

Converting Colors

YIQ(153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(153.9090, 10.6820,
4.6500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A79496
RGB	167, 148, 150
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 59%
CMY	0.3450, 0.4196, 0.4117
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.10, 0.35
HSL	354°, 10%, 62%
HSV	354°, 11%, 65%
XYZ	32.0334, 31.5964, 33.2689
YIQ	153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

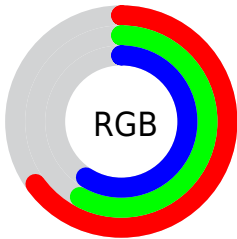
Format	Color
RYB	167, 148, 150
Decimal	10982550
CIELab	63.01, 7.40, 1.51
CIELCh	63, 7.558, 11.553
Yxy	31.5964, 0.3306, 0.3261
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289172630 (0xFFA79496)
YUV	153.9090, -1.9271, 11.4808
Hunter-Lab	56.2107, 3.3549, 4.2560

Details

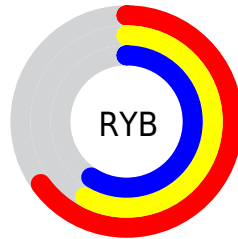
The YIQ color **153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **161.0910, -10.6820, -4.6500**, and the grayscale version is **154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620**, and **102.6100, 10.0860, 4.4380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142.2200, 20.1720, 8.8760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240**.

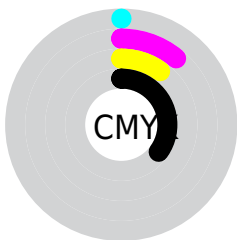
Distribution



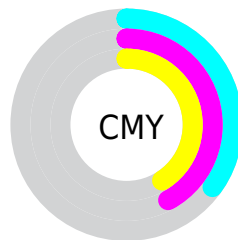
- Red (65%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500 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 153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 153.9090, 10.6820,
4.6500

■ 153.9090, 10.6820,
4.6500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 127.9090, 10.6820,
4.6500

■ 208.2080, 11.2780,
4.8620

■ 102.6100, 10.0860,
4.4380

■ 236.5070, 11.8740,
5.0740

■ 78.8980, 9.2150,
3.7030

■ 56.0120, 8.8940,
4.0140

■ 34.4140, 7.7020,
3.5900

■ 11.3220, 10.9570,
5.1730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 153.9090, 10.6820,
4.6500

■ 153.9090, 10.6820,
4.6500

■ 142.2200, 20.1720,
8.8760

■ 165.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 131.1180, 29.3870,
12.5790

■ 176.7000, -8.0230,
-3.2790

■ 119.4290, 38.8770,
16.8050

■ 188.3890,
-17.5130, -7.5050

■ 107.7400, 48.3670,
21.0310

■ 200.0780,
-27.0030, -11.7310

■ 96.0510, 57.8570,
25.2570

■ 211.7670,
-36.4930, -15.9570

■ 84.9490, 67.0720,
28.9600

■ 222.8690,
-45.7080, -19.6600

■ 73.2600, 76.5620,
33.1860

■ 228.6880,
-52.4480, -18.6560

■ 61.6850, 85.7310,
37.7230

■ 51.9850, 93.7540,
41.0020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910



153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500



153.5130, 11.7370, 2.0490

Triad

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



153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500



151.4250, 0.0010, -5.5270



151.3670, -11.2790, 0.6650

Complementary

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



153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500



161.0910, -10.6820, -4.6500

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.



150.8890, -12.9290, -2.4730



153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500



150.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680

Square

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



153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500



152.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300



150.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



152.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070

Rectangle

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



153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500



153.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690



150.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



151.2420, -12.4250, -0.5930

Sweetspot

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



153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500



212.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



155.2490, 4.0330, 9.5130



106.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



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.



153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500



195.7250, 17.1920, 7.8160



157.7900, 9.3990, 0.3670



78.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



46.0760, 83.0720, 36.3520



6.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

Inverse Universe

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



153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500



195.7250, 17.1920, 7.8160



157.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670



78.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



46.0760, 83.0720, 36.3520



6.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

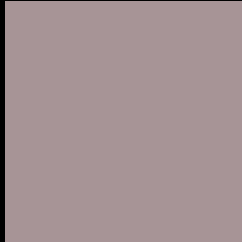
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

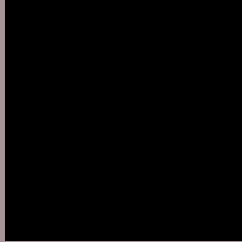
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.9090, 10.6820,

4.6500.

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

153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500

Protanopia

152.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Deuteranopia

154.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620



Tritanopia

154.5330, 8.9850, 7.8730

Trichromacy



Original Color

153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500

Protanomaly

153.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960

Deuteranomaly

154.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

Tritanomaly

154.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400

Monochromacy



Original Color

153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500

Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

154.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500 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(167, 148, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 148, 150)  
}
```

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(167, 148, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 148, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500 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(167, 148, 150) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 148, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 148, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 148, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 148, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 148,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 148, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
148, 150) }
```

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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