

# Converting Colors

YIQ(131.0280, -86.6010,  
-43.9850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(131.0280, -86.6010,  
-43.9850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	15B798
RGB	21, 183, 152
RGB Percent	8%, 72%, 60%
CMY	0.9180, 0.2821, 0.4042
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.17, 0.28
HSL	168°, 80%, 40%
HSV	168°, 89%, 72%
XYZ	22.9154, 36.3177, 35.4730
YIQ	131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

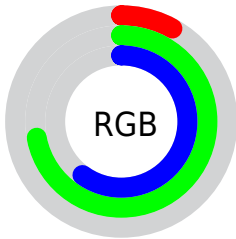
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 111, 183
Decimal	1423256
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.76, -45.54, 5.07
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	67, 45.819, 173.641
Yxy	36.3177, 0.2420, 0.3835
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279613336 (0xFF15B798)
YUV	131.0280, 10.3392, -96.4946
Hunter-Lab	60.2641, -37.5877, 7.2853

# Details

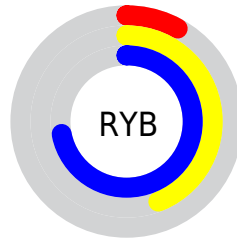
The YIQ color **131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. A complement of this color would be **72.9720, 86.6010, 43.9850**, and the grayscale version is **131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.8620, -71.3340, -39.8300**, and **87.2370, -67.8960, -36.0560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125.1900, -96.0450, -49.0450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.7520, -76.8360, -39.2360**.

# Distribution



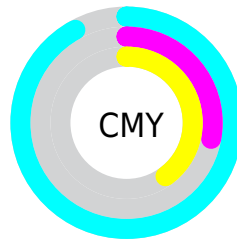
- Red (8%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850 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 131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 131.0280,  
-86.6010, -43.9850

■ 131.0280,  
-86.6010, -43.9850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 105.9360,  
-83.3460, -42.4020

■ 194.8620,  
-71.3340, -39.8300

■ 87.2370, -67.8960,  
-36.0560

■ 216.1280,  
-65.9710, -32.3950

■ 69.2390, -53.0420,  
-29.9220

■ 227.4920,  
-54.8320, -19.5040

■ 51.9420, -38.7840,  
-24.0000

■ 236.4620,  
-36.9520, -13.1440

■ 35.4600, -25.4430,  
-17.9790

■ 245.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 20.0380, -12.3310,  
-13.3150

254.7010, -0.5960,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-0.2120

0.0000

■ 131.0280,  
-86.6010, -43.9850

■ 131.0280,  
-86.6010, -43.9850

■ 125.1900,  
-96.0450, -49.0450

■ 136.7520,  
-76.8360, -39.2360

■ 124.2930,  
-97.8330, -49.6810

■ 142.8890,  
-66.7960, -33.9640

■ 148.6130,  
-57.0310, -29.2150

■ 154.4510,  
-47.5870, -24.1550

■ 160.2890,  
-38.1430, -19.0950

■ 166.3120,  
-27.7820, -14.1340

■ 172.1500,  
-18.3380, -9.0740

■ 177.8740, -8.5730,  
-4.3250

■ 184.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



149.5350, -22.0010, -36.3130



131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850



129.5370, -112.5990, -35.3750

# Triad

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



131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850



163.5650, -28.4310, 25.1770



161.6870, 63.9130, 3.6010

# Complementary

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



131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850



72.9720, 86.6010, 43.9850

# 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.



163.7050, 64.6430, 23.4190



131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850



167.0560, 15.9030, 36.6950

# Square

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



131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850



147.9490, -83.0790, 2.3370



165.4110, 48.4560, 35.9440



159.4700, 47.6860, -16.2020



# Rectangle

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



131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850



131.0990, -119.7530, -26.8650



165.4110, 48.4560, 35.9440



162.5720, 65.9750, 10.2870

# Sweetspot

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



131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850



216.4960, -34.2920, -17.3000



125.6620, -25.4780, -77.9420



107.4270, -20.6760, -10.7560



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850



161.0070, -126.8070, -64.2390



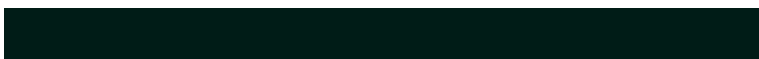
105.7990, -83.0770, -8.7170



89.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



105.9360, -83.3460, -42.4020



19.0580, -15.0830, -7.4910



# Inverse Universe

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



72.9720, 86.6010, 43.9850



76.1070, 126.4860, 64.5500



98.2010, 83.0770, 8.7170



85.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



50.0640, 83.3460, 42.4020

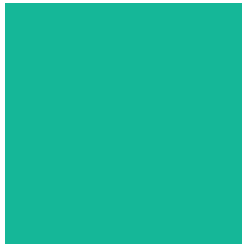


8.9420, 15.0830, 7.4910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850 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 131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850 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

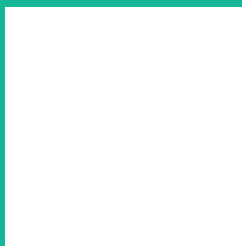
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850.



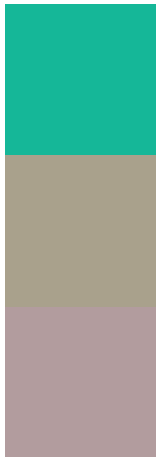
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850.



# 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

131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850

### Protanopia

160.9980, 11.5090, -4.8350

### Deuteranopia

162.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860



## Tritanopia

143.1180, -77.2060, -21.5100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850

## Protanomaly

150.0040, -24.1590, -19.2230

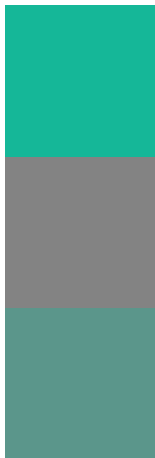
## Deuteranomaly

151.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500

## Tritanomaly

138.6950, -80.6890, -29.9770

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850

## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

131.1050, -31.6330, -15.9290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850 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(21, 183, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 183, 152)  
}
```

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(21, 183, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 183, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850 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(21, 183, 152) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 183, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 183, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 183, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 183, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 183,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 131.0280, -86.6010, -43.9850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 183, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 183,  
152) }
```

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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