

# Converting Colors

YIQ(154.9150, 52.9620,  
-34.7340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340)</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(154.9150, 52.9620,  
-34.7340)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8A325
RGB	184, 163, 37
RGB Percent	72%, 64%, 15%
CMY	0.2785, 0.3608, 0.8546
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.80, 0.28
HSL	51°, 66%, 43%
HSV	51°, 80%, 72%
XYZ	33.1962, 36.5146, 7.0551
YIQ	154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

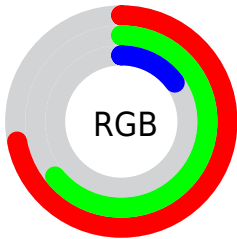
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
RYB	62, 184, 37
Decimal	12100389
CIELab	66.91, -5.26, 62.62
CIElCh	67, 62.841, 94.801
Yxy	36.5146, 0.4324, 0.4757
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290290469 (0xFFB8A325)
YUV	154.9150, -58.1321, 25.5075
Hunter-Lab	60.4273, -7.6877, 35.3768

# Details

The YIQ color **154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **66.0850, -52.9620, 34.7340**, and the grayscale version is **155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.3390, 54.7040, -33.2640**, and **103.7170, 44.8920, -31.6520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.1020, 59.5650, -38.7630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158.7280, 46.3590, -30.7050**.

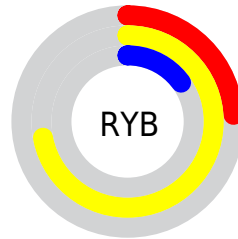
# Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (64%)

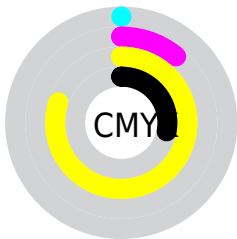
Blue (15%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (15%)

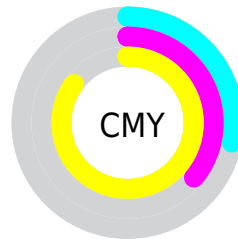


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340 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 154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 154.9150, 52.9620,  
-34.7340

■ 154.9150, 52.9620,  
-34.7340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 126.7640, 54.7050,  
-38.7910

■ 211.3390, 54.7040,  
-33.2640

■ 103.7170, 44.8920,  
-31.6520

■ 234.4410, 45.4890,  
-36.9670

■ 81.5560, 35.4000,  
-24.8240

■ 242.8020, 34.3470,  
-33.2770

■ 59.6830, 25.0370,  
-18.7310

■ 245.9940, 25.3590,  
-24.5690

■ 38.9950, 15.5910,  
-12.7370

■ 249.3000, 16.0500,  
-15.5500

■ 19.7800, 6.1910,  
-7.5770

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-6.5310

0.0000

■ 154.9150, 52.9620,  
-34.7340

■ 154.9150, 52.9620,  
-34.7340

■ 151.1020, 59.5650,  
-38.7630

■ 158.7280, 46.3590,  
-30.7050

■ 147.7620, 66.2140,  
-43.6260

■ 162.0680, 39.7100,  
-25.8420

■ 165.8810, 33.1070,  
-21.8130

■ 169.8080, 26.1830,  
-17.4730

■ 173.0340, 19.8550,  
-12.9210

■ 176.8470, 13.2520,  
-8.8920

■ 180.1870, 6.6030,  
-4.0290

■ 184.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 187.9270, -6.9240,  
4.3400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



158.6220, 79.7330, -7.7790



154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340



149.0430, 5.3270, -47.0010

# Triad

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



154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340



136.7070, -124.5210, -28.5610



165.7700, 40.7960, 53.6280

# Complementary

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



154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340



66.0850, -52.9620, 34.7340

# 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.



166.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170



154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340



135.3170, -131.6300, -15.3580

# Square

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



154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340



131.0240, -107.1410, -46.1890



139.3690, -101.8770, 1.6030



158.0120, 71.9290, 45.5690



# Rectangle

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



154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340



139.9530, -38.4580, -51.9460



139.3690, -101.8770, 1.6030



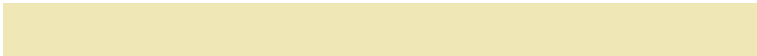
167.6200, 23.6030, 51.3390

# Sweetspot

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



154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340



228.1050, 21.0930, -13.3310



83.4610, 80.5500, 38.0060



113.0750, 12.6100, -8.2700



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.



154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340



194.4090, 82.9050, -54.2710



151.9930, 16.7910, -56.5290



89.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530



124.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870



22.4600, 10.0880, -6.6160



# Inverse Universe

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



66.0850, -52.9620, 34.7340



55.0040, -82.6300, 54.7940



69.3060, -16.1950, 56.7410



84.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



30.6980, -56.1260, 37.0100



5.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340 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 154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340 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 154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340.



# 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

154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340

### Protanopia

154.6160, 52.3660, -34.9460

### Deuteranopia

156.9540, 66.3940, -24.8540



## Tritanopia

165.6270, 20.5840, 12.4240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340

## Protanomaly

154.6160, 52.3660, -34.9460

## Deuteranomaly

156.2090, 61.1220, -28.4300

## Tritanomaly

161.8340, 32.4620, -4.6100

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340

## Achromatopsia

155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

155.1480, 19.5340, -12.6100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340 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(184, 163, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 163, 37)  
}
```

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(184, 163, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 163, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340 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(184, 163, 37) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 163, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(184, 163, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 163, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 163, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 163,  
37) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 154.9150, 52.9620, -34.7340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 163, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
163, 37) }
```

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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