

# Converting Colors

YIQ(153.4370, -0.2730,  
-11.5770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(153.4370, -0.2730,  
-11.5770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92A186
RGB	146, 161, 134
RGB Percent	57%, 63%, 53%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3686, 0.4745
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.17, 0.37
HSL	93°, 13%, 58%
HSV	93°, 17%, 63%
XYZ	28.9011, 33.3231, 27.4648
YIQ	153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

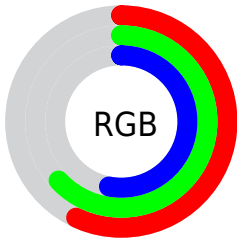
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	134, 161, 149
Decimal	9609606
CIELab	64.42, -10.42, 12.29
CIELCh	64, 16.114, 130.295
Yxy	33.3231, 0.3222, 0.3715
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287799686 (0xFF92A186)
YUV	153.4370, -9.5824, -6.5222
Hunter-Lab	57.7261, -11.6532, 12.1994

# Details

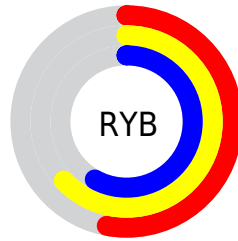
The YIQ color **153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **141.5630, 0.2730, 11.5770**, and the grayscale version is **154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.9100, -0.2270, -12.4110**, and **101.9640, -0.3190, -10.7430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.9220, -0.5010, -18.4610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930**.

# Distribution



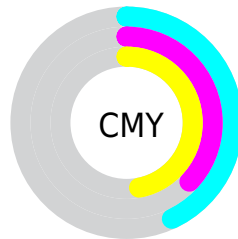
- Red (57%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770 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 153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 153.4370, -0.2730,  
-11.5770

■ 153.4370, -0.2730,  
-11.5770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 127.5510, -0.5940,  
-11.2660

■ 207.9100, -0.2270,  
-12.4110

■ 101.9640, -0.3190,  
-10.7430

■ 235.9100, -0.2270,  
-12.4110

■ 78.0780, -0.6400,  
-10.4320

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

■ 55.4910, -0.3650,  
-9.9090

■ 33.7190, -1.0070,  
-9.2870

■ 11.7400, -5.5000,  
-10.4600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 153.4370, -0.2730,  
-11.5770

■ 153.4370, -0.2730,  
-11.5770

■ 148.9220, -0.5010,  
-18.4610

■ 157.9520, -0.0450,  
-4.6930

■ 144.4070, -0.7290,  
-25.3450

■ 162.4670, 0.1830,  
2.1910

■ 139.8920, -0.9570,  
-32.2290

■ 166.9820, 0.4110,  
9.0750

■ 135.3770, -1.1850,  
-39.1130

■ 171.4970, 0.6390,  
15.9590

■ 130.8620, -1.4130,  
-45.9970

■ 176.1260, 0.5460,  
23.1540

■ 126.2330, -1.3200,  
-53.1920

■ 180.6410, 0.7740,  
30.0380

■ 121.7180, -1.5480,  
-60.0760

■ 185.1560, 1.0020,  
36.9220

■ 117.2030, -1.7760,  
-66.9600

■ 188.7590, 3.7980,  
41.3180

■ 115.7360, -1.9590,  
-69.1510

■ 191.4500, 9.1620,  
43.2260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155.1890, 12.2890, -7.9590



153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770



151.7820, -14.4860, -12.8060

# Triad

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



153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770



153.3530, -25.8590, 0.5810



158.6440, 21.9140, 10.3460

# Complementary

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



153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770



141.5630, 0.2730, 11.5770

# 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.



158.7340, 12.9730, 12.6930



153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770



156.5010, -14.3520, 6.8000

# Square

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



153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770



151.0980, -29.7550, -5.9070



158.2640, -0.3230, 11.3650



157.9230, 25.2620, 4.7340



# Rectangle

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



153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770



151.1170, -22.7390, -11.9150



158.2640, -0.3230, 11.3650



158.9150, 19.7130, 11.6890

# Sweetspot

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



153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770



206.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



150.8780, 11.9670, -2.1210



103.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



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.



153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770



197.3350, -0.2260, -17.9380



149.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100



79.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590



104.2510, -1.7310, -62.2670



12.9580, -0.1820, -7.7180



# Inverse Universe

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



141.5630, 0.2730, 11.5770



178.9640, 0.8220, 18.1500



145.0370, 7.7460, 13.8100



75.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



40.7490, 1.7310, 62.2670



5.0420, 0.1820, 7.7180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

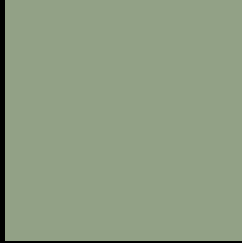
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770 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 153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.4370, -0.2730,

-11.5770.

# 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

153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770

### Protanopia

155.5420, 12.7930, -6.0790

### Deuteranopia

156.7760, 21.1820, 1.5820



## Tritanopia

155.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770

## Protanomaly

154.7370, 7.7500, -8.2980

## Deuteranomaly

155.4220, 13.2510, -3.3650

## Tritanomaly

155.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770

## Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

153.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770 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(146, 161, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 161, 134)  
}
```

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(146, 161, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 161, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770 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(146, 161, 134) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 161, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 161, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 161, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 161, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 161,  
134) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 161, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
161, 134) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor