

Converting Colors

YIQ(154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(154.6530, 8.5270,
5.1590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6959A
RGB	166, 149, 154
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 60%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4157, 0.3960
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.07, 0.35
HSL	342°, 9%, 62%
HSV	342°, 10%, 65%
XYZ	32.3079, 31.9342, 35.0363
YIQ	154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

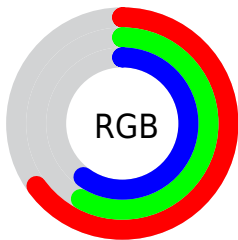
Format	Color
R _Y B	166, 149, 154
Decimal	10917274
CIE Lab	63.29, 7.19, -0.35
CIE LCh	63, 7.195, 357.236
Yxy	31.9342, 0.3254, 0.3217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289107354 (0xFFA6959A)
YUV	154.6530, -0.3219, 9.9513
Hunter-Lab	56.5103, 3.1584, 2.7976

Details

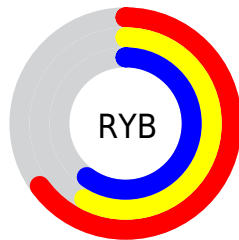
The YIQ color **154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **160.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590**, and the grayscale version is **155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710**, and **103.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143.3060, 17.0540, 10.3180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

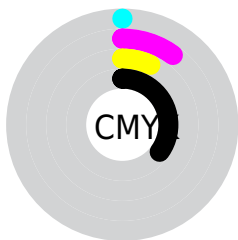
Distribution



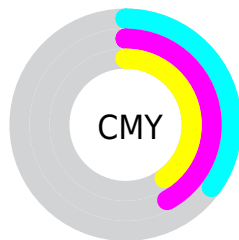
- Red (65%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590 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 154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 154.6530, 8.5270,
5.1590

■ 154.6530, 8.5270,
5.1590

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 128.6530, 8.5270,
5.1590

■ 208.9520, 9.1230,
5.3710

■ 103.3540, 7.9310,
4.9470

■ 237.3650, 9.3980,
5.8940

■ 79.0550, 7.3350,
4.7350

■ 56.6420, 7.0600,
4.2120

■ 35.3430, 6.4640,
4.0000

■ 12.1800, 8.4810,
5.9930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 154.6530, 8.5270,
5.1590

■ 154.6530, 8.5270,
5.1590

■ 143.3060, 17.0540,
10.3180

■ 166.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 132.6600, 24.9850,
15.2650

■ 176.6460, -7.9310,
-4.9470

■ 121.3130, 33.5120,
20.4240

■ 187.9930,
-16.4580, -10.1060

■ 110.5530, 41.7640,
25.0600

■ 198.7530,
-24.7100, -14.7420

■ 99.2060, 50.2910,
30.2190

■ 210.1000,
-33.2370, -19.9010

■ 87.9730, 58.4970,
35.6890

■ 221.3330,
-41.4430, -25.3710

■ 77.2130, 66.7490,
40.3250

■ 226.2230,
-46.9450, -24.7770

■ 65.8660, 75.2760,
45.4840

■ 227.5910,
-50.7970, -21.0450

■ 55.2200, 83.2070,
50.4310

■ 228.3890,
-53.0440, -18.8680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



154.2680, 11.0490, 3.5050

Triad

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



154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



152.6210, 2.3850, -4.6790



152.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

Complementary

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



154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



160.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590

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.



151.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060



154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



151.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420

Square

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



154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



153.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600



151.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710



152.9760, -8.6200, 2.0360

Rectangle

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



154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



154.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



151.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710



151.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380

Sweetspot

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



154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



212.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



154.5260, 1.6950, 7.8310



106.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



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.



154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



199.5720, 13.2490, 7.6890



155.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



49.2680, 74.0840, 45.0600



6.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

Inverse Universe

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



154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



199.5720, 13.2490, 7.6890



159.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



49.2680, 74.0840, 45.0600



6.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590 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 154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

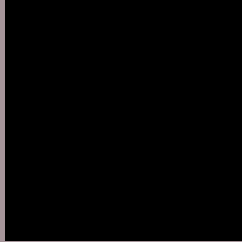
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.6530, 8.5270,

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

154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590

Protanopia

153.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800

Deuteranopia

154.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



Tritanopia

155.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600

Trichromacy



Original Color

154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590

Protanomaly

153.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Deuteranomaly

154.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940

Tritanomaly

154.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380

Monochromacy



Original Color

154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590

Achromatopsia

155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

155.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590 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(166, 149, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 149, 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(166, 149, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 149, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590 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(166, 149, 154) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 149, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 149, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 149, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 149, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 149,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 154.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 149, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
149, 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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