

# Converting Colors

YIQ(158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(158.6690, 2.4300,  
0.0140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A19E9C
RGB	161, 158, 156
RGB Percent	63%, 62%, 61%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3804, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.03, 0.37
HSL	24°, 3%, 62%
HSV	24°, 3%, 63%
XYZ	32.9259, 34.4309, 36.3642
YIQ	158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

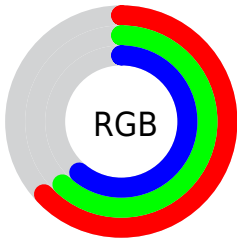
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	161, 159, 156
Decimal	10591900
CIELab	65.30, 0.71, 1.42
CIELCh	65, 1.586, 63.264
Yxy	34.4309, 0.3174, 0.3320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288781980 (0xFFA19E9C)
YUV	158.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443
Hunter-Lab	58.6779, -2.5246, 4.3309

# Details

The YIQ color **158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **158.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140**, and the grayscale version is **159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970**, and **107.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400**.

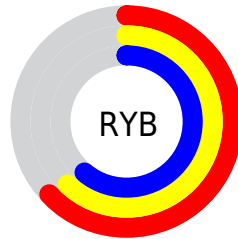
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (62%)

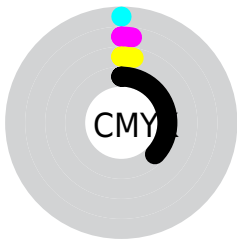
Blue (61%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (61%)

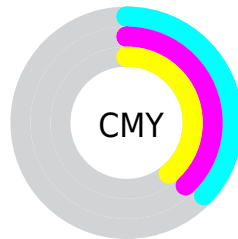


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140 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 158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 158.6690, 2.4300,  
0.0140

■ 158.6690, 2.4300,  
0.0140

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 132.6690, 2.4300,  
0.0140

■ 213.5550, 2.7510,  
-0.2970

■ 107.6690, 2.4300,  
0.0140

■ 241.6690, 2.4300,  
0.0140

■ 83.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

■ 60.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

■ 38.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

■ 17.6690, 2.4300,  
0.0140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 158.6690, 2.4300,  
0.0140

■ 158.6690, 2.4300,  
0.0140

■ 150.9750, 10.3160,  
0.2680

■ 166.3630, -5.4560,  
-0.2400

■ 143.8680, 17.9270,  
-0.0010

■ 173.4700,  
-13.0670, 0.0290

■ 136.1740, 25.8130,  
0.2530

■ 181.1640,  
-20.9530, -0.2250

■ 128.4800, 33.6990,  
0.5070

■ 188.8580,  
-28.8390, -0.4790

■ 121.3730, 41.3100,  
0.2380

■ 196.0790,  
-36.7710, 0.1010

■ 113.5650, 49.5170,  
0.1810

■ 203.7730,  
-44.6570, -0.1530

■ 105.8710, 57.4030,  
0.4350

■ 209.8710,  
-48.0490, -4.7610

■ 98.7640, 65.0140,  
0.1660

■ 215.1540,  
-50.5240, -9.4680

■ 91.0700, 72.9000,  
0.4200

■ 221.0240,  
-53.2740, -14.6980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



158.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

# Triad

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



158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



157.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



158.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

# Complementary

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



158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



158.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

# 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.



158.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



157.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

# Square

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



158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



157.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



158.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



159.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



# Rectangle

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



158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



158.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



158.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



158.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

# Sweetspot

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



158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



208.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990



157.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



104.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



205.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270



159.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



79.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



77.4010, 70.4700, 0.4060



9.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550



# Inverse Universe

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



158.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



204.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



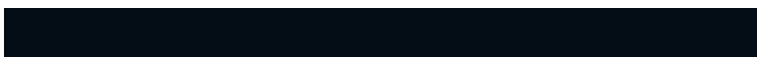
157.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



79.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



67.5990, -70.4700, -0.4060



8.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140 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 158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

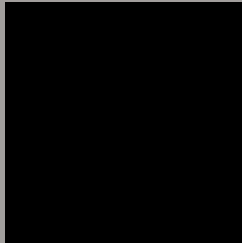
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

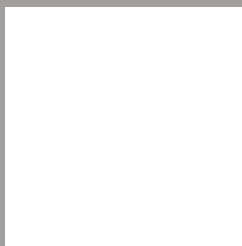
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140.



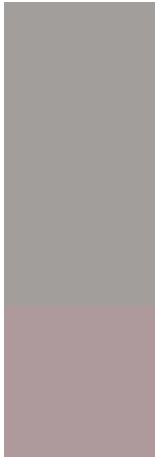
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.6690, 2.4300,

0.0140.

# 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

158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

### Protanopia

158.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

### Deuteranopia

159.7350, 11.2320, 5.6960



## Tritanopia

159.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

## Protanomaly

158.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

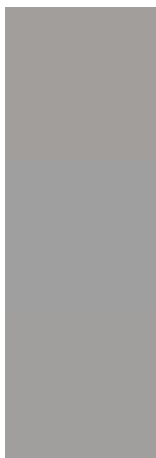
## Deuteranomaly

159.4140, 7.7020, 3.5900

## Tritanomaly

159.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

## Achromatopsia

159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

159.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140 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(161, 158, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 158, 156)  
}
```

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(161, 158, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 158, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140 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(161, 158, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 158, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 158, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 158, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 158, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 158,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 158.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 158, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
158, 156) }
```

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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