

Converting Colors

YIQ(150.8110, -75.3240,
-33.5960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960)
contains.

YIQ(150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960)	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(150.8110, -75.3240,
-33.5960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3AC1B1
RGB	58, 193, 177
RGB Percent	23%, 76%, 69%
CMY	0.7729, 0.2429, 0.3062
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.08, 0.24
HSL	173°, 54%, 49%
HSV	173°, 70%, 76%
XYZ	28.7510, 42.2334, 48.1933
YIQ	150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

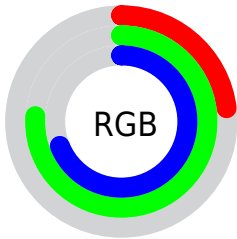
Format	Color
RYB	58, 130, 193
Decimal	3850673
CIELab	71.03, -39.49, -2.36
CIELCh	71, 39.566, 183.426
Yxy	42.2334, 0.2412, 0.3544
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282040753 (0xFF3AC1B1)
YUV	150.8110, 12.9112, -81.3952
Hunter-Lab	64.9873, -34.7574, 1.5227

Details

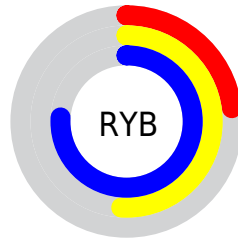
The YIQ color **150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **100.1890, 75.3240, 33.5960**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.0890, -70.2350, -32.2110**, and **95.8430, -78.3500, -33.8220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144.9020, -86.0060, -38.2460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.7200, -64.6420, -28.9460**.

Distribution



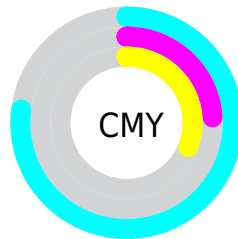
- Red (23%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960 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 150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150.8110,
-75.3240, -33.5960

■ 150.8110,
-75.3240, -33.5960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 114.5420,
-93.8000, -40.1680

■ 209.9750,
-69.9140, -32.5220

■ 95.7290, -78.0290,
-34.1330

■ 224.5020,
-60.7920, -21.6240

■ 77.7310, -63.1750,
-27.9990

■ 233.4720,
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 59.7330, -48.3210,
-21.8650

■ 242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 43.0230, -34.3380,
-16.4660

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 27.7150, -21.5470,
-11.4910

■ 5.1350, -4.8140,

-0.8620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.8110,
-75.3240, -33.5960

■ 150.8110,
-75.3240, -33.5960

■ 144.9020,
-86.0060, -38.2460

■ 156.7200,
-64.6420, -28.9460

■ 138.5800,
-96.9630, -43.4190

■ 163.0420,
-53.6850, -23.7730

■ 132.6710,
-107.6450, -48.0690

■ 168.9510,
-43.0030, -19.1230

■ 174.8600,
-32.3210, -14.4730

■ 180.7690,
-21.6390, -9.8230

■ 187.0910,
-10.6820, -4.6500

■ 193.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 198.9090, 10.6820,
4.6500

■ 205.2310, 21.6390,
9.8230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160.6790, -31.0340, -32.2980



150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960



136.8720, -120.8520, -34.4840

Triad

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



150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960



177.0740, -10.8710, 26.3210



174.0230, 53.9190, -2.5050

Complementary

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



150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960



100.1890, 75.3240, 33.5960

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.



175.6130, 58.7300, 14.9380



150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960



178.9120, 24.9360, 32.6800

Square

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



150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960



169.5140, -50.7570, 11.2830



176.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500



170.7720, 35.0320, -18.1520

Rectangle

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



150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960



146.5460, -107.6500, -20.4340



176.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500



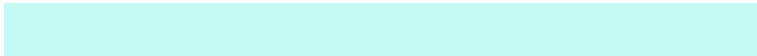
173.9790, 57.2190, 3.7710

Sweetspot

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



150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960



233.4690, -29.6620, -13.1020



142.6270, -26.3970, -66.7890



115.2750, -17.1920, -7.8160



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960



184.3600, -117.1350, -52.2950



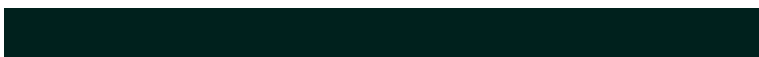
123.8720, -66.9850, -2.9930



93.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310



110.5810, -89.5360, -40.3520



22.6770, -18.3840, -8.2400

Inverse Universe

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



100.1890, 75.3240, 33.5960



105.6400, 117.1350, 52.2950



127.1280, 66.9850, 2.9930



90.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



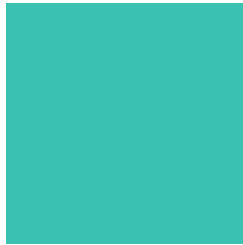
50.3050, 89.8570, 40.0410



10.3230, 18.3840, 8.2400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960 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 150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

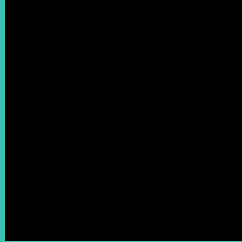
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

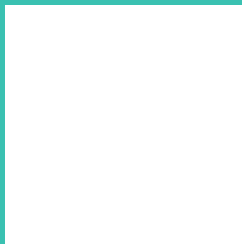
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960.



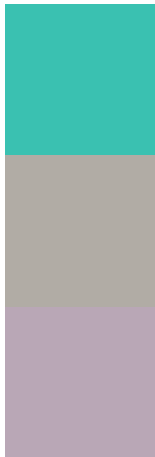
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960.

-33.5960.

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

150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960

Protanopia

172.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170

Deuteranopia

174.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810



Tritanopia

155.7270, -74.5470, -20.1390

Trichromacy



Original Color

150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960



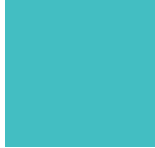
Protanomaly

164.9920, -23.8850, -13.1730



Deuteranomaly

165.3930, -23.3360, -6.6000



Tritanomaly

153.6790, -74.5920, -24.8320

Monochromacy



Original Color

150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960



Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

150.6650, -27.2780, -12.2540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960 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(58, 193, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 193, 177)  
}
```

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(58, 193, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 193, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960 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(58, 193, 177) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 193, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 193, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 193, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 193, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 193,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 193, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 193,  
177) }
```

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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