

Converting Colors

YIQ(148.0850, -90.7750,
-34.4150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(148.0850, -90.7750,
-34.4150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	28C3BE
RGB	40, 195, 190
RGB Percent	16%, 76%, 75%
CMY	0.8435, 0.2350, 0.2553
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.03, 0.24
HSL	178°, 66%, 46%
HSV	178°, 80%, 76%
XYZ	29.6854, 43.2224, 55.4413
YIQ	148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

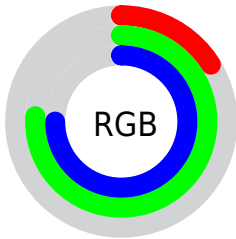
Format	Color
RYB	40, 119, 195
Decimal	2671550
CIELab	71.71, -38.80, -8.49
CIELCh	72, 39.721, 192.341
Yxy	43.2224, 0.2313, 0.3368
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280861630 (0xFF28C3BE)
YUV	148.0850, 20.6641, -94.7905
Hunter-Lab	65.7437, -34.4530, -3.9783

Details

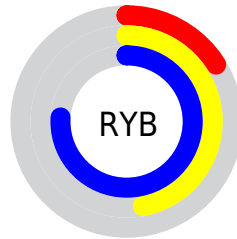
The YIQ color **148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **86.9150, 90.7750, 34.4150**, and the grayscale version is **148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.3530, -79.7260, -30.9100**, and **98.3850, -82.7520, -31.1360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141.9910, -102.3740, -38.9660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153.8800, -79.7720, -30.0760**.

Distribution



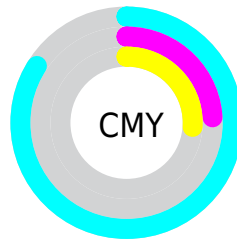
- Red (16%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150 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 148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 148.0850,
-90.7750, -34.4150

■ 148.0850,
-90.7750, -34.4150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 116.6110,
-98.2480, -36.6480

■ 210.3530,
-79.7260, -30.9100

■ 98.3850, -82.7520,
-31.1360

■ 222.4090,
-64.9640, -23.1080

■ 80.1590, -67.2560,
-25.6240

■ 231.6780,
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 62.1610, -52.4020,
-19.4900

■ 240.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 45.4510, -38.4190,
-14.0910

■ 249.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 30.0290, -25.3070,
-9.4270

■ 10.1390, -10.6370,

0.0430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 148.0850,
-90.7750, -34.4150

■ 148.0850,
-90.7750, -34.4150

■ 141.9910,
-102.3740, -38.9660

■ 153.8800,
-79.7720, -30.0760

■ 136.3100,
-113.6980, -42.9940

■ 159.8600,
-67.8520, -25.8360

■ 136.0110,
-114.2940, -43.2060

■ 165.6550,
-56.8490, -21.4970

■ 171.7490,
-45.2500, -16.9460

■ 177.4300,
-33.9260, -12.9180

■ 183.5240,
-22.3270, -8.3670

■ 189.2050,
-11.0030, -4.3390

■ 195.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 201.0940, 11.5990,
4.5510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159.9210, -43.4590, -32.8910



148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150



138.7130, -124.6580, -31.5860

Triad

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



148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150



180.1140, 0.8200, 29.2040



174.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250

Complementary

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



148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150



86.9150, 90.7750, 34.4150

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.



176.8640, 59.2810, 10.4570



148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150



180.4030, 33.7390, 32.8350

Square

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



148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150



174.1350, -39.2040, 16.6680



178.3110, 54.1890, 25.6530



171.6570, 27.9260, -21.5300

Rectangle

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



148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150



154.9440, -93.8510, -11.6990



178.3110, 54.1890, 25.6530



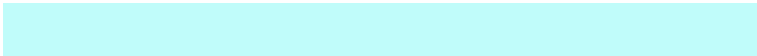
175.7350, 54.7900, -1.7700

Sweetspot

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



148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150



233.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420



132.4800, -39.6450, -80.0050



116.7090, -21.4100, -8.4660



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150



179.6270, -139.8760, -53.1560



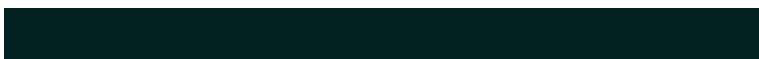
106.3910, -72.5800, 4.7960



94.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



112.1770, -94.0300, -35.9980



23.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070

Inverse Universe

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



86.9150, 90.7750, 34.4150



85.3730, 139.8760, 53.1560



128.6090, 72.5800, -4.7960



90.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



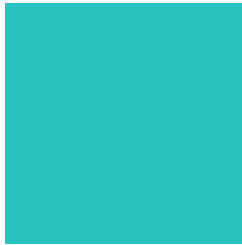
48.7090, 94.3510, 35.6870



9.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

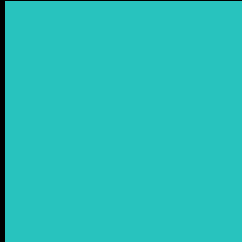
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

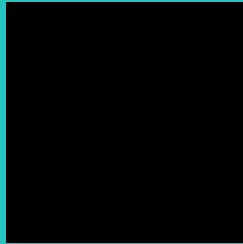
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

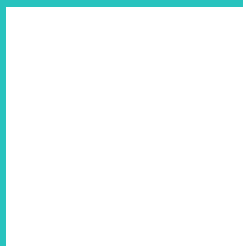
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150.

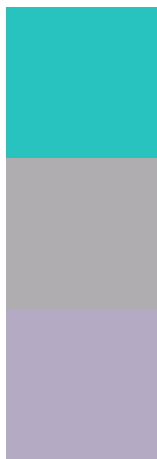


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150.

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

148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150

Protanopia

174.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800

Deuteranopia

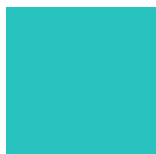
176.1390, -1.4690, 10.1070



Tritanopia

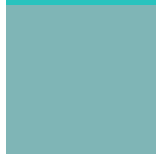
152.8610, -86.7880, -24.0680

Trichromacy



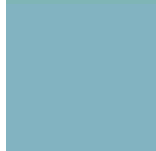
Original Color

148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150



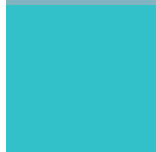
Protanomaly

164.9680, -32.5050, -11.1370



Deuteranomaly

165.9450, -33.6980, -6.0340



Tritanomaly

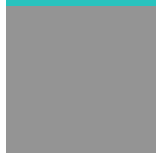
151.1550, -87.7960, -27.8280

Monochromacy



Original Color

148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150



Achromatopsia

148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

148.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150 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(40, 195, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 195, 190)  
}
```

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(40, 195, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 195, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150 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(40, 195, 190) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 195, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 195, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 195, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 195, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 195,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 148.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 195, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 195,  
190) }
```

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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