

Converting Colors

YIQ(153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(153.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A999B
RGB	154, 153, 155
RGB Percent	60%, 60%, 61%
CMY	0.3961, 0.4000, 0.3922
CMYK	0.01, 0.01, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	270°, 1%, 60%
HSV	270°, 1%, 61%
XYZ	30.6341, 32.0190, 35.5758
YIQ	153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

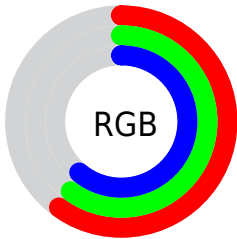
Format	Color
RYB	154, 153, 155
Decimal	10131867
CIELab	63.36, 0.75, -0.93
CIELCh	63, 1.193, 309.064
Yxy	32.0190, 0.3119, 0.3260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288321947 (0xFF9A999B)
YUV	153.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148
Hunter-Lab	56.5853, -2.3881, 2.3334

Details

The YIQ color $153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $154.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340$, and the grayscale version is $154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $207.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340$, and $102.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $142.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $165.3110, 0.3220, -5.8380$.

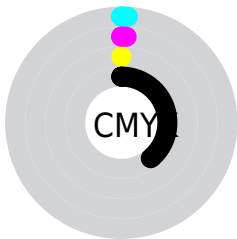
Distribution



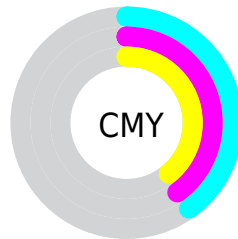
- Red (60%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340 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 153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 153.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 153.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 127.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 207.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 102.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 236.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 78.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 55.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 34.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 12.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 153.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 153.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 142.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

■ 165.3110, 0.3220,
-5.8380

■ 130.8450, -0.4610,
13.8670

■ 176.5080, 0.9650,
-11.9870

■ 119.6480, -1.1040,
20.0160

■ 187.9930, 0.7370,
-18.8710

■ 107.8640, -1.4720,
26.6880

■ 199.1900, 1.3800,
-25.0200

■ 96.6670, -2.1150,
32.8370

■ 210.9740, 1.7480,
-31.6920

■ 85.1820, -1.8870,
39.7210

■ 222.1710, 2.3910,
-37.8410

73.9850, -2.5300,
45.8700

229.5470, 4.0880,
-41.0640

62.2010, -2.8980,
52.5420

231.9390, 8.8560,
-39.3680

51.0040, -3.5410,
58.6910

234.3310, 13.6240,
-37.6720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



153.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Triad

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



153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



153.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



153.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

Complementary

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



153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



154.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

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.



153.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



153.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Square

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



153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



153.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



153.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



153.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

Rectangle

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



153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



153.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



153.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



152.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

Sweetspot

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



153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



153.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



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.



153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



198.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



153.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



75.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



36.8900, -3.2200, 58.3800



3.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Inverse Universe

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



153.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



198.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



154.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



75.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



49.8400, 60.9700, 51.4500



4.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340 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 153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

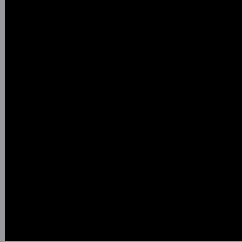
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

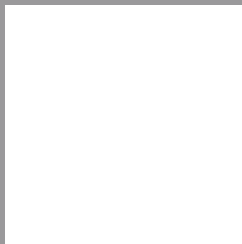
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340.



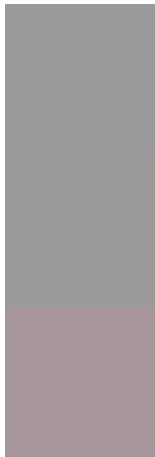
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.5270, -0.0460,

0.8340.

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

153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Protanopia

154.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Deuteranopia

155.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



Tritanopia

154.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680

Trichromacy



Original Color

153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Protanomaly

153.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

Deuteranomaly

154.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100

Tritanomaly

153.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Monochromacy



Original Color

153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340 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(154, 153, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 153, 155)  
}
```

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(154, 153, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 153, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340 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(154, 153, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 153, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(154, 153, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 153, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 153, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 153,  
155) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 153, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
153, 155) }
```

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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