 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(168, 153, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 153, 90)  
}
```

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(168, 153, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 153, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130 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(168, 153, 90) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 153, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 153, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 153, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 153, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 153,  
90) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 153, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
153, 90) }
```

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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