

Converting Colors

YIQ(150.1900, -86.8770,
-38.9810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(150.1900, -86.8770,
-38.9810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2BC7B4
RGB	43, 199, 180
RGB Percent	17%, 78%, 71%
CMY	0.8317, 0.2193, 0.2944
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 0.10, 0.22
HSL	173°, 65%, 47%
HSV	173°, 78%, 78%
XYZ	29.6603, 44.6804, 50.1960
YIQ	150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

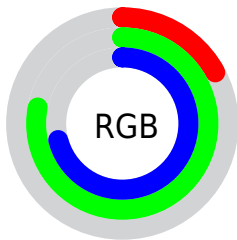
Format	Color
RYB	43, 126, 199
Decimal	2869172
CIELab	72.68, -43.10, -1.60
CIELCh	73, 43.132, 182.130
Yxy	44.6804, 0.2382, 0.3588
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281059252 (0xFF2BC7B4)
YUV	150.1900, 14.6963, -94.0056
Hunter-Lab	66.8434, -37.7703, 2.2666

Details

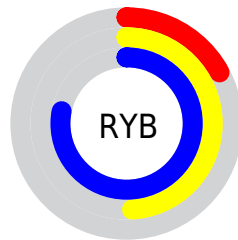
The YIQ color **150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **91.8100, 86.8770, 38.9810**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.2730, -76.7450, -35.3770**, and **99.0060, -80.3670, -35.8150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143.8680, -97.8340, -44.1540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.3980, -75.5990, -34.1190**.

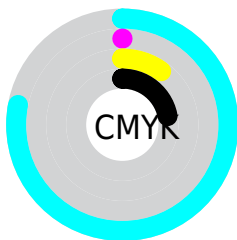
Distribution



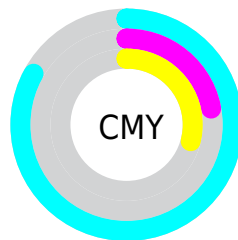
- Red (17%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810 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 150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150.1900,
-86.8770, -38.9810

■ 150.1900,
-86.8770, -38.9810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 117.8190,
-96.1380, -41.8500

■ 211.2730,
-76.7450, -35.3770

■ 99.0060, -80.3670,
-35.8150

■ 222.7080,
-64.3680, -22.8960

■ 80.8940, -65.1920,
-29.9920

■ 231.9770,
-45.8920, -16.3240

■ 62.8960, -50.3380,
-23.8580

■ 240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 46.3000, -36.6760,
-18.1480

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 30.2910, -23.2890,
-12.9610

■ 11.4610, -8.8480,

-4.8480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.1900,
-86.8770, -38.9810

■ 150.1900,
-86.8770, -38.9810

■ 143.8680,
-97.8340, -44.1540

■ 156.3980,
-75.5990, -34.1190

■ 137.6600,
-109.1120, -49.0160

■ 162.7200,
-64.6420, -28.9460

■ 136.7630,
-110.9000, -49.6520

■ 168.9280,
-53.3640, -24.0840

■ 175.2500,
-42.4070, -18.9110

■ 181.1590,
-31.7250, -14.2610

■ 187.4810,
-20.7680, -9.0880

■ 193.6890, -9.4900,
-4.2260

■ 199.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 206.2190, 12.7450,
5.8090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164.2010, -32.6840, -35.4360



150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810



141.1920, -124.7490, -35.4450

Triad

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



150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810



181.5730, -13.7140, 28.2860



177.7740, 59.0540, -1.9540

Complementary

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



150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810



91.8100, 86.8770, 38.9810

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.



179.7170, 64.3690, 17.3690



150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810



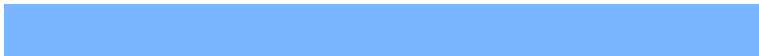
183.2050, 25.6690, 35.9170

Square

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



150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810



171.7950, -58.9180, 10.5060



181.8150, 52.9500, 31.5900



175.1700, 39.6630, -19.4810

Rectangle

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



150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810



141.8250, -130.6650, -27.3450



181.8150, 52.9500, 31.5900



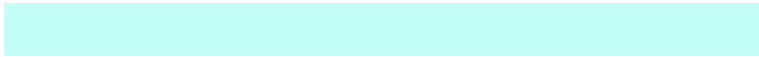
178.7300, 62.3540, 4.3220

Sweetspot

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



150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810



235.8490, -33.7880, -15.4200



140.8510, -30.3840, -77.1360



116.3670, -20.4470, -9.3990



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.



150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810



179.9340, -133.7310, -59.8990



118.8970, -77.3010, -3.2610



96.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



111.9830, -90.7280, -40.7760



24.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870

Inverse Universe

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



91.8100, 86.8770, 38.9810



90.1800, 133.4100, 60.2100



123.1030, 77.3010, 3.2610



92.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



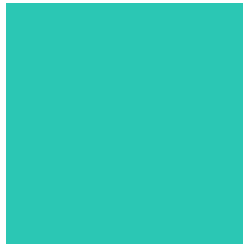
51.0170, 90.7280, 40.7760



11.2200, 20.1720, 8.8760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810 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 150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

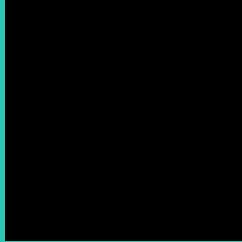
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

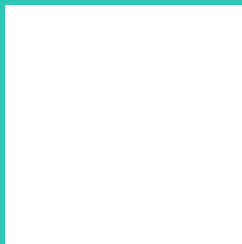
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810.



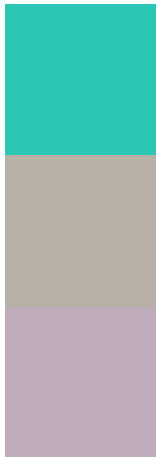
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810.

-38.9810.

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

150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810

Protanopia

176.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

Deuteranopia

178.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700



Tritanopia

157.5410, -82.8910, -23.1070

Trichromacy



Original Color

150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810



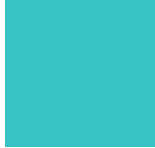
Protanomaly

166.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



Deuteranomaly

168.7730, -27.4620, -8.9180



Tritanomaly

154.4820, -84.4030, -28.7470

Monochromacy



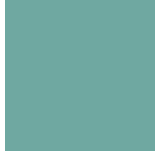
Original Color

150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810



Achromatopsia

150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

150.1590, -31.7250, -14.2610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810 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(43, 199, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 199, 180)  
}
```

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(43, 199, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 199, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810 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(43, 199, 180) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 199, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 199, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 199, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 199, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 199,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 199, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 199,  
180) }
```

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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