

Converting Colors

YIQ(151.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(151.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AA08B
RGB	138, 160, 139
RGB Percent	54%, 63%, 55%
CMY	0.4589, 0.3725, 0.4549
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.13, 0.37
HSL	123°, 10%, 58%
HSV	123°, 14%, 63%
XYZ	27.7109, 32.4107, 29.2206
YIQ	151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

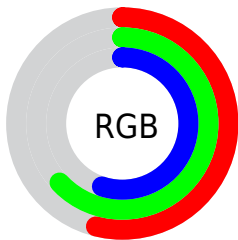
Format	Color
RYB	138, 159, 160
Decimal	9085067
CIELab	63.68, -11.91, 8.38
CIElCh	64, 14.559, 144.879
Yxy	32.4107, 0.3102, 0.3628
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287275147 (0xFF8AA08B)
YUV	151.0280, -5.9298, -11.4256
Hunter-Lab	56.9304, -12.7431, 9.4195

Details

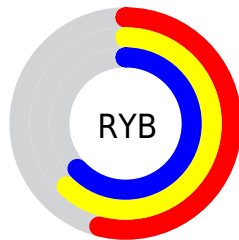
The YIQ color **151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **146.9720, 6.3710, 11.1950**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290**, and **99.8540, -5.8210, -10.1490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144.5340, -11.0920, -19.2520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380**.

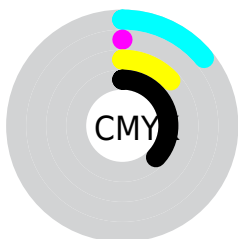
Distribution



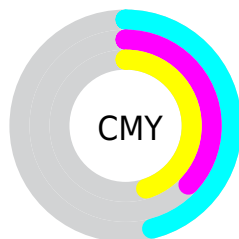
- Red (54%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950 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 151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 151.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 151.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 125.1420, -6.6920,
-10.8840

■ 205.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 99.8540, -5.8210,
-10.1490

■ 233.2020, -6.9210,
-12.2410

■ 75.9680, -6.1420,
-9.8380

■ 252.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 53.3810, -5.8670,
-9.3150

■ 31.7940, -5.5920,
-8.7920

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 151.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 151.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 144.5340,
-11.0920, -19.2520

■ 157.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 137.9260,
-15.4920, -27.6200

■ 164.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

■ 131.4320,
-20.2130, -35.6770

■ 170.6240, 7.4710,
13.2870

■ 124.9380,
-24.9340, -43.7340

■ 177.1180, 12.1920,
21.3440

■ 118.4440,
-29.6550, -51.7910

■ 183.6120, 16.9130,
29.4010

■ 111.8360,
-34.0550, -60.1590

■ 190.2200, 21.3130,
37.7690

■ 105.3420,
-38.7760, -68.2160

■ 196.7140, 26.0340,
45.8260

■ 98.8480, -43.4970,
-76.2730

■ 199.2350, 26.1250,
49.6850

■ 94.7180, -46.2470,
-81.5030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152.8400, 5.9620, -8.9340



151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



149.9820, -17.9250, -11.0530

Triad

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



151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



153.0550, -19.0280, 3.4360



156.5360, 22.0980, 7.0100

Complementary

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



151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



146.9720, 6.3710, 11.1950

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.



156.5340, 16.4120, 10.9400



151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



155.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100

Square

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



151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



150.9460, -26.2710, -2.9670



156.6730, 5.7750, 10.9830



155.0750, 21.7780, 1.7940

Rectangle

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



151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



149.5130, -23.7940, -9.3140



156.6730, 5.7750, 10.9830



156.4050, 21.0890, 8.7770

Sweetspot

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



151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



205.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



157.1930, 6.4660, -7.0540



102.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



194.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940



152.2820, -9.9020, -7.7740



75.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730



84.7390, -41.5720, -72.6120



8.9190, -4.4460, -7.5340

Inverse Universe

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



146.9720, 6.3710, 11.1950



188.2270, 10.2670, 17.6830



145.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



74.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



58.2610, 41.5720, 72.6120



6.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950 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 151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

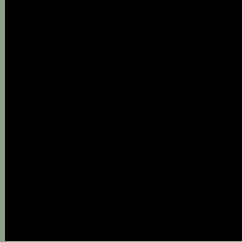
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.0280, -6.3710,

-11.1950.

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

151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950

Protanopia

153.4540, 10.2250, -3.5910

Deuteranopia

155.2640, 16.8720, 2.6000



Tritanopia

153.4810, -11.6000, 0.9760

Trichromacy



Original Color

151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950

Protanomaly

152.9370, 4.3110, -6.5450

Deuteranomaly

153.6110, 8.3450, -2.5590

Tritanomaly

152.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920

Monochromacy



Original Color

151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950

Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

150.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950 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, 160, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 160, 139)  
}
```

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, 160, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 160, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950 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, 160, 139) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 160, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 160, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 160, 139); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 160, 139); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 160, 139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 151.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 160, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
160, 139) }
```

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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