

Converting Colors

YIQ(159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810)
contains.

YIQ(159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(159.4060, -7.0150,
0.4810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99A1A8
RGB	153, 161, 168
RGB Percent	60%, 63%, 66%
CMY	0.4000, 0.3686, 0.3412
CMYK	0.09, 0.04, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	208°, 8%, 63%
HSV	208°, 9%, 66%
XYZ	32.9487, 35.0897, 42.0781
YIQ	159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

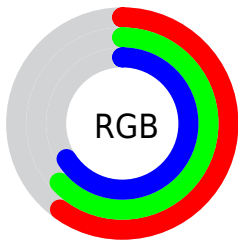
Format	Color
RYB	153, 158, 168
Decimal	10068392
CIELab	65.82, -1.43, -4.61
CIELCh	66, 4.828, 252.817
Yxy	35.0897, 0.2992, 0.3187
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288258472 (0xFF99A1A8)
YUV	159.4060, 4.2368, -5.6181
Hunter-Lab	59.2366, -4.3782, -0.6504

Details

The YIQ color $159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $161.5940, 7.0150, -0.4810$, and the grayscale version is $159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $214.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690$, and $108.2920, -6.6940, 0.1700$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $149.6270, -14.9470, 1.0610$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $169.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990$.

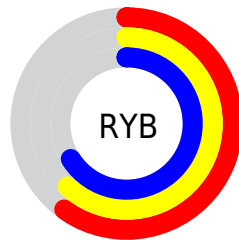
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (63%)

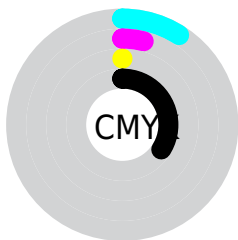
Blue (66%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (66%)

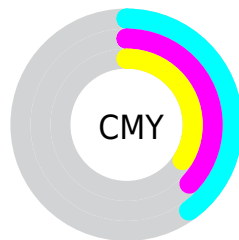


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810 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 159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 159.4060, -7.0150,
0.4810

■ 159.4060, -7.0150,
0.4810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 133.4060, -7.0150,
0.4810

■ 214.1070, -7.6110,
0.2690

■ 108.2920, -6.6940,
0.1700

■ 242.5200, -7.3360,
0.7920

■ 83.5910, -6.0980,
0.3820

■ 60.5910, -6.0980,
0.3820

■ 38.8900, -5.5020,
0.5940

■ 18.1780, -6.3730,
-0.1410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 159.4060, -7.0150,
0.4810

■ 159.4060, -7.0150,
0.4810

■ 149.6270,
-14.9470, 1.0610

■ 169.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 139.8480,
-22.8790, 1.6410

■ 178.9640, 8.8490,
-0.6790

■ 130.9550,
-30.4900, 1.9100

■ 187.8570, 16.4600,
-0.9480

■ 121.1760,
-38.4220, 2.4900

■ 197.6360, 24.3920,
-1.5280

■ 111.3970,
-46.3540, 3.0700

■ 207.4150, 32.3240,
-2.1080

■ 101.6180,
-54.2860, 3.6500

■ 217.1940, 40.2560,
-2.6880

■ 91.8390, -62.2180,
4.2300

■ 222.1890, 38.6520,
-6.6600

■ 82.3590, -69.5540,
5.0220

■ 226.8850, 36.4520,
-10.8440

■ 73.1670, -77.7610,
5.0790

■ 230.9940, 34.5270,
-14.5050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810



160.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

Triad

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



159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810



160.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



158.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360

Complementary

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



159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810



161.5940, 7.0150, -0.4810

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.



159.5720, 4.0810, -2.3750



159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810



160.8330, 7.8400, 1.0880

Square

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



159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810



160.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



160.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930



158.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750

Rectangle

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



159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810



160.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



160.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930



159.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240

Sweetspot

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



159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810



215.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



162.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680



107.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



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.



159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810



205.3670, -11.2790, 0.6650



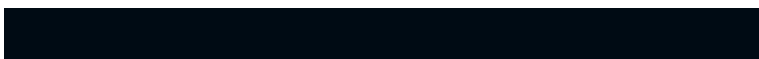
155.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



63.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110



8.7370, -9.4450, 0.4670

Inverse Universe

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



158.3970, 6.3720, 5.6680



203.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310



165.7030, 5.0900, -4.1420



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



53.2580, 62.8490, 55.9450



7.2340, 8.3890, 7.6610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

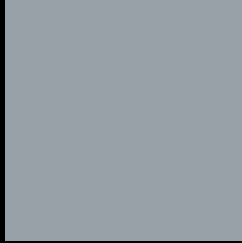
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

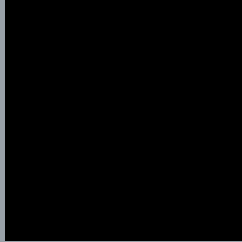
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

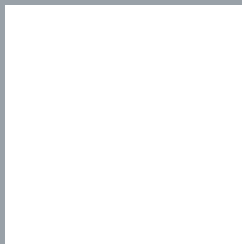
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.4060, -7.0150,

0.4810.

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

159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810

Protanopia

160.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

Deuteranopia

161.3800, 5.0420, 7.7460



Tritanopia

159.6880, -7.7490, 2.7710

Trichromacy



Original Color

159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810

Protanomaly

160.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Deuteranomaly

160.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160

Tritanomaly

159.4600, -7.1070, 2.1490

Monochromacy



Original Color

159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810

Achromatopsia

159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

159.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810 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(153, 161, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 161, 168)  
}
```

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(153, 161, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 161, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810 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(153, 161, 168) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 161, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 161, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 161, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 161, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 161,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 159.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 161, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
161, 168) }
```

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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