

Converting Colors

YIQ(150.5150, -132.7280,
-28.5040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(150.5150, -132.7280,
-28.5040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	06CDF9
RGB	6, 205, 249
RGB Percent	2%, 80%, 98%
CMY	0.9766, 0.1957, 0.0241
CMYK	0.98, 0.18, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	191°, 95%, 50%
HSV	191°, 98%, 98%
XYZ	39.0016, 50.5714, 97.2113
YIQ	150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

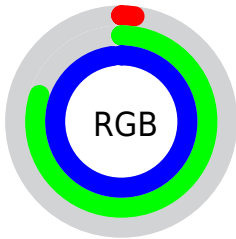
Format	Color
R _Y B	6, 115, 249
Decimal	445945
CIE Lab	76.42, -26.81, -33.24
CIE LCh	76, 42.701, 231.116
Yxy	50.5714, 0.2088, 0.2707
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278636025 (0xFF06CDF9)
YUV	150.5150, 48.5531, -126.7397
Hunter-Lab	71.1135, -26.5519, -31.2692

Details

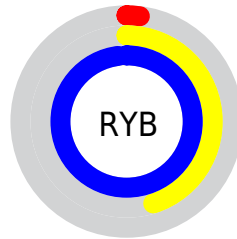
The YIQ color **150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **104.4850, 132.7280, 28.5040**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.1400, -83.4400, -29.6800**, and **110.5250, -103.1570, -19.2610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.1340, -136.0290, -29.2530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.9250, -119.2030, -25.8190**.

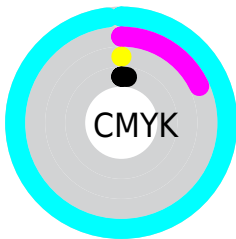
Distribution



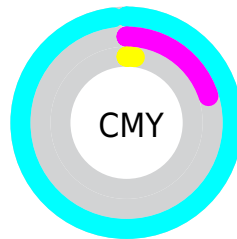
- Red (2%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040 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 150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

150.5150,
-132.7280, -28.5040

150.5150,
-132.7280, -28.5040

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

128.9790,
-119.2950, -24.1510

213.1400,
-83.4400, -29.6800

110.5250,
-103.1570, -19.2610

223.3060,
-63.1760, -22.4720

91.5980, -87.0650,
-13.5370

233.1730,
-43.5080, -15.4760

73.9590, -71.8440,
-8.5480

242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

56.9070, -56.8980,
-4.0820

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

40.5560, -42.5480,
0.1720

26.6670, -29.6190,

2.6450

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,
11.4930

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 150.5150,
-132.7280, -28.5040

■ 150.5150,
-132.7280, -28.5040

■ 148.1340,
-136.0290, -29.2530

■ 160.9250,
-119.2030, -25.8190

■ 170.7480,
-105.4030, -22.6110

■ 181.1580,
-91.8780, -19.9260

■ 190.9810,
-78.0780, -16.7180

■ 201.0920,
-65.1490, -14.2450

■ 210.9150,
-51.3490, -11.0370

■ 220.7380,
-37.5490, -7.8290

■ 231.1480,
-24.0240, -5.1440

■ 240.9710,
-10.2240, -1.9360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147.3070, -126.8110, -42.1310



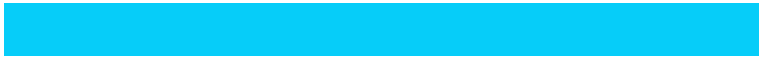
150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040



176.4140, -71.3870, -0.3070

Triad

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



150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040



192.6060, 43.4130, 33.7250



182.9610, 20.9580, -27.4100

Complementary

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



150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040



104.4850, 132.7280, 28.5040

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.



186.6490, 48.7400, -13.2760



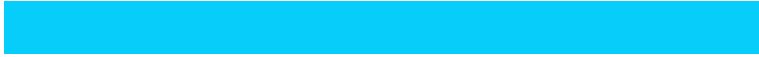
150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040



188.0460, 56.2530, 21.2850

Square

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



150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040



193.6210, 12.6940, 34.2780



188.9690, 63.1790, 5.8910



177.3400, -16.9580, -34.0940

Rectangle

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



150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040



185.1840, -40.9000, 14.3640



188.9690, 63.1790, 5.8910



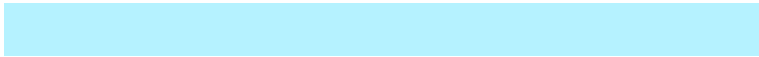
184.4570, 31.3650, -23.2830

Sweetspot

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



150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040



225.2430, -40.5290, -8.8890



153.2010, -79.6650, -114.6490



109.2620, -24.3450, -4.8330



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



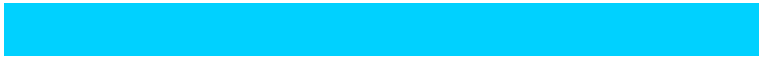
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040



151.7530, -139.3300, -30.0020



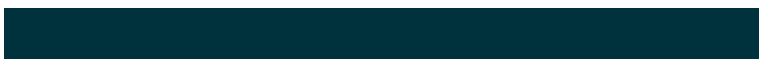
81.2490, -100.2780, 33.2100



119.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



112.5310, -103.2940, -22.2860



36.3040, -33.3310, -7.1790

Inverse Universe

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



101.3430, 80.9490, 113.4050



100.0710, 84.8910, 119.0590



173.7510, 100.2780, -33.2100



117.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



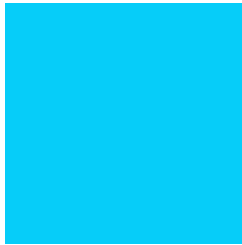
74.1810, 62.8890, 88.2730



23.9390, 20.3060, 28.4820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

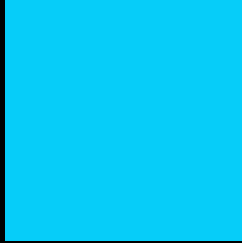
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040 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 150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040.

-28.5040.

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

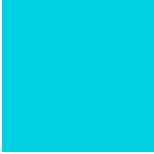
150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040

Protanopia

187.5960, -21.6890, 13.1190

Deuteranopia

187.1960, -32.0060, 18.3780



Tritanopia

147.6320, -129.1040, -39.1200

Trichromacy



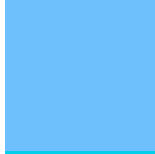
Original Color

150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040



Protanomaly

174.0360, -61.5750, -1.9190



Deuteranomaly

174.0230, -68.7280, 1.0640



Tritanomaly

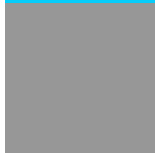
148.6690, -130.5260, -35.3740

Monochromacy



Original Color

150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040



Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

150.9970, -48.6440, -10.5000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040 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(6, 205, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 205, 249)  
}
```

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(6, 205, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 205, 249) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040 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(6, 205, 249) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 205, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 205, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 205, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 205, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 205,  
249) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.5150, -132.7280, -28.5040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 205, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 205,  
249) }
```

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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