

# Converting Colors

YIQ(150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(150.8050, 3.9020,  
-26.6740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AA765
RGB	138, 167, 101
RGB Percent	54%, 65%, 40%
CMY	0.4589, 0.3450, 0.6038
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.40, 0.35
HSL	86°, 27%, 53%
HSV	86°, 40%, 65%
XYZ	26.6473, 33.9826, 17.4711
YIQ	150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

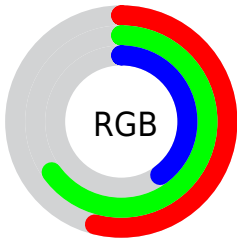
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	101, 167, 130
Decimal	9086821
CIELab	64.95, -21.67, 30.89
CIELCh	65, 37.731, 125.054
Yxy	33.9826, 0.3412, 0.4351
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287276901 (0xFF8AA765)
YUV	150.8050, -24.5539, -11.2300
Hunter-Lab	58.2946, -20.4207, 23.0368

# Details

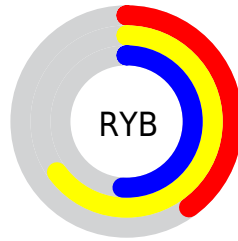
The YIQ color **150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **117.1950, -3.9020, 26.6740**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.1640, 4.2690, -27.8190**, and **99.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.7740, 5.1870, -33.4450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.8360, 2.6170, -19.9030**.

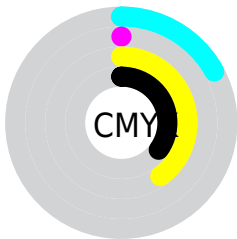
# Distribution



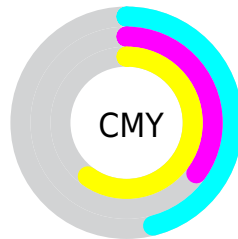
- Red (54%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740 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 150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 150.8050, 3.9020,  
-26.6740

 150.8050, 3.9020,  
-26.6740


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 124.9190, 3.5810,  
-26.3630


 205.1640, 4.2690,  
-27.8190

 99.5600, 3.2140,  
-25.2180


 233.9360, 4.9110,  
-28.4410


 74.6740, 2.8930,  
-24.9070

 247.8480, 11.5110,  
-15.8890

 51.2610, 2.6180,  
-25.4300

 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

 30.6120, -2.5640,  
-19.6200

 15.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 150.8050, 3.9020,  
-26.6740

■ 150.8050, 3.9020,  
-26.6740

■ 146.7740, 5.1870,  
-33.4450

■ 154.8360, 2.6170,  
-19.9030

■ 142.5580, 5.5550,  
-40.1170

■ 159.0520, 2.2490,  
-13.2310

■ 138.5270, 6.8400,  
-46.8880

■ 163.0830, 0.9640,  
-6.4600

■ 134.4960, 8.1250,  
-53.6590


■ 167.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 130.2800, 8.4930,  
-60.3310

■ 171.4440, -1.0100,  
7.2940


■ 126.2490, 9.7780,  
-67.1020

■ 175.3610, -1.9740,  
13.7540

 126.1350, 10.0990,  
-67.4130

 179.3920, -3.2590,  
20.5250

 183.7220, -3.9480,  
27.5080

 187.6390, -4.9120,  
33.9680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



154.3310, 31.9600, -17.5440



150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740



144.8470, -31.4470, -30.3190

# Triad

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



150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740



139.0050, -86.6530, -9.9890



160.7170, 47.1740, 26.1340

# Complementary

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



150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740



117.1950, -3.9020, 26.6740

# 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.



162.4450, 24.7530, 30.4890



150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740



153.8520, -45.8970, 11.3110

# Square

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



150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740



124.3680, -110.4450, -30.3570



161.1020, -8.0740, 25.1900



158.8190, 55.1540, 13.6660



# Rectangle

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



150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740



138.7760, -59.0480, -31.2080



161.1020, -8.0740, 25.1900



160.8890, 40.9380, 29.0180

# Sweetspot

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



150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740



210.4480, 1.1940, -10.6300



137.7570, 31.3610, -1.1750



106.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600



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.



150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740



191.9170, 5.9220, -41.2620



140.9380, -15.7660, -33.6700



81.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



111.6930, 8.7680, -59.8080



15.0290, 1.0560, -8.1280



# Inverse Universe

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



117.1950, -3.9020, 26.6740



140.0830, -5.9220, 41.2620



127.0620, 15.7660, 33.6700



77.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



36.3070, -8.7680, 59.8080



4.9710, -1.0560, 8.1280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740 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 150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

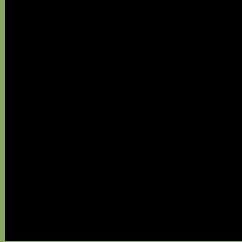
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740.

-26.6740.

# 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

150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740

### Protanopia

154.6450, 28.2000, -15.4800

### Deuteranopia

156.5310, 37.6890, -5.7270



## Tritanopia

157.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740

## Protanomaly

153.5190, 19.6270, -19.8050

## Deuteranomaly

154.2580, 25.0360, -13.2040

## Tritanomaly

154.7940, -5.5920, -8.7920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740

## Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

150.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740 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(138, 167, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 167, 101)  
}
```

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(138, 167, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 167, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740 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(138, 167, 101) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 167, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 167, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 167, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 167, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 167,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 167, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
167, 101) }
```

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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