

# Converting Colors

YIQ(156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(156.0610, -1.9700,  
-8.3540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95A290
RGB	149, 162, 144
RGB Percent	58%, 64%, 56%
CMY	0.4157, 0.3647, 0.4353
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.11, 0.36
HSL	103°, 9%, 60%
HSV	103°, 11%, 64%
XYZ	30.3479, 34.2448, 31.3966
YIQ	156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

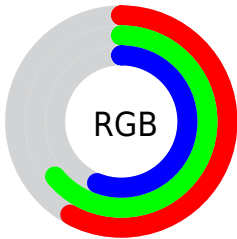
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	144, 162, 157
Decimal	9806480
CIELab	65.16, -8.07, 7.79
CIELCh	65, 11.218, 135.992
Yxy	34.2448, 0.3162, 0.3568
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287996560 (0xFF95A290)
YUV	156.0610, -5.9461, -6.1925
Hunter-Lab	58.5190, -9.8384, 9.1531

# Details

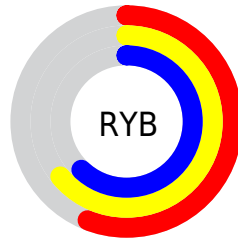
The YIQ color **156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **149.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.6480, -2.2450, -8.8770**, and **104.5880, -2.0160, -7.5200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.6490, -3.9860, -15.8740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340**.

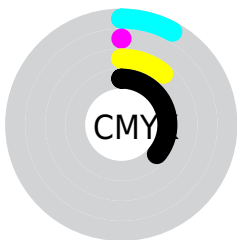
# Distribution



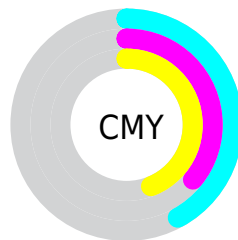
- Red (58%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540 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 156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 156.0610, -1.9700,  
-8.3540

■ 156.0610, -1.9700,  
-8.3540

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 130.0610, -1.9700,  
-8.3540

■ 210.6480, -2.2450,  
-8.8770

■ 104.5880, -2.0160,  
-7.5200

■ 238.6480, -2.2450,  
-8.8770

■ 80.5880, -2.0160,  
-7.5200

254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 58.0010, -1.7410,  
-6.9970

■ 36.1150, -2.0620,  
-6.6860

■ 14.4200, -1.6030,  
-9.4990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 156.0610, -1.9700,  
-8.3540

■ 156.0610, -1.9700,  
-8.3540

■ 150.6490, -3.9860,  
-15.8740

■ 161.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 145.5360, -5.4060,  
-23.1820

■ 166.5860, 1.4660,  
6.4740

■ 140.0100, -7.1010,  
-31.0130

■ 172.1120, 3.1610,  
14.3050

■ 134.5980, -9.1170,  
-38.5330

■ 177.5240, 5.1770,  
21.8250

■ 129.1860,  
-11.1330, -46.0530

■ 182.9360, 7.1930,  
29.3450

■ 124.0730,  
-12.5530, -53.3610

■ 188.0490, 8.6130,  
36.6530

■ 118.6610,  
-14.5690, -60.8810

■ 193.2330, 11.2710,  
43.5510

■ 113.1350,  
-16.2640, -68.7120

■ 196.8210, 18.4230,  
46.0950

■ 108.5490,  
-17.7300, -75.1860

■ 200.1100, 24.9790,  
48.4270

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



157.3180, 7.6120, -5.7960



156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



155.2710, -11.3690, -8.7210

# Triad

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



156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



156.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710



159.8990, 16.6420, 6.7700

# Complementary

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



156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



149.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540

# 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.



160.4300, 10.7730, 8.5090



156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



158.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840

# Square

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



156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



155.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



159.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540



159.4490, 17.7890, 2.5010



# Rectangle

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



156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



154.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040



159.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540



159.9420, 15.0830, 7.4910

# Sweetspot

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



156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



209.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



157.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830



105.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



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.



156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



202.8280, -2.9320, -12.9480



155.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700



79.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710



97.0750, -16.0350, -67.3550



12.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



# Inverse Universe

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



149.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540



193.1720, 2.9320, 12.9480



150.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700



75.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



47.9250, 16.0350, 67.3550



5.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

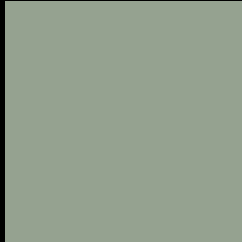
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

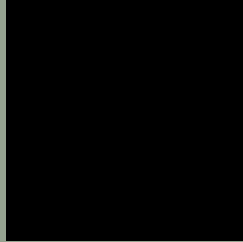
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.0610, -1.9700,

-8.3540.

# 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

156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540

### Protanopia

157.6820, 9.5830, -2.9690

### Deuteranopia

159.0900, 17.4220, 3.6460



## Tritanopia

157.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540

## Protanomaly

157.1760, 5.1360, -4.9760

## Deuteranomaly

158.0350, 10.0870, -1.0890

## Tritanomaly

157.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540

## Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

155.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540 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(149, 162, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 162, 144)  
}
```

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(149, 162, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 162, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540 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(149, 162, 144) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 162, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 162, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 162, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 162, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 162,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 162, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
162, 144) }
```

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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