

Converting Colors

YIQ(154.1530, 54.3870,
-55.0610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(154.1530, 54.3870,
-55.0610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACAF00
RGB	172, 175, 0
RGB Percent	67%, 69%, 0%
CMY	0.3256, 0.3137, 0.9996
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 1.00, 0.31
HSL	61°, 100%, 34%
HSV	61°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	32.3374, 39.4278, 5.9085
YIQ	154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

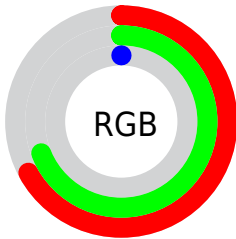
Format	Color
RYB	0, 175, 3
Decimal	11316992
CIELab	69.06, -17.58, 70.94
CIELCh	69, 73.083, 103.922
Yxy	39.4278, 0.4163, 0.5076
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289507072 (0xFFACAF00)
YUV	154.1530, -75.9974, 15.6518
Hunter-Lab	62.7915, -17.9584, 38.3750

Details

The YIQ color **154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **20.8470, -54.3870, 55.0610**, and the grayscale version is **155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.9710, 49.3880, -47.0600**, and **106.5860, 34.7150, -39.9490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.2050, 48.6090, -49.4630**.

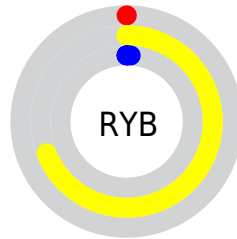
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (69%)

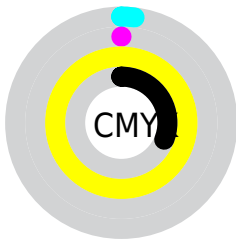
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (1%)

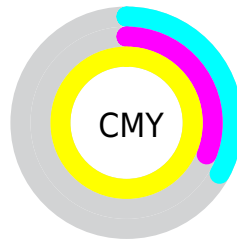


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610 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 154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

154.1530, 54.3870,
-55.0610

154.1530, 54.3870,
-55.0610

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

130.2200, 44.2530,
-47.6110

212.9710, 49.3880,
-47.0600

106.5860, 34.7150,
-39.9490

238.0140, 47.8290,
-46.3390

83.8380, 25.4980,
-32.5980

241.2060, 38.8410,
-37.6310

61.3780, 15.4100,
-25.9820

244.5120, 29.5320,
-28.6120

40.6900, 5.9640,
-19.9880

247.7040, 20.5440,
-19.9040

19.6920, -5.5450,
-15.1530

251.1240, 10.9140,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.5740

0.0000

254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

154.1530, 54.3870,
-55.0610

156.2050, 48.6090,
-49.4630

158.4420, 43.7480,
-43.9640

160.4940, 37.9700,
-38.3660

162.4320, 32.5130,
-33.0790

164.4840, 26.7350,
-27.4810

■ 166.7210, 21.8740,
-21.9820

■ 168.7730, 16.0960,
-16.3840

■ 170.7110, 10.6390,
-11.0970

■ 173.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160.6160, 87.8970, -23.5830



154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610



147.3450, -16.4950, -59.0150

Triad

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



154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610



144.1220, -135.7550, -23.2030



163.8260, 55.5580, 61.4300

Complementary

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



154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610



20.8470, -54.3870, 55.0610

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.



172.2790, 5.6300, 52.1740



154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610



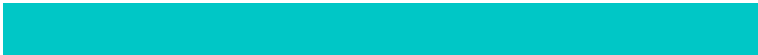
138.2520, -133.0050, -17.9730

Square

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



154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610



139.3850, -118.2830, -42.4990



152.2260, -76.2490, 10.7190



152.7800, 78.3940, 44.0420

Rectangle

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



154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610



126.6630, -87.9720, -68.7080



152.2260, -76.2490, 10.7190



170.9160, 46.6170, 63.7770

Sweetspot

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



154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610



218.9490, 21.2320, -21.3600



54.0860, 103.4750, 35.5310



109.9130, 12.8860, -13.2740



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610



199.9260, 70.4830, -71.4450



128.1400, 2.5350, -73.5050



85.9740, 2.8890, -2.7990



132.3020, 46.9580, -47.0740



20.3780, 7.3830, -7.1530

Inverse Universe

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



20.8470, -54.3870, 55.0610



27.0740, -70.4830, 71.4450



46.8600, -2.5350, 73.5050



79.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



17.9970, -46.3620, 47.2860



2.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610 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 154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610 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 154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610.

-55.0610.

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

154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610

Protanopia

156.0130, 66.7650, -48.1070

Deuteranopia

160.6850, 74.2810, -30.1270



Tritanopia

170.6470, 8.6640, 8.1840

Trichromacy



Original Color

154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610

Protanomaly

155.0940, 62.0430, -50.6370

Deuteranomaly

157.9950, 67.1760, -39.0320

Tritanomaly

164.5030, 25.7240, -14.6600

Monochromacy



Original Color

154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610

Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

154.4050, 19.9480, -20.1160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610 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(172, 175, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 175, 0)  
}
```

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(172, 175, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 175, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610 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(172, 175, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 175, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 175, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 175, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 175, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 175,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 154.1530, 54.3870, -55.0610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 175, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
175, 0) }
```

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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