

# Converting Colors

YIQ(153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(153.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	989A9A
RGB	152, 154, 154
RGB Percent	60%, 60%, 60%
CMY	0.4039, 0.3961, 0.3961
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	180°, 1%, 60%
HSV	180°, 1%, 60%
XYZ	30.3370, 32.1198, 35.1721
YIQ	153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	152, 153, 154
Decimal	10001050
CIELab	63.44, -0.72, -0.26
CIELCh	63, 0.764, 199.844
Yxy	32.1198, 0.3107, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288191130 (0xFF989A9A)
YUV	153.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296
Hunter-Lab	56.6743, -3.6314, 2.8766

# Details

The YIQ color **153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **152.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240**, and **102.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560**.

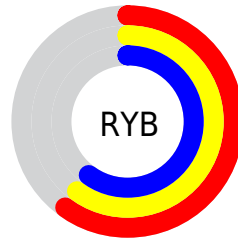
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (60%)

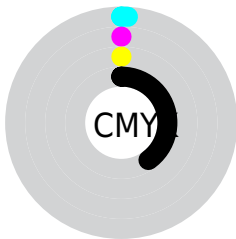
Blue (60%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (60%)

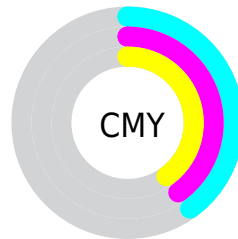


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240 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 153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 153.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 153.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 127.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 207.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 102.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 236.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 78.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 55.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 34.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 12.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 153.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 153.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 148.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 157.8870, 7.7480,  
2.7560

■ 144.1330,  
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 162.6710, 17.2840,  
6.1480

■ 139.6480,  
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 167.1560, 26.2240,  
9.3280

■ 134.8640,  
-38.1440, -13.5680

■ 171.9400, 35.7600,  
12.7200

■ 130.3790,  
-47.0840, -16.7480

■ 176.4250, 44.7000,  
15.9000

■ 125.8940,  
-56.0240, -19.9280

■ 180.9100, 53.6400,  
19.0800

■ 121.1100,  
-65.5600, -23.3200

■ 184.1990, 60.1960,  
21.4120

■ 116.6250,  
-74.5000, -26.5000

■ 111.8410,  
-84.0360, -29.8920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



153.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

# Triad

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



153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



153.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



153.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

# Complementary

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



153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



152.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

# 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.



153.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



153.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

# Square

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



153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



153.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



153.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



153.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



# Rectangle

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



153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



153.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



153.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



153.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

# Sweetspot

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



153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



153.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



199.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



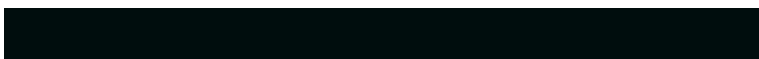
152.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



76.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



98.1400, -83.4400, -29.6800



9.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



# Inverse Universe

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



152.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



198.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



153.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990



75.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



41.8600, 83.4400, 29.6800



3.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240 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 153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240 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

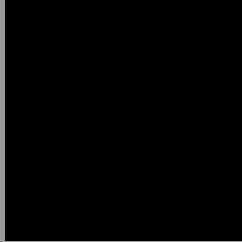
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

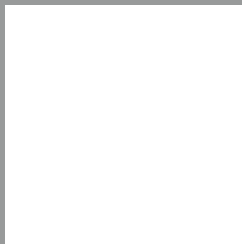


**YIQ 153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.4020, -1.1920,

-0.4240.

# 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

153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240

### Protanopia

153.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

### Deuteranopia

155.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940



## Tritanopia

153.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240

## Protanomaly

153.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

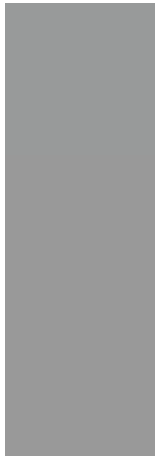
## Deuteranomaly

154.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760

## Tritanomaly

153.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240

## Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240 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(152, 154, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 154, 154)  
}
```

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(152, 154, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 154, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240 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(152, 154, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 154, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 154, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 154, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 154, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 154,  
154) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 154, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
154, 154) }
```

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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