

# Converting Colors

YIQ(154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300)</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(154.6330, 28.4740,  
-9.4300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0996B
RGB	176, 153, 107
RGB Percent	69%, 60%, 42%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4000, 0.5802
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.39, 0.31
HSL	40°, 30%, 55%
HSV	40°, 39%, 69%
XYZ	31.9515, 33.0725, 18.6200
YIQ	154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

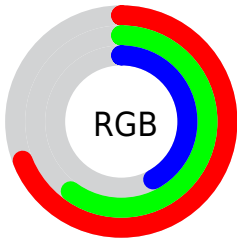
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	142, 176, 107
Decimal	11573611
CIELab	64.22, 1.89, 27.30
CIELCh	64, 27.363, 86.049
Yxy	33.0725, 0.3820, 0.3954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289763691 (0xFFB0996B)
YUV	154.6330, -23.4831, 18.7389
Hunter-Lab	57.5087, -1.4667, 21.0593

# Details

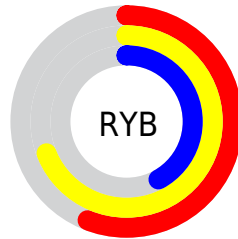
The YIQ color **154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **128.3670, -28.4740, 9.4300**, and the grayscale version is **155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209.3020, 30.9040, -9.4160**, and **103.0780, 25.7230, -9.1330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.0590, 35.9020, -11.8900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.2070, 21.0460, -6.9700**.

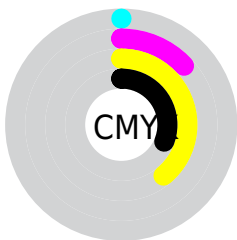
# Distribution



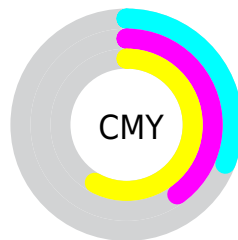
- Red (69%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (31%)




- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (58%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300 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 154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 154.6330, 28.4740,  
-9.4300


 154.6330, 28.4740,  
-9.4300


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 128.4480, 27.5570,  
-9.3310


 209.3020, 30.9040,  
-9.4160


 103.0780, 25.7230,  
-9.1330


 235.3940, 27.6490,  
-10.9990


 78.5940, 24.2100,  
-9.2460

 250.3260, 13.1610,  
-12.7510

 55.6970, 22.4220,  
-9.8820

 253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

 34.3100, 19.2580,  
-7.6060

 14.5080, 10.1330,  
-1.9230

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 154.6330, 28.4740,  
-9.4300

■ 154.6330, 28.4740,  
-9.4300

■ 149.0590, 35.9020,  
-11.8900

■ 160.2070, 21.0460,  
-6.9700

■ 143.5990, 43.0090,  
-14.0390

■ 165.6670, 13.9390,  
-4.8210

■ 138.0250, 50.4370,  
-16.4990

■ 171.2410, 6.5110,  
-2.3610

■ 133.1520, 57.2690,  
-19.1710

■ 176.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 127.5780, 64.6970,  
-21.6310

■ 181.6880, -7.7490,  
2.7710

■ 122.0040, 72.1250,  
-24.0910

■ 187.2620,  
-15.1770, 5.2310

■ 121.3030, 72.7210,  
-23.8790

■ 192.7220,  
-22.2840, 7.3800

■ 198.2960,  
-29.7120, 9.8400

■ 202.6160,  
-33.6090, 8.8790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



156.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810



154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300



152.3100, 10.0900, -17.6700

# Triad

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



154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300



142.8880, -55.8870, -16.9030



159.2320, 11.8710, 21.6550

# Complementary

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



154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300



128.3670, -28.4740, 9.4300

# 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.



157.6680, -13.0240, 15.7760



154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300



145.3970, -55.5220, -6.9940

# Square

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



154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300



144.8220, -38.3260, -21.2860



152.1700, -38.2850, 5.5150



159.3450, 30.4860, 20.1980



# Rectangle

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



154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300



150.1170, -5.5440, -20.6800



152.1700, -38.2850, 5.5150



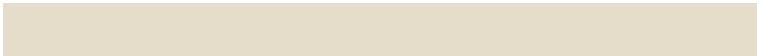
159.1000, 3.4350, 20.3550

# Sweetspot

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



154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300



220.9380, 11.7380, -3.4780



130.3670, 33.4200, 22.0920



109.6540, 6.7860, -1.8380



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.



154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300



196.5560, 44.5680, -14.7600



165.1440, 16.1890, -23.5790



86.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300



105.6210, 63.1380, -20.9100



17.7530, 10.8210, -3.3790



# Inverse Universe

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



128.3670, -28.4740, 9.4300



155.4440, -44.5680, 14.7600



117.8560, -16.1890, 23.5790



82.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



47.3790, -63.1380, 20.9100



8.2470, -10.8210, 3.3790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300 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 154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

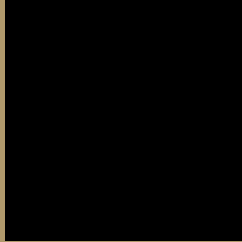
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.6330, 28.4740,

-9.4300.

# 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

154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300

### Protanopia

154.1160, 22.5600, -12.3840

### Deuteranopia

155.3890, 35.2130, -4.9070



## Tritanopia

157.8330, 17.0080, 11.1520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300

## Protanomaly

154.4260, 24.6230, -11.2250

## Deuteranomaly

154.7800, 32.5540, -6.2780

## Tritanomaly

156.8300, 21.0900, 3.2500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300

## Achromatopsia

155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

154.8670, 10.5000, -3.0680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300 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(176, 153, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 153, 107)  
}
```

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(176, 153, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 153, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300 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(176, 153, 107) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 153, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 153, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 153, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 153, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 153,  
107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 154.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 153, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
153, 107) }
```

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