

# Converting Colors

YIQ(152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(152.6460, 18.4320,  
-3.6480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8967E
RGB	168, 150, 126
RGB Percent	66%, 59%, 49%
CMY	0.3411, 0.4118, 0.5058
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.25, 0.34
HSL	34°, 19%, 58%
HSV	34°, 25%, 66%
XYZ	30.8225, 31.6428, 24.2297
YIQ	152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

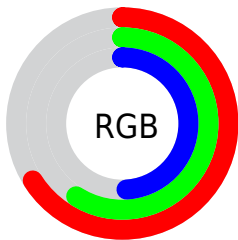
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	158, 168, 126
Decimal	11048574
CIELab	63.05, 2.80, 15.09
CIELCh	63, 15.347, 79.497
Yxy	31.6428, 0.3555, 0.3650
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289238654 (0xFFA8967E)
YUV	152.6460, -13.1365, 13.4655
Hunter-Lab	56.2520, -0.6343, 13.8380

# Details

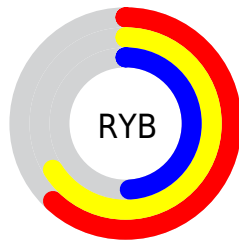
The YIQ color **152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **141.3540, -18.4320, 3.6480**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.1300, 19.9450, -3.5350**, and **101.2760, 16.5980, -3.4500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.5990, 25.8140, -5.2740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158.6930, 11.0500, -2.0220**.

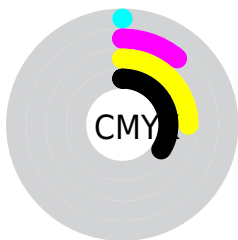
# Distribution



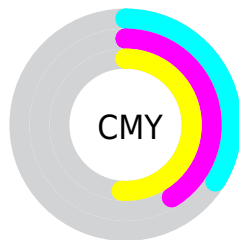
- Red (66%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (51%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480 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 152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 152.6460, 18.4320,  
-3.6480


 152.6460, 18.4320,  
-3.6480


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 126.4610, 17.5150,  
-3.5490


 207.1300, 19.9450,  
-3.5350


 101.2760, 16.5980,  
-3.4500


 235.0160, 20.2660,  
-3.8460

 77.0910, 15.6810,  
-3.3510

 252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

 54.6070, 14.1680,  
-3.4640

 33.0800, 14.2140,  
-4.2980

 10.9750, 10.3160,  
0.2680

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 152.6460, 18.4320,  
-3.6480

■ 152.6460, 18.4320,  
-3.6480

■ 146.5990, 25.8140,  
-5.2740

■ 158.6930, 11.0500,  
-2.0220

■ 140.5520, 33.1960,  
-6.9000

■ 164.7400, 3.6680,  
-0.3960

■ 134.0320, 40.5320,  
-7.6920

■ 171.2600, -3.6680,  
0.3960

■ 127.9850, 47.9140,  
-9.3180

■ 177.3070,  
-11.0500, 2.0220

■ 121.9380, 55.2960,  
-10.9440

■ 183.3540,  
-18.4320, 3.6480

■ 115.8910, 62.6780,  
-12.5700

■ 189.4010,  
-25.8140, 5.2740

■ 109.8440, 70.0600,  
-14.1960

■ 195.4480,  
-33.1960, 6.9000

■ 106.5840, 73.7280,  
-14.5920

■ 201.3980,  
-38.9270, 6.1370

■ 205.5070,  
-40.8520, 2.4760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.9720, 23.5660, 2.4300



152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480



150.9220, 8.6670, -8.3970

# Triad

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



152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480



147.2570, -25.9490, -8.8050



154.7160, 4.2160, 11.7040

# Complementary

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



152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480



141.3540, -18.4320, 3.6480

# 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.



153.4800, -9.8590, 7.9730



152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480



148.6360, -28.3340, -4.1260

# Square

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



152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480



147.7540, -17.2830, -11.6750



150.8590, -21.4120, 2.5880



155.4630, 15.1740, 11.3500



# Rectangle

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



152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480



149.8500, 0.0020, -11.0540



150.8590, -21.4120, 2.5880



154.5520, -1.1940, 10.6300

# Sweetspot

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



152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480



213.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270



140.6100, 19.2540, 14.5020



106.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



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.



152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480



195.1540, 28.5650, -5.5710



162.3150, 11.6940, -13.6980



81.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



93.5600, 65.1080, -12.5560



13.0240, 8.6200, -2.0360



# Inverse Universe

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



141.3540, -18.4320, 3.6480



177.8460, -28.5650, 5.5710



131.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980



78.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



53.8530, -64.8330, 13.0790

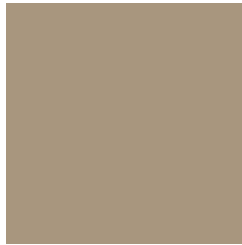


7.5630, -8.8950, 1.5130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480 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 152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

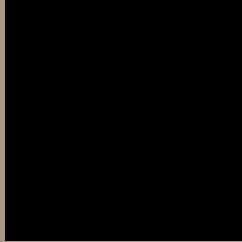
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.6460, 18.4320,

-3.6480.

# 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

152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480

### Protanopia

151.8410, 13.3890, -5.8670

### Deuteranopia

153.3910, 23.7040, -0.0720



## Tritanopia

155.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480

## Protanomaly

152.1510, 15.4520, -4.7080

## Deuteranomaly

153.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310

## Tritanomaly

154.0620, 14.6250, 4.7770

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480

## Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

152.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480 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(168, 150, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 150, 126)  
}
```

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(168, 150, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 150, 126) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480 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".

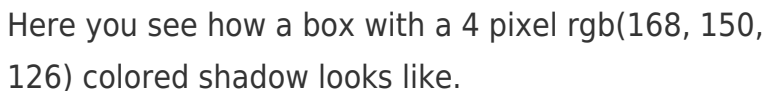
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 150, 126) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 150, 126) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 150, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 150, 126); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 150, 126); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 150, 126) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 150, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
150, 126) }
```

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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