

# Converting Colors

YIQ(152.9200, -23.3820,  
-5.7660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(152.9200, -23.3820,  
-5.7660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7FA3A9
RGB	127, 163, 169
RGB Percent	50%, 64%, 66%
CMY	0.5020, 0.3607, 0.3373
CMYK	0.25, 0.04, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	189°, 20%, 58%
HSV	189°, 25%, 66%
XYZ	29.0083, 33.5738, 42.4754
YIQ	152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

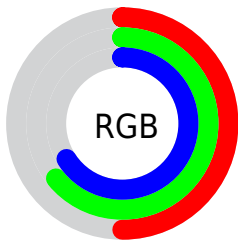
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	127, 146, 169
Decimal	8364969
CIELab	64.62, -10.87, -7.13
CIElCh	65, 13.003, 213.256
Yxy	33.5738, 0.2761, 0.3196
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286555049 (0xFF7FA3A9)
YUV	152.9200, 7.9274, -22.7318
Hunter-Lab	57.9429, -12.0367, -2.9028

# Details

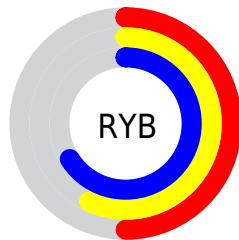
The YIQ color **152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **143.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.6210, -23.9780, -5.9780**, and **101.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.6630, -32.9640, -8.3240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080**.

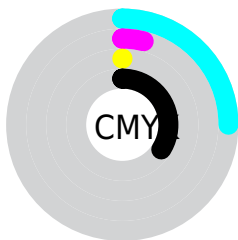
# Distribution



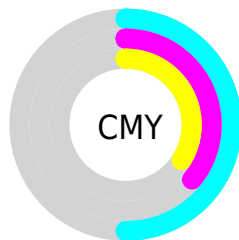
- Red (50%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660 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 152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 152.9200,  
-23.3820, -5.7660

■ 152.9200,  
-23.3820, -5.7660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 126.9200,  
-23.3820, -5.7660

■ 207.6210,  
-23.9780, -5.9780

■ 101.2190,  
-22.7860, -5.5540

■ 235.4360,  
-24.8950, -5.8790

■ 77.1050, -22.4650,  
-5.8650

■ 249.6180,  
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 53.8060, -23.0610,  
-6.0770

■ 30.3220, -24.5740,  
-6.1900

■ 15.8780, -14.3960,  
-3.4200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 152.9200,  
-23.3820, -5.7660

■ 152.9200,  
-23.3820, -5.7660

■ 146.6630,  
-32.9640, -8.3240

■ 159.1770,  
-13.8000, -3.2080

■ 139.8190,  
-42.2710, -10.3590

■ 166.0210, -4.4930,  
-1.1730

■ 133.5620,  
-51.8530, -12.9170

■ 172.2780, 5.0890,  
1.3850

■ 126.7180,  
-61.1600, -14.9520

■ 179.1220, 14.3960,  
3.4200

■ 120.4610,  
-70.7420, -17.5100

■ 185.0800, 23.3820,  
5.7660

■ 114.5030,  
-79.7280, -19.8560

■ 191.3370, 32.9640,  
8.3240

■ 107.6590,  
-89.0350, -21.8910

■ 198.1810, 42.2710,  
10.3590

■ 104.3810,  
-94.1240, -23.2760

■ 202.3450, 47.6810,  
11.4330

■ 204.1060, 46.8560,  
9.8640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



152.8510, -18.9340, -9.2860



152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660



154.4520, -21.8240, -0.9600

# Triad

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



152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660



158.8150, 8.2510, 10.1630



156.1830, 12.4260, -4.9340

# Complementary

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



152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660



143.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660

# 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.



157.6400, 18.5690, -0.6230



152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660



159.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490

# Square

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



152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660



158.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490



158.5850, 20.4020, 4.7060



154.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490



# Rectangle

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



152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660



155.8980, -17.1480, 2.4040



158.5850, 20.4020, 4.7060



156.7920, 15.0850, -3.5630

# Sweetspot

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



152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660



213.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340



152.3380, -13.4760, -20.1000



106.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



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.



152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660



194.2820, -36.2650, -9.0730



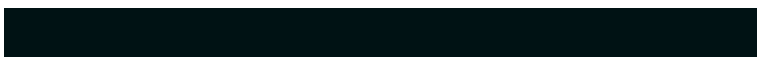
140.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170



81.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



91.4210, -82.4330, -20.3930



12.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940



# Inverse Universe

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



143.6620, 13.4760, 20.1000



179.8190, 20.7640, 31.1960



155.4070, 17.6070, -5.2170



79.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



58.7300, 47.4410, 70.8730



8.0320, 6.1420, 9.8380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

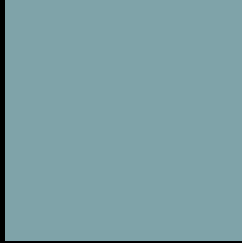
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

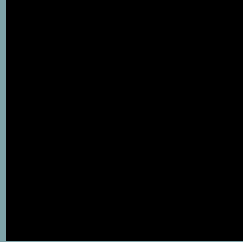
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660.

-5.7660.

# 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

152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660

### Protanopia

156.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

### Deuteranopia

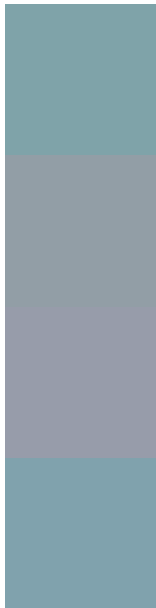
158.0530, 1.6490, 8.6650



## Tritanopia

153.3160, -24.4370, -3.1650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660

## Protanomaly

155.3240, -9.7200, -0.0560

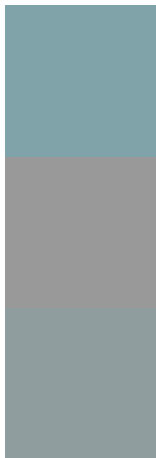
## Deuteranomaly

156.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940

## Tritanomaly

153.0880, -23.7950, -3.7870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660

## Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

153.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660 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(127, 163, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 163, 169)  
}
```

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(127, 163, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 163, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660 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(127, 163, 169) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 163, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(127, 163, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 163, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 163, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 163,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 163, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
163, 169) }
```

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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