

# Converting Colors

YIQ(150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(150.3330, 12.4240,  
6.1200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A68F93
RGB	166, 143, 147
RGB Percent	65%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4392, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.11, 0.35
HSL	350°, 11%, 61%
HSV	350°, 14%, 65%
XYZ	30.8173, 29.8575, 31.7474
YIQ	150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

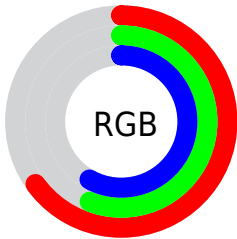
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	166, 143, 147
Decimal	10915731
CIE Lab	61.53, 9.31, 1.05
CIE LCh	62, 9.370, 6.453
Yxy	29.8575, 0.3334, 0.3231
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289105811 (0xFFA68F93)
YUV	150.3330, -1.6432, 13.7400
Hunter-Lab	54.6421, 5.0479, 3.8015

# Details

The YIQ color **150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **158.6670, -12.4240, -6.1200**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320**, and **99.7350, 11.2320, 5.6960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138.7580, 21.5930, 10.6570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830**.

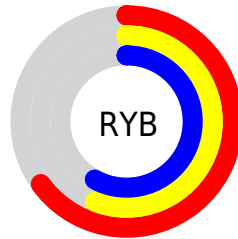
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (56%)

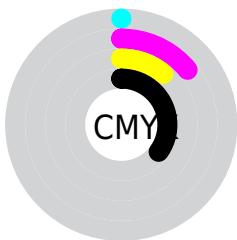
Blue (58%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (58%)

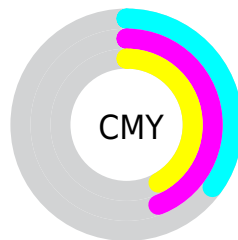


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (44%)


Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200 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 150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 150.3330, 12.4240,  
6.1200


 150.3330, 12.4240,  
6.1200


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 124.3330, 12.4240,  
6.1200


 204.6320, 13.0200,  
6.3320


 99.7350, 11.2320,  
5.6960


 232.9310, 13.6160,  
6.5440

 75.4360, 10.6360,  
5.4840

 253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

 53.0230, 10.3610,  
4.9610

 31.4250, 9.1690,  
4.5370

 7.8170, 13.9370,  
6.2330

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

150.3330, 12.4240,  
6.1200

150.3330, 12.4240,  
6.1200

138.7580, 21.5930,  
10.6570

161.9080, 3.2550,  
1.5830

127.8840, 30.1660,  
14.9820

172.7820, -5.3180,  
-2.7420

116.3090, 39.3350,  
19.5190

184.3570,  
-14.4870, -7.2790

105.3210, 48.2290,  
23.5330

195.3450,  
-23.3810, -11.2930

93.7460, 57.3980,  
28.0700

206.9200,  
-32.5500, -15.8300

82.2850, 66.2460,  
32.9180

218.3810,  
-41.3980, -20.6780

■ 71.2970, 75.1400,  
36.9320

■ 227.0210,  
-49.1920, -22.6000

■ 59.7220, 84.3090,  
41.4690

■ 228.3890,  
-53.0440, -18.8680

■ 52.9400, 89.6270,  
44.2110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



150.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200



150.0080, 14.7170, 3.1090

# Triad

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



150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200



147.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600



146.9860, -14.5800, -0.0840

# Complementary

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



150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200



158.6670, -12.4240, -6.1200

# 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.



146.0950, -16.5050, -3.7450



150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200



146.3640, -7.1970, -7.2370

# Square

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



150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200



148.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270



146.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440



148.7310, -9.3080, 3.4920



# Rectangle

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



150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200



149.5410, 14.5340, 0.9180



146.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440



146.8610, -15.7260, -1.3420

# Sweetspot

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



150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200



210.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



151.3030, 3.9410, 11.1810



105.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



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.



150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200



191.7470, 20.1260, 9.7100



153.9860, 11.7830, 1.2150



78.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



47.2160, 79.8620, 39.4620



6.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840



# Inverse Universe

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



150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200



191.7470, 20.1260, 9.7100



155.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150



78.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



47.2160, 79.8620, 39.4620



6.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

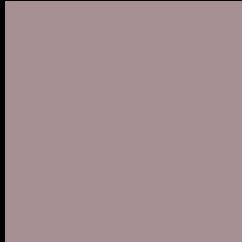
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200 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 150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.3330, 12.4240,



# 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

150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200

### Protanopia

149.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

### Deuteranopia

150.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730



## Tritanopia

150.7290, 11.3690, 8.7210

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200

## Protanomaly

149.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530

## Deuteranomaly

150.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850

## Tritanomaly

150.5010, 12.0110, 8.0990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200

## Achromatopsia

150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

149.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200 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(166, 143, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 143, 147)  
}
```

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(166, 143, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 143, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200 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(166, 143, 147) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 143, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 143, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 143, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 143, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 143,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 143, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
143, 147) }
```

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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