

# Converting Colors

YIQ(150.7400, -102.9250,  
-34.4850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(150.7400, -102.9250,  
-34.4850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1FC9CE
RGB	31, 201, 206
RGB Percent	12%, 79%, 81%
CMY	0.8788, 0.2115, 0.1926
CMYK	0.85, 0.02, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	182°, 74%, 46%
HSV	182°, 85%, 81%
XYZ	32.5931, 46.5475, 65.5923
YIQ	150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

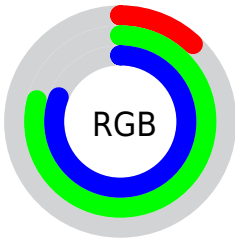
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	31, 117, 206
Decimal	2083278
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	73.90, -37.53, -13.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	74, 40.022, 200.343
Yxy	46.5475, 0.2252, 0.3216
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280273358 (0xFF1FC9CE)
YUV	150.7400, 27.2432, -105.0120
Hunter-Lab	68.2257, -34.1211, -9.2435

# Details

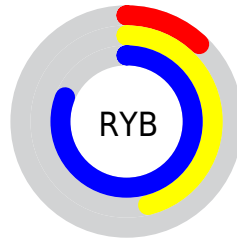
The YIQ color **150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **86.2600, 102.9250, 34.4850**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040**, and **103.0300, -88.9420, -29.0860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144.4610, -115.4410, -38.9370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157.6060, -90.6840, -30.5560**.

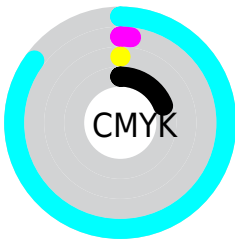
# Distribution



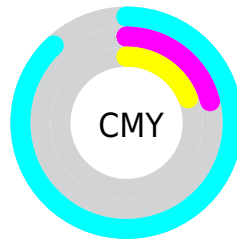
- Red (12%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850 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 150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 150.7400,  
-102.9250, -34.4850

■ 150.7400,  
-102.9250, -34.4850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 121.8430,  
-104.7130, -35.1210

■ 212.5420,  
-84.6320, -30.1040

■ 103.0300,  
-88.9420, -29.0860

■ 222.4090,  
-64.9640, -23.1080

■ 84.8040, -73.4460,  
-23.5740

■ 231.6780,  
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 67.2790, -58.5460,  
-18.2740

■ 240.9470,  
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 49.8680, -43.9670,  
-12.6630

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,  
-3.3920

■ 33.7450, -30.2590,  
-7.7870

■ 17.2630, -16.9180,

-1.7660

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,  
2.4880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.7400,  
-102.9250, -34.4850

■ 150.7400,  
-102.9250, -34.4850

■ 144.4610,  
-115.4410, -38.9370

■ 157.6060,  
-90.6840, -30.5560

■ 140.8840,  
-121.1260, -40.5340

■ 163.5860,  
-78.7640, -26.3160

■ 170.4520,  
-66.5230, -22.3870

■ 176.4320,  
-54.6030, -18.1470

■ 183.2980,  
-42.3620, -14.2180

■ 189.2780,  
-30.4420, -9.9780

■ 196.1440,  
-18.2010, -6.0490

■ 203.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

■ 208.9900, 5.9600,  
2.1200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



164.0490, -55.5630, -33.7950



150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850



153.4210, -108.7960, -21.6920

# Triad

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



150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850



186.3710, 10.4020, 31.7620



179.7350, 45.6220, -11.8340

# Complementary

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



150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850



86.2600, 102.9250, 34.4850

# 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.



182.4030, 58.9610, 5.2410



150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850



185.8830, 41.0750, 32.0430

# Square

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



150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850



182.6310, -28.7970, 20.7950



184.0570, 57.7200, 22.2320



176.2430, 20.2240, -25.1200



# Rectangle

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



150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850



166.3200, -82.9860, -4.8580



184.0570, 57.7200, 22.2320



180.8330, 51.3980, -6.3780

# Sweetspot

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



150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850



234.6900, -37.5940, -12.5220



134.0670, -49.0880, -90.5920



115.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220



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.



150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850



174.6460, -150.0550, -50.3990



100.2580, -79.2750, 10.4930



99.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



113.4310, -97.5610, -32.5770



26.0510, -22.3730, -7.5330



# Inverse Universe

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



102.7050, 49.7300, 89.9700



104.5170, 72.3720, 131.1880



136.1550, 79.5500, -9.9700



96.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



67.9880, 47.2550, 85.2630

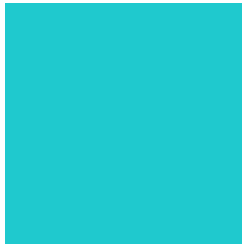


15.5800, 10.7710, 19.5630



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

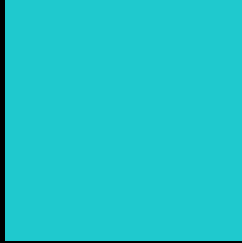
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

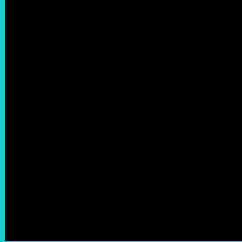
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

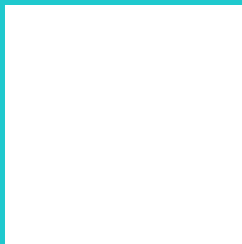
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850.



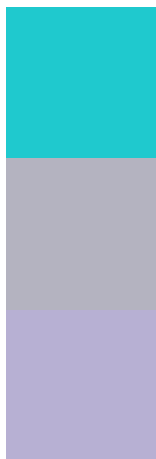
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850.

-34.4850.

# 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

150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850

### Protanopia

180.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550

### Deuteranopia

182.0830, -7.0630, 12.3690



## Tritanopia

154.8810, -98.7080, -28.3080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850



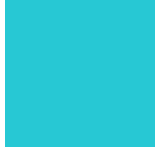
## Protanomaly

169.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220



## Deuteranomaly

170.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200



## Tritanomaly

153.2290, -99.8080, -30.4000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850



## Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

150.6900, -37.5940, -12.5220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850 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(31, 201, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 201, 206)  
}
```

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(31, 201, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 201, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850 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(31, 201, 206) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 201, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 201, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 201, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 201, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 201,  
206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.7400, -102.9250, -34.4850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 201, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 201,  
206) }
```

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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