

# Converting Colors

YIQ(154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990)</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(154.0020, -2.3410,  
14.8990)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A191B6
RGB	161, 145, 182
RGB Percent	63%, 57%, 71%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4314, 0.2863
CMYK	0.12, 0.20, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	266°, 20%, 64%
HSV	266°, 20%, 71%
XYZ	33.2680, 31.2045, 48.5204
YIQ	154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

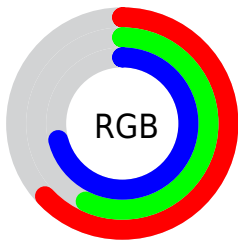
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	161, 145, 182
Decimal	10588598
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	62.68, 13.23, -17.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	63, 21.629, 307.722
Yxy	31.2045, 0.2944, 0.2762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288778678 (0xFFA191B6)
YUV	154.0020, 13.8030, 6.1372
Hunter-Lab	55.8610, 8.5489, -12.3962

# Details

The YIQ color **154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **172.9980, 2.3410, -14.8990**, and the grayscale version is **154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.5290, -2.3870, 15.7330**, and **103.0620, -2.5700, 13.5420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140.4460, -3.3510, 22.1930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.5580, -1.3310, 7.6050**.

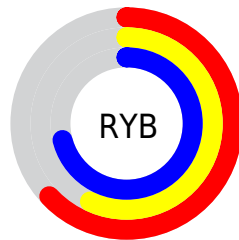
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (57%)

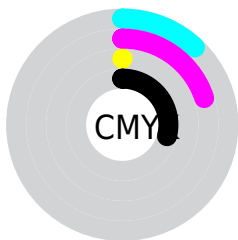
Blue (71%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (71%)

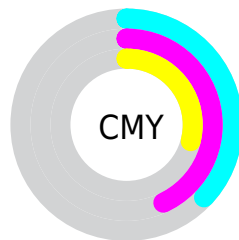


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990 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 154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 154.0020, -2.3410,  
14.8990

■ 154.0020, -2.3410,  
14.8990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 127.8880, -2.0200,  
14.5880

■ 208.5290, -2.3870,  
15.7330

■ 103.0620, -2.5700,  
13.5420

■ 235.5740, 1.7400,  
12.5240

■ 78.9480, -2.2490,  
13.2310

■ 55.5350, -2.5240,  
12.7080

■ 34.0080, -2.4780,  
11.8740

■ 10.5570, 0.4100,  
14.6020

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,

3.4210

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

154.0020, -2.3410,  
14.8990

154.0020, -2.3410,  
14.8990

140.4460, -3.3510,  
22.1930

167.5580, -1.3310,  
7.6050

126.5910, -4.9570,  
29.2750

181.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

112.4480, -5.6920,  
37.0920

195.5560, 1.0100,  
-7.2940

98.8920, -6.7020,  
44.3860

209.1120, 2.0200,  
-14.5880

85.0370, -8.3080,  
51.4680

222.9670, 3.6260,  
-21.6700

71.4810, -9.3180,  
58.7620

236.5230, 4.6360,  
-28.9640

57.9250, -10.3280,  
66.0560

240.1000, 10.3210,  
-27.3670

44.3690, -11.3380,  
73.3500

243.3890, 16.8770,  
-25.0350

246.3790, 22.8370,  
-22.9150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



151.1350, -22.0090, 7.9030



154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990



155.3370, 15.7690, 17.0890

# Triad

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



154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990



152.2620, 28.3810, -2.2350



143.6640, -34.7050, -15.3210

# Complementary

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



154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990



172.9980, 2.3410, -14.8990

# 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.



145.2930, -17.6030, -16.8910



154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990



150.3590, 17.5620, -9.9100

# Square

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



154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990



153.3970, 32.7350, 6.9670



148.4000, 1.1490, -15.3230



143.3460, -42.3170, -9.5250



# Rectangle

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



154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990



154.7740, 24.6640, 15.5760



148.4000, 1.1490, -15.3230



143.7740, -29.2030, -15.9150

# Sweetspot

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



154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990



226.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



162.1320, -17.9270, 0.0010



113.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990



193.9730, -3.3970, 23.0270



159.3840, 8.3870, 18.7150



85.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



37.8170, -10.1440, 62.7200



6.7800, -1.8360, 11.2520



# Inverse Universe

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



158.4570, 15.3110, 14.3750



200.8050, 23.3790, 22.3470



167.6160, -8.3870, -18.7150



86.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



56.6760, 64.7280, 60.4400

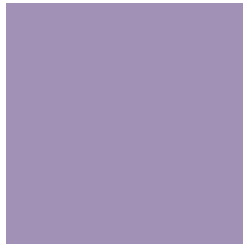


10.1960, 11.5520, 10.9120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

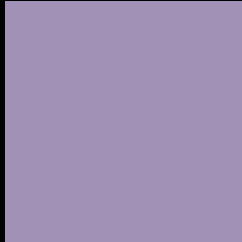
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

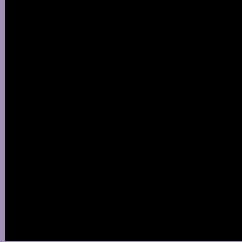
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.0020, -2.3410,



# 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

154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990

### Protanopia

152.3100, -15.1320, 9.9240

### Deuteranopia

152.9580, -8.2090, 11.1110



## Tritanopia

153.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990

## Protanomaly

152.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310

## Deuteranomaly

153.2680, -6.1460, 12.2700

## Tritanomaly

153.6830, -0.1850, 8.8630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990

## Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

154.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990 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(161, 145, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 145, 182)  
}
```

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(161, 145, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 145, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990 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(161, 145, 182) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 145, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 145, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 145, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 145, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 145,  
182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 154.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 145, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
145, 182) }
```

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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