

# Converting Colors

YIQ(155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(155.3630, 2.5710,  
-19.0690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	92A778
RGB	146, 167, 120
RGB Percent	57%, 65%, 47%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3450, 0.5294
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.28, 0.35
HSL	87°, 21%, 56%
HSV	87°, 28%, 65%
XYZ	29.0617, 35.1061, 23.0175
YIQ	155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

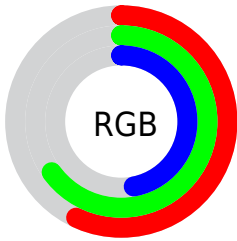
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 167, 141
Decimal	9611128
CIE Lab	65.83, -15.88, 21.95
CIE LCh	66, 27.087, 125.880
Yxy	35.1061, 0.3333, 0.4027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287801208 (0xFF92A778)
YUV	155.3630, -17.4340, -8.2114
Hunter-Lab	59.2504, -16.1360, 18.4424

# Details

The YIQ color **155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **131.6370, -2.5710, 19.0690**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209.8360, 2.6170, -19.9030**, and **104.0040, 2.2040, -17.9240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.3320, 3.8560, -25.8400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980**.

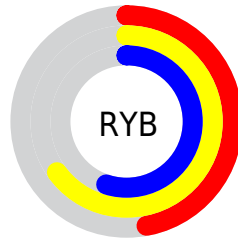
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (65%)

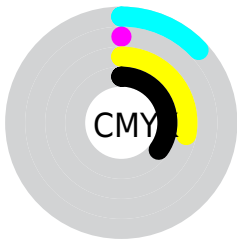
Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (55%)

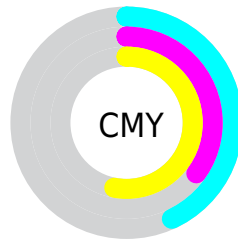


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690 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 155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 155.3630, 2.5710,  
-19.0690

 155.3630, 2.5710,  
-19.0690


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 129.4770, 2.2500,  
-18.7580

 209.8360, 2.6170,  
-19.9030


 104.0040, 2.2040,  
-17.9240


 238.6080, 3.2590,  
-20.5250

 79.5310, 2.1580,  
-17.0900

 251.9220, 8.6670,  
-8.3970

 56.3460, 1.2410,  
-16.9910

 34.4170, 2.4790,  
-17.4010

 14.6750, -6.8750,  
-13.0750

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 155.3630, 2.5710,  
-19.0690

■ 155.3630, 2.5710,  
-19.0690

■ 151.3320, 3.8560,  
-25.8400

■ 159.3940, 1.2860,  
-12.2980

■ 147.1160, 4.2240,  
-32.5120

■ 163.6100, 0.9180,  
-5.6260

■ 143.0850, 5.5090,  
-39.2830

■ 167.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 138.7550, 6.1980,  
-46.2660

■ 171.9710, -1.0560,  
8.1280

■ 134.8380, 7.1620,  
-52.7260

■ 176.0020, -2.3410,  
14.8990

■ 130.5080, 7.8510,  
-59.7090

■ 180.2180, -2.7090,  
21.5710

■ 126.4770, 9.1360,  
-66.4800

■ 184.2490, -3.9940,  
28.3420

■ 125.5370, 8.9070,  
-67.8370

■ 188.5790, -4.6830,  
35.3250

■ 190.7860, -0.8320,  
37.1200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



158.3010, 23.4770, -12.4830



155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690



152.0920, -21.5910, -21.7110

# Triad

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



155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690



152.3700, -50.8920, -2.7960



163.3300, 34.8420, 18.3460

# Complementary

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



155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690



131.6370, -2.5710, 19.0690

# 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.



163.9400, 18.5650, 21.4850



155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690



158.8830, -29.9870, 9.3170

# Square

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



155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690



147.5120, -57.5840, -13.6800



162.7400, -4.3590, 18.4330



162.1700, 40.8040, 9.4120



# Rectangle

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



155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690



149.5340, -37.4550, -20.5510



162.7400, -4.3590, 18.4330



163.3450, 30.4860, 20.1980

# Sweetspot

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



155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690



212.5560, 1.0100, -7.2940



145.7930, 22.5120, -0.4960



107.2510, 0.5510, -4.4810



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.



155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690



198.6970, 4.0860, -30.0100



148.4860, -11.1370, -23.9450



81.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



111.3940, 8.1720, -60.0200



15.0290, 1.0560, -8.1280



# Inverse Universe

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



131.6370, -2.5710, 19.0690



161.3030, -4.0860, 30.0100



138.5140, 11.1370, 23.9450



78.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



36.6060, -8.1720, 60.0200



4.9710, -1.0560, 8.1280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690 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 155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690 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 155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.3630, 2.5710,

-19.0690.

# 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

155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690

### Protanopia

158.0990, 21.2300, -10.3060

### Deuteranopia

159.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220



## Tritanopia

159.6880, -7.7490, 2.7710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690

## Protanomaly

157.2830, 14.7200, -13.4720

## Deuteranomaly

158.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280

## Tritanomaly

158.3860, -4.2630, -5.3430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690

## Achromatopsia

155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

154.9690, 1.2850, -6.7710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690 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(146, 167, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 167, 120)  
}
```

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(146, 167, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 167, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690 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(146, 167, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 167, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(146, 167, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 167, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 167, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 167,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 155.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 167, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
167, 120) }
```

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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