

# Converting Colors

YIQ(150.5500, -131.8090,  
-39.6570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(150.5500, -131.8090,  
-39.6570)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00D4E5
RGB	0, 212, 229
RGB Percent	0%, 83%, 90%
CMY	0.9998, 0.1683, 0.1025
CMYK	1.00, 0.07, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	184°, 100%, 45%
HSV	184°, 100%, 90%
XYZ	37.6895, 52.7811, 82.2300
YIQ	150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

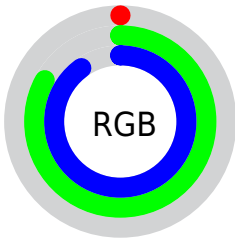
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	0, 110, 229
Decimal	54501
CIELab	77.75, -36.74, -20.50
CIELCh	78, 42.072, 209.163
Yxy	52.7811, 0.2182, 0.3056
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278244581 (0xFF00D4E5)
YUV	150.5500, 38.6759, -132.0323
Hunter-Lab	72.6506, -34.5366, -16.2523

# Details

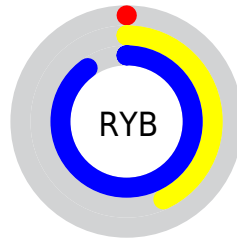
The YIQ color **150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **78.4500, 131.8090, 39.6570**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280**, and **111.9950, -99.0290, -27.9970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158.6010, -118.6510, -35.8270**.

# Distribution



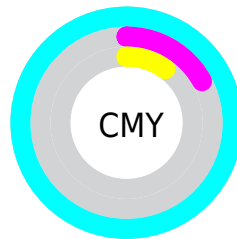
- Red (0%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570 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 150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



150.5500,  
-131.8090, -39.6570

150.5500,  
-131.8090, -39.6570

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

130.9220,  
-115.1210, -33.7210

211.9440,  
-85.8240, -30.5280

111.8810,  
-98.7080, -28.3080

222.1100,  
-65.5600, -23.3200

93.0680, -82.9370,  
-22.2730

231.9770,  
-45.8920, -16.3240

75.4290, -67.7160,  
-17.2840

241.5450,  
-26.8200, -9.5400

57.9040, -52.8160,  
-11.9840

251.1130, -7.7480,  
-2.7560

41.0800, -38.5120,  
-6.8960

26.8320, -25.9500,

-3.2780

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,  
7.9730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.5500,  
-131.8090, -39.6570

■ 158.6010,  
-118.6510, -35.8270

■ 166.0650,  
-105.2180, -31.4740

■ 174.1160,  
-92.0600, -27.6440

■ 182.1670,  
-78.9020, -23.8140

■ 189.3320,  
-66.0650, -19.6730

■ 197.3830,  
-52.9070, -15.8430

■ 205.4340,  
-39.7490, -12.0130

■ 213.4850,  
-26.5910, -8.1830

■ 220.9490,  
-13.1580, -3.8300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



169.7140, -73.6730, -35.9850



150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570



167.9210, -104.2120, -16.6600

# Triad

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



150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570



197.5250, 21.7720, 34.9560



189.3060, 42.2760, -17.2760

# Complementary

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



150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570



78.4500, 131.8090, 39.6570

# 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.



192.4260, 60.1540, 0.1380



150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570



193.5690, 44.8350, 29.9790

# Square

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



150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570



194.2090, -15.6850, 25.4590



190.8840, 56.5290, 16.2810



185.2310, 11.3300, -29.1340

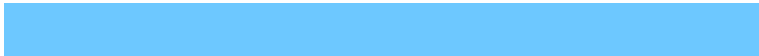


# Rectangle

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



150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570



179.0610, -71.8910, -2.1870



190.8840, 56.5290, 16.2810



190.4750, 49.2900, -12.2300

# Sweetspot

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



150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570



228.7540, -43.6460, -12.9740



136.1330, -67.7900, -115.1020



111.8980, -26.3160, -7.6600



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.



150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570



167.6020, -146.7550, -44.1230



84.2190, -100.7340, 19.4420



110.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



117.2610, -102.8340, -30.6260



33.4030, -29.2960, -8.7200



# Inverse Universe

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



92.6390, 68.4320, 114.4800



103.1490, 76.2240, 127.4560



144.7810, 100.7340, -19.4420



107.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



72.3310, 53.7190, 89.2630

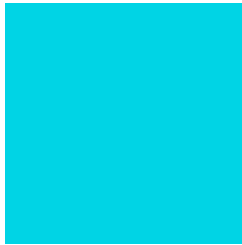


20.6070, 15.3090, 25.4290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

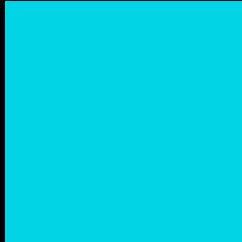
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

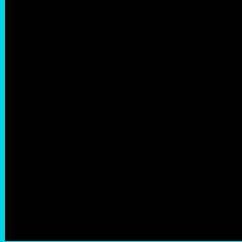
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570.

-39.6570.

# 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

150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570

### Protanopia

191.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510

### Deuteranopia

192.4720, -15.4080, 14.9280



## Tritanopia

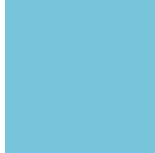
152.9420, -127.0410, -37.9610

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570



## Protanomaly

176.1860, -53.5500, -9.6940



## Deuteranomaly

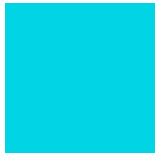
177.1950, -57.7690, -4.8170



## Tritanomaly

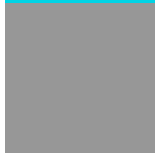
152.0450, -128.8290, -38.5970

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570



## Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

150.6610, -47.8180, -14.4580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570 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, 212, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 212, 229)  
}
```

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, 212, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 212, 229) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570 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, 212, 229) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 212, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 212, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 212, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 212, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 212,  
229) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.5500, -131.8090, -39.6570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 212, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 212,  
229) }
```

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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