

Converting Colors

YIQ(150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910)
contains.

YIQ(150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(150.3220, 1.7890,
-4.8910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95998C
RGB	149, 153, 140
RGB Percent	58%, 60%, 55%
CMY	0.4157, 0.4000, 0.4510
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.08, 0.40
HSL	78°, 6%, 57%
HSV	79°, 8%, 60%
XYZ	28.5191, 31.0657, 29.3058
YIQ	150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

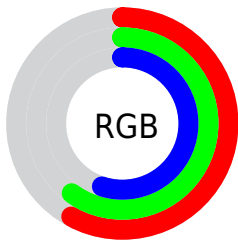
Format	Color
RYB	140, 153, 144
Decimal	9804172
CIELab	62.56, -3.90, 6.32
CIELCh	63, 7.428, 121.652
Yxy	31.0657, 0.3208, 0.3495
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287994252 (0xFF95998C)
YUV	150.3220, -5.0887, -1.1594
Hunter-Lab	55.7366, -6.2051, 7.8415

Details

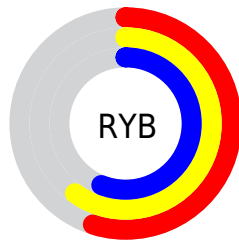
The YIQ color $150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $142.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910$, and the grayscale version is $150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $204.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910$, and $99.4360, 1.4680, -4.5800$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $147.1170, 3.6240, -10.6160$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340$.

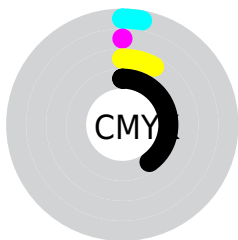
Distribution



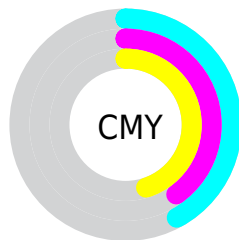
- Red (58%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910 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 150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150.3220, 1.7890,
-4.8910

■ 150.3220, 1.7890,
-4.8910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 124.4360, 1.4680,
-4.5800

■ 204.3220, 1.7890,
-4.8910

■ 99.4360, 1.4680,
-4.5800

■ 232.7950, 1.8350,
-5.7250

■ 75.5500, 1.1470,
-4.2690

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 52.8490, 1.7430,
-4.0570

■ 31.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460

■ 8.2400, -0.9160,
-5.4280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 150.3220, 1.7890,
-4.8910

■ 150.3220, 1.7890,
-4.8910

■ 147.1170, 3.6240,
-10.6160

■ 153.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 144.0970, 6.3760,
-16.4400

■ 156.5470, -2.7980,
6.6580

■ 140.8920, 8.2110,
-22.1650

■ 159.7520, -4.6330,
12.3830

■ 137.6870, 10.0460,
-27.8900

■ 162.9570, -6.4680,
18.1080

■ 134.4820, 11.8810,
-33.6150

■ 166.2760, -8.6240,
24.1440

■ 131.4620, 14.6330,
-39.4390

■ 169.1820,
-11.0550, 29.6570

■ 128.2570, 16.4680,
-45.1640

■ 172.3870,
-12.8900, 35.3820

■ 125.0520, 18.3030,
-50.8890

■ 174.7940,
-12.4780, 38.9300

■ 122.0320, 21.0550,
-56.7130

■ 175.9900,
-10.0940, 39.7780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151.3120, 7.7490, -2.7710



150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910



149.9730, -4.5380, -5.8660

Triad

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



150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910



150.2420, -12.4250, -0.5930



152.8380, 9.4440, 5.0600

Complementary

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



150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910



142.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910

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.



152.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910



151.2750, -8.0240, 2.2480

Square

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



150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910



149.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070



151.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910



152.4530, 11.9660, 3.4060

Rectangle

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



150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910



149.2330, -8.2060, -5.4700



151.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910



152.7670, 8.2060, 5.4700

Sweetspot

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



150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910



197.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



146.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



98.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910



194.9260, 2.8440, -7.4920



148.5280, -1.7870, -6.1630



75.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240



111.1830, 19.3120, -52.6560



10.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910

Inverse Universe

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



142.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910



183.0740, -2.8440, 7.4920



144.4720, 1.7870, 6.1630



70.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



28.8170, -19.3120, 52.6560



2.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910 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 150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

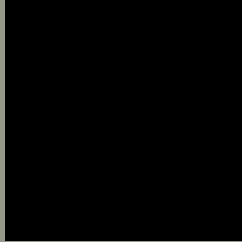
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.3220, 1.7890,

-4.8910.

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

150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910

Protanopia

151.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600

Deuteranopia

152.3070, 15.3130, 3.3210



Tritanopia

151.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560

Trichromacy



Original Color

150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910

Protanomaly

151.1160, 5.3650, -3.6190

Deuteranomaly

151.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680

Tritanomaly

151.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

Monochromacy



Original Color

150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910

Achromatopsia

150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

150.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910 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(149, 153, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 153, 140)  
}
```

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(149, 153, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 153, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910 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(149, 153, 140) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 153, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 153, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 153, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 153, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 153,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 153, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
153, 140) }
```

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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