

# Converting Colors

YIQ(150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(150.6270, 11.4160,  
2.3600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A3928E
RGB	163, 146, 142
RGB Percent	64%, 57%, 56%
CMY	0.3607, 0.4275, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.13, 0.36
HSL	11°, 10%, 60%
HSV	11°, 13%, 64%
XYZ	30.2674, 30.2965, 29.8486
YIQ	150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

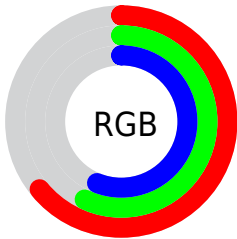
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 147, 142
Decimal	10719886
CIE Lab	61.91, 5.63, 4.40
CIE LCh	62, 7.144, 38.054
Yxy	30.2965, 0.3348, 0.3351
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288909966 (0xFFA3928E)
YUV	150.6270, -4.2531, 10.8511
Hunter-Lab	55.0422, 1.8323, 6.3775

# Details

The YIQ color **150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **154.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.9260, 12.0120, 2.5720**, and **100.0290, 10.2240, 1.9360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141.1720, 20.1270, 4.1830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370**.

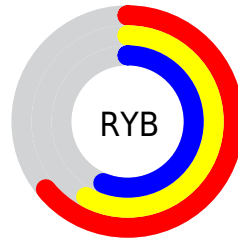
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (57%)

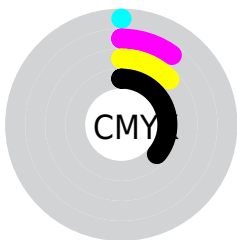
Blue (56%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (56%)

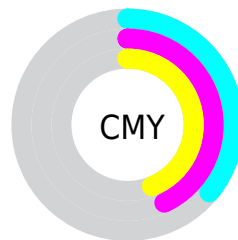


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (43%)


Yellow (44%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600 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 150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 150.6270, 11.4160,  
2.3600


 150.6270, 11.4160,  
2.3600


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 124.6270, 11.4160,  
2.3600

 204.9260, 12.0120,  
2.5720


 100.0290, 10.2240,  
1.9360


 233.2250, 12.6080,  
2.7840

 76.0290, 10.2240,  
1.9360

 254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

 52.8440, 9.3070,  
2.0350

 31.6590, 8.3900,  
2.1340

 7.4530, 11.9660,  
3.4060

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 150.6270, 11.4160,  
2.3600

■ 150.6270, 11.4160,  
2.3600

■ 141.1720, 20.1270,  
4.1830

■ 160.0820, 2.7050,  
0.5370

■ 131.6030, 29.1590,  
5.6950

■ 169.6510, -6.3270,  
-0.9750

■ 121.5610, 38.1450,  
8.0410

■ 179.6930,  
-15.3130, -3.3210

■ 112.1060, 46.8560,  
9.8640

■ 189.1480,  
-24.0240, -5.1440

■ 102.6510, 55.5670,  
11.6870

■ 198.7170,  
-33.0560, -6.6560

■ 93.0820, 64.5990,  
13.1990

■ 208.1720,  
-41.7670, -8.4790

■ 83.6270, 73.3100,  
15.0220

■ 217.5130,  
-50.1570, -10.6130

■ 73.5850, 82.2960,  
17.3680

■ 225.7310,  
-54.0070, -17.9350

■ 66.9340, 88.6230,  
18.3430

■ 227.4920,  
-54.8320, -19.5040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



150.7240, 9.7650, 4.7490



150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



150.1490, 9.7660, -0.7780

# Triad

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



150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



147.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560



149.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720

# Complementary

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



150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



154.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600

# 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.



148.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540



150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



147.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380

# Square

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



150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



148.8380, 0.2760, -5.0040



147.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840



150.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



# Rectangle

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



150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



149.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600



147.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840



149.2750, -8.0240, 2.2480

# Sweetspot

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



150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



206.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



150.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



104.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



193.0900, 17.4220, 3.6460



156.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700



76.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



59.7910, 78.7200, 16.0960



7.1430, 9.9030, 2.2470



# Inverse Universe

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



154.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



198.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460



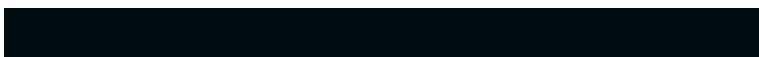
148.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700



78.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



85.7960, -78.9950, -16.6190



10.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

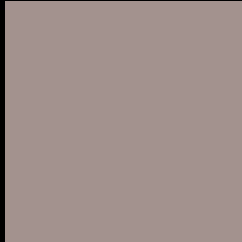
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600 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 150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.6270, 11.4160,

2.3600.

# 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

150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600

### Protanopia

149.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950

### Deuteranopia

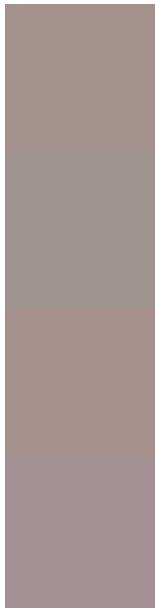
151.2360, 14.0750, 3.7310



## Tritanopia

151.5330, 8.9850, 7.8730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600

## Protanomaly

150.1210, 6.9690, 0.3530

## Deuteranomaly

150.9370, 13.4790, 3.5190

## Tritanomaly

151.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600

## Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

150.6800, 3.8970, 0.9610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600 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(163, 146, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 146, 142)  
}
```

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(163, 146, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 146, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600 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(163, 146, 142) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 146, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 146, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 146, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 146, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 146,  
142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 146, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
146, 142) }
```

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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