

Converting Colors

YIQ(153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(153.4070, 0.4120,
3.5480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C979F
RGB	156, 151, 159
RGB Percent	61%, 59%, 62%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4078, 0.3765
CMYK	0.02, 0.05, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	278°, 4%, 61%
HSV	278°, 5%, 62%
XYZ	31.0353, 31.7041, 37.2841
YIQ	153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

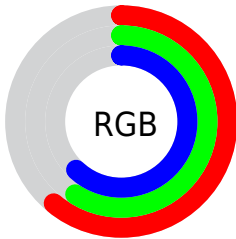
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 151, 159
Decimal	10262431
CIE Lab	63.10, 3.37, -3.55
CIE LCh	63, 4.890, 313.511
Yxy	31.7041, 0.3103, 0.3170
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288452511 (0xFF9C979F)
YUV	153.4070, 2.7573, 2.2741
Hunter-Lab	56.3064, -0.1493, 0.1547

Details

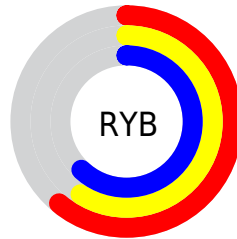
The YIQ color $153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $156.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480$, and the grayscale version is $153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $207.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590$, and $102.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $142.2210, 1.2360, 10.6440$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $164.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480$.

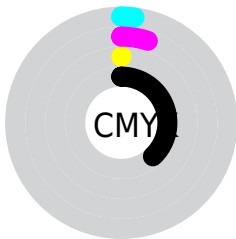
Distribution



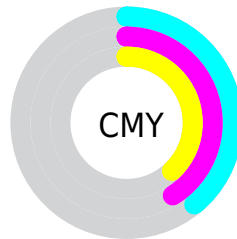
- Red (61%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480 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 153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 153.4070, 0.4120,
3.5480

■ 153.4070, 0.4120,
3.5480

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 127.4070, 0.4120,
3.5480

■ 207.5210, 0.0910,
3.8590

■ 102.4070, 0.4120,
3.5480

■ 235.8200, 0.6870,
4.0710

■ 78.2930, 0.7330,
3.2370

■ 55.8800, 0.4580,
2.7140

■ 33.9940, 0.1370,
3.0250

■ 11.8200, 0.6870,
4.0710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 153.4070, 0.4120,
3.5480

■ 153.4070, 0.4120,
3.5480

■ 142.2210, 1.2360,
10.6440

■ 164.5930, -0.4120,
-3.5480

■ 131.0350, 2.0600,
17.7400

■ 175.7790, -1.2360,
-10.6440

■ 119.8490, 2.8840,
24.8360

■ 186.9650, -2.0600,
-17.7400

■ 108.6630, 3.7080,
31.9320

■ 198.1510, -2.8840,
-24.8360

■ 98.0640, 4.2570,
38.5050

■ 209.3370, -3.7080,
-31.9320

■ 86.8780, 5.0810,
45.6010

■ 219.9360, -4.2570,
-38.5050

■ 75.6920, 5.9050,
52.6970

■ 227.0130, -3.1560,
-41.9400

■ 64.5060, 6.7290,
59.7930

■ 228.8070, 0.4200,
-40.6680

■ 53.3200, 7.5530,
66.8890

■ 230.6010, 3.9960,
-39.3960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870



153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



153.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750

Triad

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



153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



153.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



151.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560

Complementary

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



153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



156.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480

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.



151.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750



153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



152.2730, 3.4850, -2.5870

Square

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



153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



153.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110



151.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



151.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110

Rectangle

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



153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



153.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



151.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



151.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660

Sweetspot

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



153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



203.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



153.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



102.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



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.



153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



197.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



154.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



75.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



42.9130, 7.1410, 63.3410



4.7000, 1.1450, 6.7850

Inverse Universe

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



153.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



198.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



155.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730



75.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



48.7990, 68.2150, 46.7990



5.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

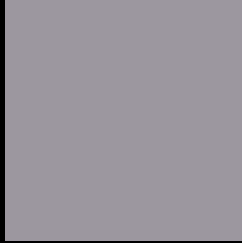
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

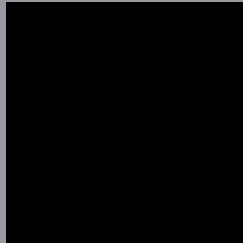
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.4070, 0.4120,

3.5480.

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

153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480

Protanopia

153.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

Deuteranopia

154.1520, 5.6840, 7.1240



Tritanopia

153.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160

Trichromacy



Original Color

153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480

Protanomaly

153.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Deuteranomaly

153.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650

Tritanomaly

153.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050

Monochromacy



Original Color

153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480

Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

152.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480 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(156, 151, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 151, 159)  
}
```

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(156, 151, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 151, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

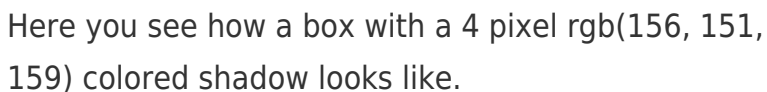
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 151, 159) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 151, 159) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 151, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 151, 159); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 151, 159); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 151, 159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 151, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
151, 159) }
```

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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