

Converting Colors

YIQ(157.3020, 21.7360,
-19.4800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(157.3020, 21.7360,
-19.4800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A464
RGB	166, 164, 100
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 39%
CMY	0.3491, 0.3568, 0.6077
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.40, 0.35
HSL	58°, 27%, 52%
HSV	58°, 40%, 65%
XYZ	31.3012, 35.5774, 17.2827
YIQ	157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

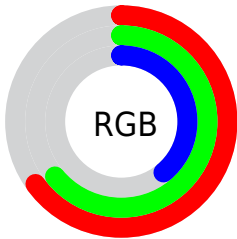
Format	Color
RYB	102, 166, 100
Decimal	10921060
CIELab	66.20, -9.01, 33.43
CIELCh	66, 34.621, 105.080
Yxy	35.5774, 0.3719, 0.4227
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289111140 (0xFFA6A464)
YUV	157.3020, -28.2499, 7.6281
Hunter-Lab	59.6468, -10.7092, 24.5733

Details

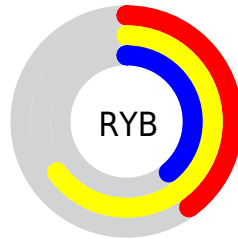
The YIQ color **157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **108.6980, -21.7360, 19.4800**, and the grayscale version is **158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.2590, 23.2950, -20.2010**, and **105.3450, 20.1770, -18.7590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.3640, 27.1930, -24.7670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159.8270, 16.0040, -14.7160**.

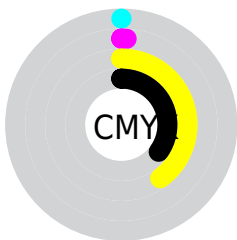
Distribution



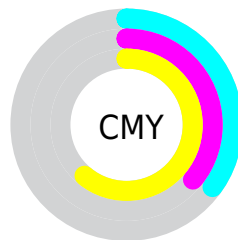
- Red (65%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800 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 157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157.3020, 21.7360,
-19.4800

■ 157.3020, 21.7360,
-19.4800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 131.1170, 20.8190,
-19.3810

■ 212.2590, 23.2950,
-20.2010

■ 105.4590, 19.8560,
-18.4480

■ 240.4440, 24.2120,
-20.3000

■ 80.8610, 18.6640,
-18.8720

■ 249.5280, 15.4080,
-14.9280

■ 57.3340, 18.7100,
-19.7060

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 37.2010, 12.0150,
-14.0090

■ 16.7900, 0.2310,
-9.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 157.3020, 21.7360,
-19.4800

■ 157.3020, 21.7360,
-19.4800

■ 155.3640, 27.1930,
-24.7670

■ 159.8270, 16.0040,
-14.7160

■ 152.9530, 32.6040,
-29.2200

■ 161.6510, 10.8680,
-9.7400

■ 151.0150, 38.0610,
-34.5070

■ 164.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

■ 148.6040, 43.4720,
-38.9600

■ 166.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.6660, 48.9290,
-44.2470

■ 168.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 144.1410, 54.6610,
-49.0110

■ 170.4630,
-11.1890, 10.0510

■ 172.8740,
-16.6000, 14.5040

■ 174.8120,
-22.0570, 19.7910

■ 177.2230,
-27.4680, 24.2440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160.2170, 41.4490, -7.7910



157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800



153.3570, -6.4600, -26.1080

Triad

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



157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800



139.1370, -87.3850, -18.7530



165.2730, 30.9890, 27.6050

Complementary

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



157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800



108.6980, -21.7360, 19.4800

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.



164.6750, 3.4340, 25.8820



157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800



151.4920, -62.8590, -0.6750

Square

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



157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800



140.0980, -74.4540, -27.3340



160.9850, -30.0340, 15.6780



163.4410, 47.7710, 20.8190

Rectangle

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



157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800



149.6950, -27.9630, -27.3790



160.9850, -30.0340, 15.6780



165.4940, 23.0570, 28.1850

Sweetspot

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



157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800



213.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630



119.9620, 38.6940, 14.6140



107.5890, 5.4110, -4.4530



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.



157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800



203.3830, 34.2090, -30.7750



149.2070, 2.7100, -27.0980



83.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



128.1930, 48.8830, -43.4130



17.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

Inverse Universe

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



108.6980, -21.7360, 19.4800



126.6170, -34.2090, 30.7750



116.7930, -2.7100, 27.0980



76.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



19.2200, -48.6080, 43.9360



2.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800 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 157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800 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 157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.3020, 21.7360,

-19.4800.

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

157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800

Protanopia

158.4170, 28.8420, -16.1020

Deuteranopia

160.0320, 40.5320, -7.6920



Tritanopia

162.7500, 6.8760, 7.5480

Trichromacy



Original Color

157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800

Protanomaly

157.8080, 26.1830, -17.4730

Deuteranomaly

159.2760, 33.7930, -12.2150

Tritanomaly

160.7640, 12.2880, -2.4320

Monochromacy



Original Color

157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800

Achromatopsia

157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

157.2640, 7.7040, -7.4640

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800 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, 164, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 164, 100)  
}
```

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, 164, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 164, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800 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, 164, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 164, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 164, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 164, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 164, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 164,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 157.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 164, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
164, 100) }
```

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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