

Converting Colors

YIQ(154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(154.6420, 7.0600,
4.2120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4969A
RGB	164, 150, 154
RGB Percent	64%, 59%, 60%
CMY	0.3568, 0.4118, 0.3960
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.06, 0.36
HSL	343°, 7%, 62%
HSV	343°, 9%, 64%
XYZ	32.0504, 32.0376, 35.0693
YIQ	154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

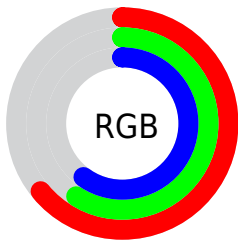
Format	Color
RYB	164, 150, 154
Decimal	10786458
CIELab	63.37, 5.89, -0.24
CIELCh	63, 5.894, 357.642
Yxy	32.0376, 0.3232, 0.3231
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288976538 (0xFFA4969A)
YUV	154.6420, -0.3165, 8.2070
Hunter-Lab	56.6018, 2.0214, 2.8864

Details

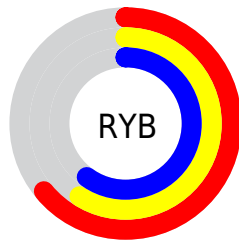
The YIQ color **154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **159.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120**, and the grayscale version is **155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240**, and **103.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143.8820, 15.3120, 8.8480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240**.

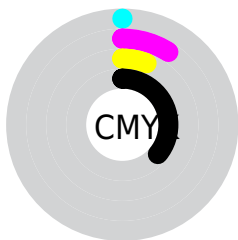
Distribution



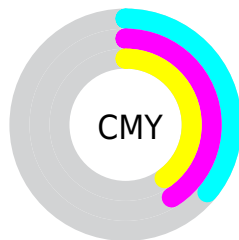
- Red (64%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120 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 154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 154.6420, 7.0600,
4.2120

■ 154.6420, 7.0600,
4.2120

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 128.6420, 7.0600,
4.2120

■ 208.9410, 7.6560,
4.4240

■ 103.3430, 6.4640,
4.0000

■ 237.3540, 7.9310,
4.9470

■ 79.3430, 6.4640,
4.0000

■ 56.6310, 5.5930,
3.2650

■ 34.7450, 5.2720,
3.5760

■ 13.0550, 7.3350,
4.7350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 154.6420, 7.0600,
4.2120

■ 154.6420, 7.0600,
4.2120

■ 143.8820, 15.3120,
8.8480

■ 165.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 132.6490, 23.5180,
14.3180

■ 176.6350, -9.3980,
-5.8940

■ 121.8890, 31.7700,
18.9540

■ 187.3950,
-17.6500, -10.5300

■ 110.5420, 40.2970,
24.1130

■ 198.7420,
-26.1770, -15.6890

■ 99.7820, 48.5490,
28.7490

■ 209.5020,
-34.4290, -20.3250

■ 89.1360, 56.4800,
33.6960

■ 220.1480,
-42.3600, -25.2720

■ 77.7890, 65.0070,
38.8550

■ 225.6250,
-48.1370, -25.2010

■ 67.0290, 73.2590,
43.4910

■ 226.9930,
-51.9890, -21.4690

■ 55.7960, 81.4650,
48.9610

■ 227.7910,
-54.2360, -19.2920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



154.3710, 9.2610, 2.8690

Triad

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



154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



152.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570



152.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900

Complementary

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



154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



159.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120

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.



151.7430, -9.5820, -2.5580



154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



152.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960

Square

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



154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



153.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500



152.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



153.3460, -6.7860, 1.8380

Rectangle

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



154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



154.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



152.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



152.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130

Sweetspot

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



154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



210.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



154.5860, 1.4660, 6.4740



104.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



199.9630, 10.5900, 6.3180



155.9470, 7.5190, 1.3990



76.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



48.1430, 72.9380, 43.8020



5.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710

Inverse Universe

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



154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



199.9630, 10.5900, 6.3180



158.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



76.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



48.1430, 72.9380, 43.8020



5.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120 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 154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120 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 154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.6420, 7.0600,

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

154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

Protanopia

154.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Deuteranopia

155.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830



Tritanopia

155.1520, 5.6840, 7.1240

Trichromacy



Original Color

154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

Protanomaly

154.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170

Deuteranomaly

154.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710

Tritanomaly

154.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910

Monochromacy



Original Color

154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

Achromatopsia

155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

154.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120 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(164, 150, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 150, 154)  
}
```

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(164, 150, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 150, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120 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(164, 150, 154) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 150, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 150, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 150, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 150, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 150,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 154.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 150, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
150, 154) }
```

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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