

Converting Colors

YIQ(150.6750, -33.2380,
-14.3740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(150.6750, -33.2380,
-14.3740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EA9A3
RGB	110, 169, 163
RGB Percent	43%, 66%, 64%
CMY	0.5688, 0.3371, 0.3609
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.04, 0.34
HSL	174°, 26%, 55%
HSV	174°, 35%, 66%
XYZ	27.2264, 34.3410, 39.8286
YIQ	150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

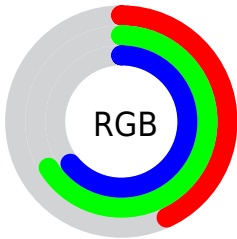
Format	Color
RYB	110, 141, 169
Decimal	7252387
CIELab	65.23, -20.54, -2.98
CIElCh	65, 20.754, 188.253
Yxy	34.3410, 0.2685, 0.3387
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285442467 (0xFF6EA9A3)
YUV	150.6750, 6.0762, -35.6720
Hunter-Lab	58.6012, -19.6202, 0.7241

Details

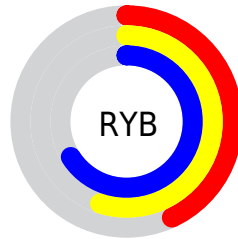
The YIQ color **150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **128.3250, 33.2380, 14.3740**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.3760, -33.8340, -14.5860**, and **98.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155.9860, -23.7480, -10.1480**.

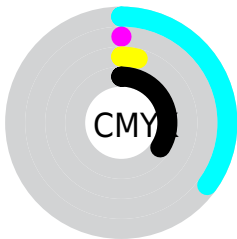
Distribution



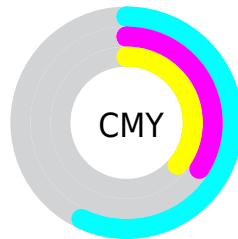
- Red (43%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740 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 150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150.6750,
-33.2380, -14.3740

■ 150.6750,
-33.2380, -14.3740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 124.0880,
-32.9630, -13.8510

■ 205.3760,
-33.8340, -14.5860

■ 98.6750, -33.2380,
-14.3740

■ 233.9630,
-34.1090, -15.1090

■ 73.1910, -34.7510,
-14.4870

■ 244.5350,
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 47.2120, -39.2440,
-15.6600

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 31.2030, -25.8570,
-10.4730

■ 18.2430, -14.1660,
-7.5900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 150.6750,
-33.2380, -14.3740

■ 150.6750,
-33.2380, -14.3740

■ 145.3640,
-42.7280, -18.6000

■ 155.9860,
-23.7480, -10.1480

■ 140.1670,
-52.5390, -22.5150

■ 161.1830,
-13.9370, -6.2330

■ 134.8560,
-62.0290, -26.7410

■ 166.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

■ 129.5450,
-71.5190, -30.9670

■ 171.8050, 5.0430,
2.2190

■ 124.2340,
-81.0090, -35.1930

■ 176.8170, 13.9370,
6.2330

■ 119.3360,
-90.2240, -38.8960

■ 182.0140, 23.7480,
10.1480

■ 116.5310,
-95.2670, -41.1150

■ 187.3250, 33.2380,
14.3740

■ 192.6360, 42.7280,
18.6000

■ 195.8540, 48.0460,
21.3420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152.7060, -17.3280, -16.3680



150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740



151.2430, -40.5290, -8.8890

Triad

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



150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740



160.8880, -2.0200, 14.5880



158.9630, 27.7850, -2.4470

Complementary

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



150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740



128.3250, 33.2380, 14.3740

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.



160.0980, 32.1390, 6.7550



150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740



161.9240, 15.4940, 16.5660

Square

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



150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740



157.7330, -20.8170, 8.3270



161.2750, 27.5070, 13.6110



157.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110

Rectangle

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



150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740



152.4870, -38.1000, -3.3480



161.2750, 27.5070, 13.6110



159.6260, 30.3520, 0.5920

Sweetspot

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



150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740



212.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860



146.7260, -12.0530, -29.3730



105.5860, -7.7020, -3.5900



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.



150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740



190.4660, -51.9430, -22.3030



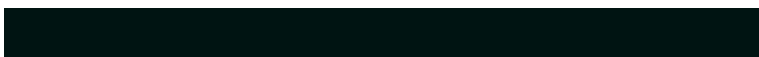
137.8580, -28.8390, -0.4790



81.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



102.0380, -83.3930, -36.0410



13.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620

Inverse Universe

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



128.3250, 33.2380, 14.3740



155.6480, 51.6220, 22.6140



141.1420, 28.8390, 0.4790



78.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



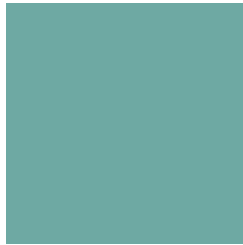
45.9620, 83.3930, 36.0410



6.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

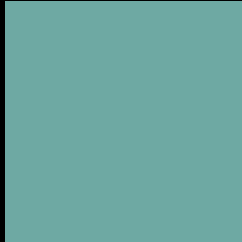
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

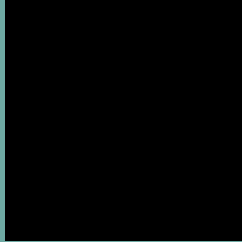
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740.

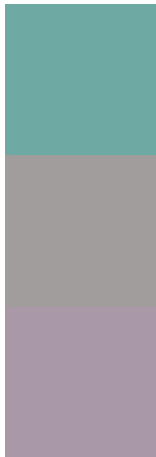


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740.

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

150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740

Protanopia

158.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

Deuteranopia

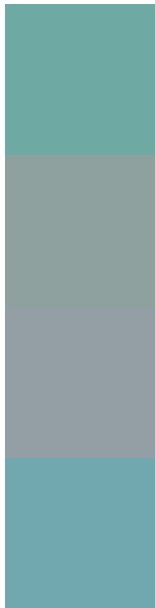
159.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350



Tritanopia

152.0480, -35.4860, -6.6700

Trichromacy



Original Color

150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740

Protanomaly

155.0910, -10.6820, -4.6500

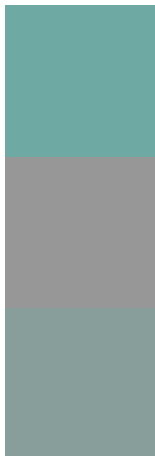
Deuteranomaly

156.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660

Tritanomaly

151.6520, -34.4310, -9.2710

Monochromacy



Original Color

150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740

Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

151.0800, -12.1490, -5.5970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740 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(110, 169, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 169, 163)  
}
```

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(110, 169, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 169, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740 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(110, 169, 163) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 169, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 169, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 169, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 169, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 169,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 169, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
169, 163) }
```

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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