

Converting Colors

YIQ(149.6930, -78.3480,
-44.8760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(149.6930, -78.3480,
-44.8760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2FC8A0
RGB	47, 200, 160
RGB Percent	18%, 78%, 63%
CMY	0.8160, 0.2154, 0.3728
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.20, 0.22
HSL	164°, 62%, 48%
HSV	164°, 77%, 78%
XYZ	28.1758, 44.4759, 40.3247
YIQ	149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

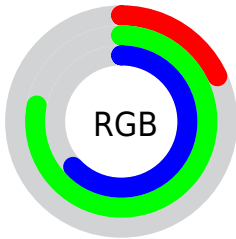
Format	Color
RYB	47, 135, 200
Decimal	3131552
CIELab	72.55, -48.27, 9.04
CIELCh	73, 49.113, 169.395
Yxy	44.4759, 0.2494, 0.3937
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281321632 (0xFF2FC8A0)
YUV	149.6930, 5.0814, -90.0618
Hunter-Lab	66.6902, -41.2938, 10.8331

Details

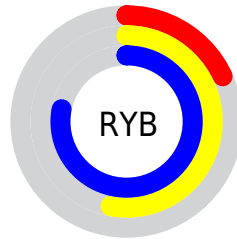
The YIQ color **149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **97.3070, 78.3480, 44.8760**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209.1780, -69.4080, -41.6960**, and **97.5410, -74.8640, -41.9360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143.1430, -88.6630, -50.6710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.2430, -68.0330, -39.0810**.

Distribution



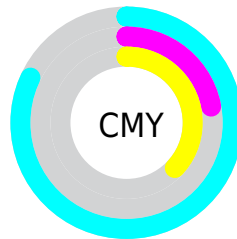
- Red (18%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760 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 149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 149.6930,
-78.3480, -44.8760

■ 149.6930,
-78.3480, -44.8760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 116.2400,
-90.3140, -48.2820

■ 209.1780,
-69.4080, -41.6960

■ 97.4270, -74.5430,
-42.2470

■ 221.6390,
-59.9200, -26.4160

■ 79.4290, -59.6890,
-36.1130

■ 231.9770,
-45.8920, -16.3240

■ 61.5450, -45.1560,
-29.6680

■ 240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 44.3620, -31.2190,
-23.4350

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 29.1680, -18.7490,
-18.1490

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,

-8.3680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.6930,
-78.3480, -44.8760

■ 149.6930,
-78.3480, -44.8760

■ 143.1430,
-88.6630, -50.6710

■ 156.2430,
-68.0330, -39.0810

■ 136.4790,
-98.6570, -56.7770

■ 162.7930,
-57.7180, -33.2860

■ 134.2720,
-102.5080, -58.5720

■ 169.4570,
-47.7240, -27.1800

■ 176.0070,
-37.4090, -21.3850

■ 182.5570,
-27.0940, -15.5900

■ 189.1070,
-16.7790, -9.7950

■ 195.7710, -6.7850,
-3.6890

■ 202.3210, 3.5300,
2.1060

■ 208.8710, 13.8450,
7.9010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165.2920, -17.0030, -38.7870



149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760



141.4710, -121.4010, -41.0570

Triad

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



149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760



176.6780, -36.1790, 22.4210



177.8020, 71.0190, 6.9790

Complementary

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



149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760



97.3070, 78.3480, 44.8760

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.



176.6990, 64.7800, 26.4440



149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760



183.1850, 11.2260, 38.8580

Square

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



149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760



155.8820, -99.3080, -6.4120



182.2310, 49.1430, 40.0150



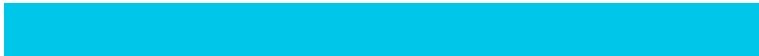
175.3030, 55.5260, -15.1140

Rectangle

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



149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760



143.4890, -129.8390, -31.3030



182.2310, 49.1430, 40.0150



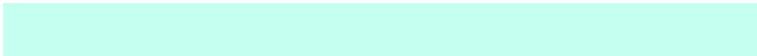
177.7300, 71.5220, 14.3860

Sweetspot

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



149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760



235.6490, -30.3490, -17.1730



149.0700, -17.6390, -71.3270



116.0960, -18.2460, -10.7420



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.



149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760



177.7810, -120.4790, -68.7910



133.1210, -81.2880, -13.6080



96.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



109.3610, -83.3450, -47.9290



24.0960, -18.2460, -10.7420

Inverse Universe

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



97.3070, 78.3480, 44.8760



97.3330, 120.1580, 69.1020



113.8790, 81.2880, 13.6080



92.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



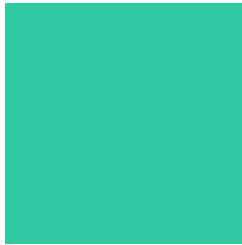
53.6390, 83.3450, 47.9290



11.7900, 18.5670, 10.4310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

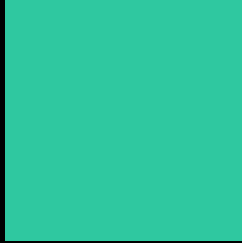
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760 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

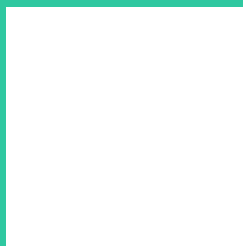
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760.

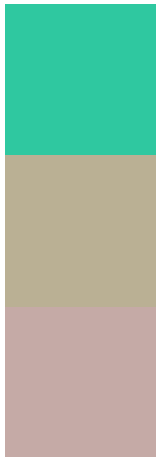


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760.

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

149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760

Protanopia

175.7980, 14.9480, -6.5880

Deuteranopia

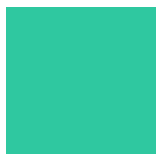
177.6170, 17.3760, 4.4800



Tritanopia

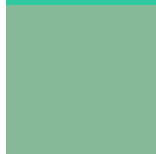
159.2430, -76.0600, -20.2520

Trichromacy



Original Color

149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760



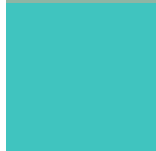
Protanomaly

166.2880, -19.2070, -20.8630



Deuteranomaly

167.4010, -17.7870, -13.5550



Tritanomaly

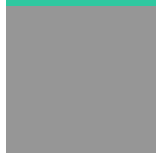
155.9620, -77.0670, -29.5390

Monochromacy



Original Color

149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760



Achromatopsia

150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

149.9590, -28.2860, -16.0140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760 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(47, 200, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 200, 160)  
}
```

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(47, 200, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 200, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760 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(47, 200, 160) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 200, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 200, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 200, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 200, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 200,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 149.6930, -78.3480, -44.8760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 200, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 200,  
160) }
```

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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