

# Converting Colors

YIQ(147.0180, -45.1100,  
-30.5020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(147.0180, -45.1100,  
-30.5020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55B391
RGB	85, 179, 145
RGB Percent	33%, 70%, 57%
CMY	0.6669, 0.2979, 0.4315
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.19, 0.30
HSL	158°, 38%, 52%
HSV	158°, 53%, 70%
XYZ	24.9765, 36.2275, 32.4485
YIQ	147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

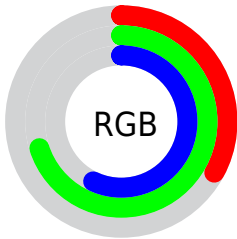
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	85, 142, 179
Decimal	5616529
CIELab	66.69, -36.18, 8.98
CIElCh	67, 37.277, 166.053
Yxy	36.2275, 0.2667, 0.3868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283806609 (0xFF55B391)
YUV	147.0180, -0.9949, -54.3898
Hunter-Lab	60.1893, -31.2599, 10.1688

# Details

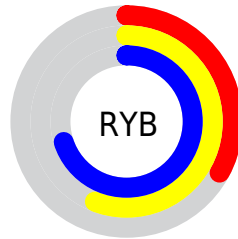
The YIQ color **147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **116.9820, 45.1100, 30.5020**, and the grayscale version is **147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202.7900, -44.4680, -31.1240**, and **91.0710, -52.6290, -31.9010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140.8380, -53.5910, -36.4950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153.0840, -36.3080, -24.8200**.

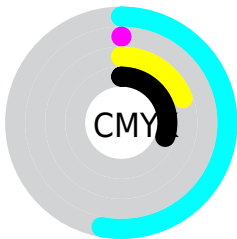
# Distribution



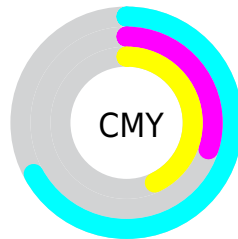
- Red (33%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (30%)




- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (43%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020 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 147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 147.0180,  
-45.1100, -30.5020


 147.0180,  
-45.1100, -30.5020


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 119.5340,  
-46.6230, -30.6150


 202.7900,  
-44.4680, -31.1240

 90.7720, -53.2250,  
-32.1130


 226.0940,  
-42.2680, -26.9400


 66.7940, -50.2910,  
-30.2190

 237.9570,  
-33.9720, -12.0840

 49.4970, -36.0330,  
-24.2970

 246.6280,  
-16.6880, -5.9360

 33.6020, -22.9670,  
-18.7990

 18.3110, -8.8460,  
-15.9020

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 147.0180,  
-45.1100, -30.5020

■ 147.0180,  
-45.1100, -30.5020

■ 140.8380,  
-53.5910, -36.4950

■ 153.0840,  
-36.3080, -24.8200

■ 134.7720,  
-62.3930, -42.1770

■ 159.2640,  
-27.8270, -18.8270

■ 128.7060,  
-71.1950, -47.8590

■ 165.3300,  
-19.0250, -13.1450

■ 122.5260,  
-79.6760, -53.8520

■ 171.5100,  
-10.5440, -7.1520

■ 118.0690,  
-85.8190, -58.1630

■ 177.2770, -2.3380,  
-1.6820

■ 183.4570, 6.1430,  
4.3110

■ 189.5230, 14.9450,  
9.9930

■ 195.7030, 23.4260,  
15.9860

■ 201.7690, 32.2280,  
21.6680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.5200, -8.4770, -28.1010



147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020



135.1500, -89.4000, -31.8000

# Triad

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



147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020



161.8540, -31.0430, 17.4450



162.8310, 54.8800, 7.6160

# Complementary

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



147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020



116.9820, 45.1100, 30.5020

# 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.



164.5340, 51.9430, 22.3030



147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020



166.6260, 5.1300, 28.1860

# Square

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



147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020



150.7840, -69.5530, -0.5050



166.5940, 34.5190, 29.7110



161.2450, 44.2460, -8.9220



# Rectangle

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



147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020



127.9870, -113.7460, -31.1060



166.5940, 34.5190, 29.7110



163.2920, 55.2000, 12.8320

# Sweetspot

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



147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020



219.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870



150.3440, -5.5860, -41.9540



109.5100, -10.5440, -7.1520



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020



182.3040, -70.0030, -47.4350



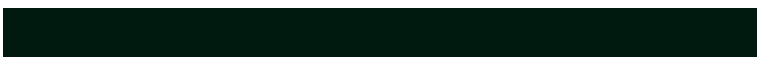
143.2630, -52.4490, -13.1290



85.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



100.9830, -73.5330, -49.5410



17.0860, -12.2860, -8.6220



# Inverse Universe

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



116.9820, 45.1100, 30.5020



135.6960, 70.0030, 47.4350



120.1500, 52.7240, 13.6520



83.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



52.0170, 73.5330, 49.5410



8.8000, 12.6070, 8.3110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

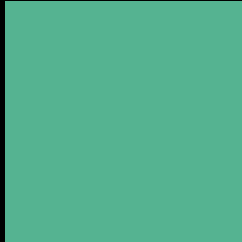
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

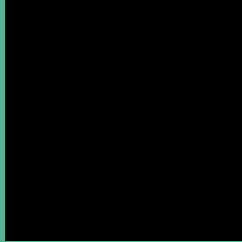
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020.



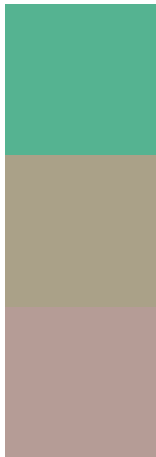
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020.

-30.5020.

# 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

147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020

### Protanopia

160.8410, 13.3890, -5.8670

### Deuteranopia

162.7910, 16.8260, 3.4340



## Tritanopia

152.1710, -49.1940, -11.5460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020

## Protanomaly

156.0230, -7.9750, -15.1670

## Deuteranomaly

156.7940, -5.5920, -8.7920

## Tritanomaly

150.1400, -47.9090, -18.3170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020

## Achromatopsia

147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

147.0530, -16.6870, -11.4630

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020 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(85, 179, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 179, 145)  
}
```

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(85, 179, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 179, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020 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(85, 179, 145) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 179, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 179, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 179, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 179, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 179,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 147.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 179, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 179,  
145) }
```

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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