

Converting Colors

YIQ(150.3030, -57.9530,
-1.4810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810)
contains.

YIQ(150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(150.3030, -57.9530,
-1.4810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5EA7D4
RGB	94, 167, 212
RGB Percent	37%, 65%, 83%
CMY	0.6315, 0.3450, 0.1689
CMYK	0.56, 0.21, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	203°, 58%, 60%
HSV	203°, 56%, 83%
XYZ	30.3118, 34.7765, 67.3576
YIQ	150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

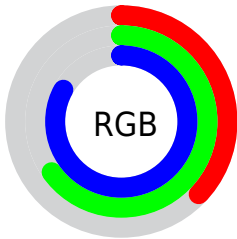
Format	Color
R_{YB}	94, 139, 212
Decimal	6203348
CIE _{Lab}	65.57, -10.01, -29.77
CIE _{LCh}	66, 31.405, 251.422
Yxy	34.7765, 0.2289, 0.2626
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284393428 (0xFF5EA7D4)
YUV	150.3030, 30.4166, -49.3777
Hunter-Lab	58.9716, -11.4501, -26.4412

Details

The YIQ color **150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **155.6970, 57.9530, 1.4810**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.8320, -52.3130, -4.5770**, and **93.1770, -66.5260, -5.8060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139.3280, -68.2690, -1.7490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.2780, -47.6370, -1.2130**.

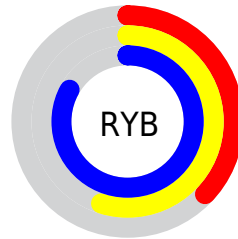
Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (65%)

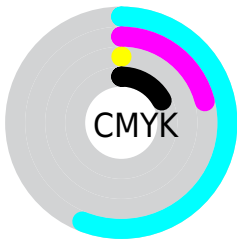
Blue (83%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (83%)

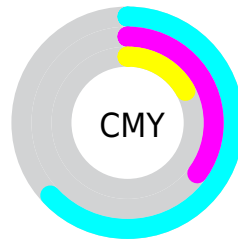


Cyan (56%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810 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 150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150.3030,
-57.9530, -1.4810

■ 150.3030,
-57.9530, -1.4810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 122.5800,
-60.2910, -3.1630

■ 204.8320,
-52.3130, -4.5770

■ 93.1770, -66.5260,
-5.8060

■ 230.5260,
-43.0040, -13.5960

■ 68.3510, -67.0760,
-6.8520

■ 241.5450,
-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 51.4130, -52.4510,
-2.0750

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 35.6490, -38.3760,
1.6560

■ 21.2870, -25.4930,
4.9630

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,

10.1500

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.3030,
-57.9530, -1.4810

■ 150.3030,
-57.9530, -1.4810

■ 139.3280,
-68.2690, -1.7490

■ 161.2780,
-47.6370, -1.2130

■ 128.3530,
-78.5850, -2.0170

■ 172.2530,
-37.3210, -0.9450

■ 117.0790,
-89.4970, -2.4970

■ 183.5270,
-26.4090, -0.4650

■ 106.1040,
-99.8130, -2.7650

■ 194.5020,
-16.0930, -0.1970

■ 101.0650,
-104.0770, -2.5810

■ 205.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

■ 216.4520, 4.5390,
0.3390

■ 228.0140, 14.5800,
0.0840

■ 236.5970, 20.1280,
-1.3440

■ 241.2930, 17.9280,
-5.5280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142.7320, -72.9430, -16.1670



150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810



158.4040, -29.8960, 13.1760

Triad

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



150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810



162.2770, 42.3610, 19.7450



153.3900, -2.0590, -23.2670

Complementary

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



150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810



155.6970, 57.9530, 1.4810

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.



156.5950, 22.4690, -16.2430



150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810



161.0520, 46.9480, 8.1960

Square

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



150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810



163.1690, 25.3500, 25.1740



158.7270, 40.0730, -4.8790



148.3080, -31.1270, -25.1030

Rectangle

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



150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810



162.1570, -9.9070, 19.8610



158.7270, 40.0730, -4.8790



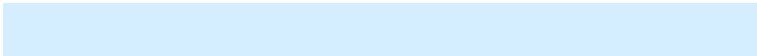
153.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440

Sweetspot

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



150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810



232.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250



168.1680, -46.2530, -48.3410



114.3560, -12.7460, -0.2820



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



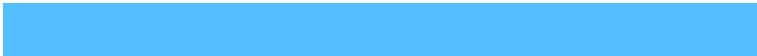
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810



165.7160, -84.0410, -2.2570



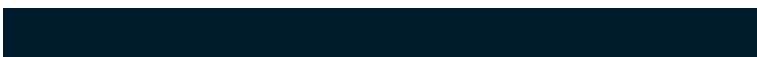
116.8440, -42.2780, 28.3300



101.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



81.7160, -84.0410, -2.2570



20.7510, -21.2280, -0.7480

Inverse Universe

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



137.6040, 46.8950, 47.7190



147.2130, 67.8900, 69.2180



189.1560, 42.2780, -28.3300



100.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



63.2130, 67.8900, 69.2180



15.9350, 16.9610, 17.5130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810 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 150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

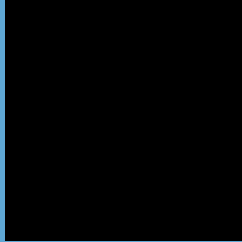
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810.



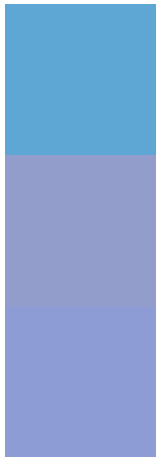
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810.

-1.4810.

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

150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810

Protanopia

159.0690, -21.6430, 12.2850

Deuteranopia

158.4260, -26.9620, 15.0700



Tritanopia

147.2840, -56.9420, -14.3020

Trichromacy



Original Color

150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810

Protanomaly

156.0780, -35.0300, 7.0980

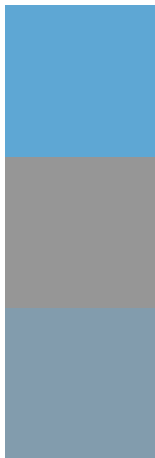
Deuteranomaly

155.5770, -37.8730, 9.0630

Tritanomaly

148.3320, -56.8970, -9.6090

Monochromacy



Original Color

150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810

Achromatopsia

150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

150.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810 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(94, 167, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 167, 212)  
}
```

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(94, 167, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 167, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810 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(94, 167, 212) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 167, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 167, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 167, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 167, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 167,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.3030, -57.9530, -1.4810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 167, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 167,  
212) }
```

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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