

Converting Colors

YIQ(148.0930, -120.7570,
-52.7330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(148.0930, -120.7570,
-52.7330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00D7C0
RGB	0, 215, 192
RGB Percent	0%, 84%, 75%
CMY	0.9998, 0.1565, 0.2475
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.11, 0.16
HSL	174°, 100%, 42%
HSV	174°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	33.8248, 52.4474, 58.1415
YIQ	148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

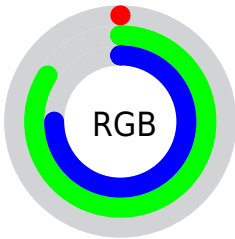
Format	Color
RYB	0, 114, 215
Decimal	55232
CIELab	77.55, -48.90, -0.97
CIELCh	78, 48.907, 181.135
Yxy	52.4474, 0.2342, 0.3632
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278245312 (0xFF00D7C0)
YUV	148.0930, 21.6462, -129.8776
Hunter-Lab	72.4206, -43.3657, 3.0946

Details

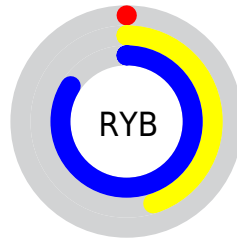
The YIQ color **148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **66.9070, 120.7570, 52.7330**, and the grayscale version is **148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209.9500, -85.9610, -33.5530**, and **109.1790, -88.3440, -39.9280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.8990, -108.2870, -47.4470**.

Distribution



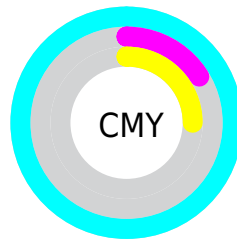
- Red (0%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330 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 148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 148.0930,
-120.7570, -52.7330

■ 148.0930,
-120.7570, -52.7330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 128.5790,
-104.3900, -46.4860

■ 209.9500,
-85.9610, -33.5530

■ 109.1790,
-88.3440, -39.9280

■ 220.9140,
-67.9440, -24.1680

■ 90.3660, -72.5730,
-33.8930

■ 230.4820,
-48.8720, -17.3840

■ 72.3680, -57.7190,
-27.7590

■ 239.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

■ 54.9570, -43.1400,
-22.1480

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 37.8880, -29.5240,
-15.6040

■ 22.5800, -16.7330,

-10.6290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 148.0930,
-120.7570, -52.7330

■ 154.8990,
-108.2870, -47.4470

■ 161.5200,
-96.7340, -42.0620

■ 168.3260,
-84.2640, -36.7760

■ 174.8330,
-72.3900, -31.7020

■ 181.6390,
-59.9200, -26.4160

■ 188.2600,
-48.3670, -21.0310

■ 195.0660,
-35.8970, -15.7450

■ 201.5730,
-24.0230, -10.6710

■ 208.4930,
-11.8740, -5.0740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174.8860, -36.3510, -40.5670



148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330



152.6360, -134.9270, -38.2150

Triad

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



148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330



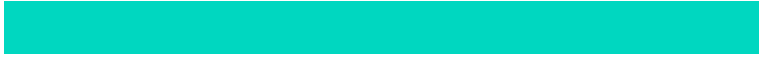
193.3450, -13.0720, 27.6640



190.6780, 68.1320, -1.2760

Complementary

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



148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330



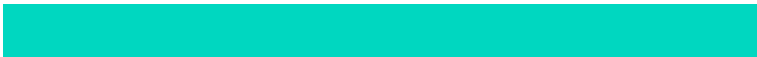
66.9070, 120.7570, 52.7330

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.



186.3360, 61.0680, 16.6200



148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330



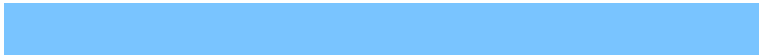
197.0360, 27.8230, 40.9350

Square

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



148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330



180.3010, -63.6390, 2.4490



189.1180, 47.7230, 32.7070



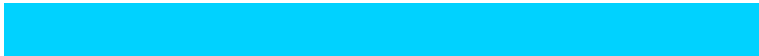
187.9980, 45.8990, -22.3650

Rectangle

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



148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330



152.3400, -139.6050, -30.5250



189.1180, 47.7230, 32.7070



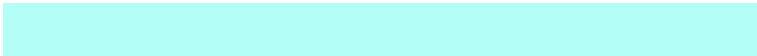
188.8830, 66.2970, 4.4490

Sweetspot

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



148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330



231.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000



133.6800, -44.2250, -107.1450



113.6760, -25.8110, -11.3070



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.



148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330



175.5630, -142.9920, -62.7680



102.5810, -105.5900, -2.6940



103.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



117.7050, -95.8170, -42.1610



29.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600

Inverse Universe

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



66.9070, 120.7570, 52.7330



79.4370, 142.9920, 62.7680



112.4190, 105.5900, 2.6940



99.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



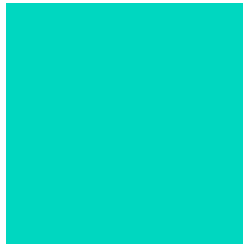
53.1810, 96.1380, 41.8500



13.4270, 24.0230, 10.6710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330 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 148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

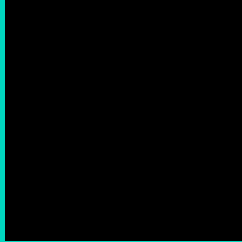
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

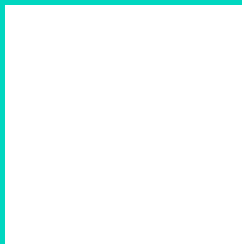
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330.



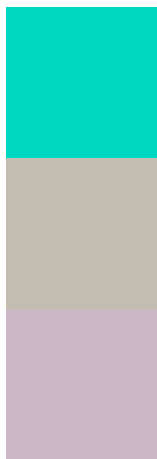
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330.

-52.7330.

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

148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330

Protanopia

189.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370

Deuteranopia

191.9890, 7.7010, 9.1170



Tritanopia

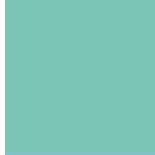
165.8920, -97.2410, -27.3610

Trichromacy



Original Color

148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330



Protanomaly

174.4630, -38.6930, -20.1410



Deuteranomaly

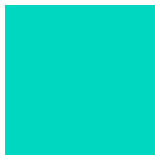
175.6790, -39.0610, -13.4690



Tritanomaly

159.6040, -105.5380, -36.6900

Monochromacy



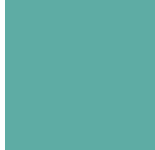
Original Color

148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330



Achromatopsia

148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

147.7660, -43.9200, -19.0240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330 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(0, 215, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 215, 192)  
}
```

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(0, 215, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 215, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330 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(0, 215, 192) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 215, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 215, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 215, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 215, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 215,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 215, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 215,  
192) }
```

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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