

Converting Colors

YIQ(156.2140, -7.1950,
-18.2910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(156.2140, -7.1950,
-18.2910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AAA85
RGB	138, 170, 133
RGB Percent	54%, 67%, 52%
CMY	0.4589, 0.3333, 0.4784
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.22, 0.33
HSL	112°, 18%, 59%
HSV	112°, 22%, 67%
XYZ	29.0879, 35.8490, 27.5768
YIQ	156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

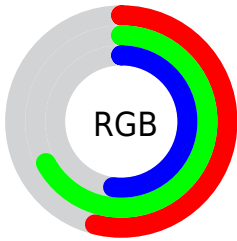
Format	Color
RYB	133, 170, 165
Decimal	9087621
CIELab	66.40, -18.24, 15.54
CIELCh	66, 23.964, 139.581
Yxy	35.8490, 0.3144, 0.3875
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287277701 (0xFF8AAA85)
YUV	156.2140, -11.4445, -15.9737
Hunter-Lab	59.8741, -18.0610, 14.6041

Details

The YIQ color **156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **146.7860, 7.1950, 18.2910**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.6870, -7.1490, -19.1250**, and **104.7410, -7.2410, -17.4570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.7910, -10.6780, -26.7580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162.6370, -3.7120, -9.8240**.

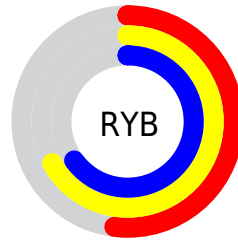
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (67%)

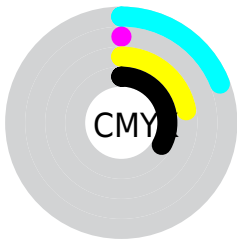
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (65%)

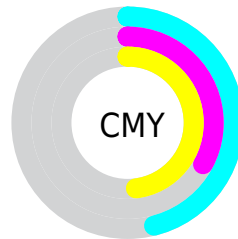


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910 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 156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156.2140, -7.1950,
-18.2910

■ 156.2140, -7.1950,
-18.2910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 129.7410, -7.2410,
-17.4570

■ 210.6870, -7.1490,
-19.1250

■ 104.7410, -7.2410,
-17.4570

■ 239.2740, -7.4240,
-19.6480

■ 80.2680, -7.2870,
-16.6230

■ 251.7240, 0.5970,
-5.3150

■ 57.0940, -6.7370,
-15.5770

■ 34.9090, -7.6540,
-15.4780

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 156.2140, -7.1950,
-18.2910

■ 156.2140, -7.1950,
-18.2910

■ 149.7910,
-10.6780, -26.7580

■ 162.6370, -3.7120,
-9.8240

■ 143.6670,
-13.5650, -35.0130

■ 168.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 137.2440,
-17.0480, -43.4800

■ 175.1840, 2.6580,
6.8980

■ 130.8210,
-20.5310, -51.9470

■ 181.6070, 6.1410,
15.3650

■ 124.3980,
-24.0140, -60.4140

■ 188.0300, 9.6240,
23.8320

■ 118.2740,
-26.9010, -68.6690

■ 194.1540, 12.5110,
32.0870

■ 111.8510,
-30.3840, -77.1360

■ 200.5770, 15.9940,
40.5540

■ 106.6670,
-33.0420, -84.0340

■ 205.1050, 23.3750,
44.4550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080



156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910



153.3780, -28.1480, -18.5160

Triad

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



156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910



157.9590, -36.3130, 2.8150



164.1680, 35.1180, 13.3420

Complementary

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



156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910



146.7860, 7.1950, 18.2910

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.



165.4690, 24.2050, 18.3890



156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910



162.7060, -16.1870, 12.5250

Square

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



156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910



153.1760, -47.5900, -7.5740



164.7150, 5.9570, 18.7010



163.2570, 35.9450, 3.8570

Rectangle

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



156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910



152.0870, -40.3900, -16.9180



164.7150, 5.9570, 18.7010



164.6670, 32.2750, 15.3070

Sweetspot

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



156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910



215.9900, -3.2080, -7.9440



162.2600, 13.5270, -8.3690



108.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910



200.4380, -11.1820, -28.6380



156.2010, -14.3480, -15.3080



80.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



92.8560, -28.7800, -73.1640



12.6370, -3.7120, -9.8240

Inverse Universe

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



146.7860, 7.1950, 18.2910



185.5620, 11.1820, 28.6380



146.7990, 14.3480, 15.3080



79.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



55.1440, 28.7800, 73.1640



7.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

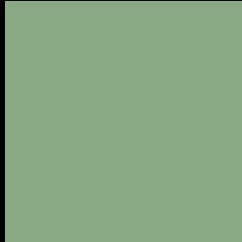
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910 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 156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.2140, -7.1950,

-18.2910.

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

156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910

Protanopia

160.3420, 16.2320, -7.8320

Deuteranopia

161.8040, 23.9790, 0.4510



Tritanopia

159.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150

Trichromacy



Original Color

156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910

Protanomaly

158.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340

Deuteranomaly

159.5420, 12.7930, -6.0790

Tritanomaly

158.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430

Monochromacy



Original Color

156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910

Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

155.9300, -2.9790, -6.5870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910 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(138, 170, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 170, 133)  
}
```

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(138, 170, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 170, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910 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(138, 170, 133) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 170, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 170, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 170, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 170, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 170,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 170, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
170, 133) }
```

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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