

# Converting Colors

YIQ(150.8610, -95.9560,  
-34.1320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(150.8610, -95.9560,  
-34.1320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26C7C7
RGB	38, 199, 199
RGB Percent	15%, 78%, 78%
CMY	0.8513, 0.2193, 0.2200
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	180°, 68%, 46%
HSV	180°, 81%, 78%
XYZ	31.5323, 45.4072, 61.0763
YIQ	150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

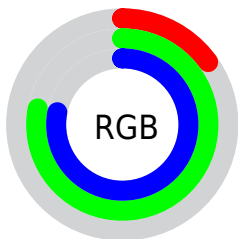
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	38, 119, 199
Decimal	2541511
CIE Lab	73.16, -38.17, -11.22
CIE LCh	73, 39.789, 196.379
Yxy	45.4072, 0.2285, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280731591 (0xFF26C7C7)
YUV	150.8610, 23.7325, -98.9791
Hunter-Lab	67.3849, -34.3958, -6.5698

# Details

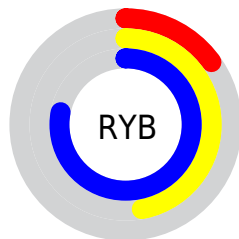
The YIQ color **150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as middle muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **86.1390, 95.9560, 34.1320**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.1400, -83.4400, -29.6800**, and **101.0580, -86.1450, -30.2170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.8410, -84.0360, -29.8920**.

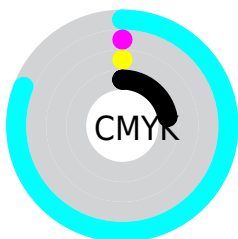
# Distribution



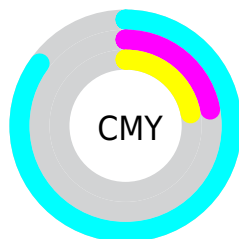
- Red (15%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320 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 150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 150.8610,  
-95.9560, -34.1320

■ 150.8610,  
-95.9560, -34.1320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 119.9850,  
-102.2370, -35.9410

■ 213.1400,  
-83.4400, -29.6800

■ 101.0580,  
-86.1450, -30.2170

■ 222.7080,  
-64.3680, -22.8960

■ 82.8320, -70.6490,  
-24.7050

■ 231.9770,  
-45.8920, -16.3240

■ 65.4210, -56.0700,  
-19.0940

■ 241.2460,  
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 48.0100, -41.4910,  
-13.4830

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

■ 32.0010, -28.1040,  
-8.2960

■ 14.9320, -14.4880,

-1.7520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.8610,  
-95.9560, -34.1320

■ 150.8610,  
-95.9560, -34.1320

■ 144.8810,  
-107.8760, -38.3720

■ 156.8410,  
-84.0360, -29.8920

■ 139.4990,  
-118.6040, -42.1880

■ 162.8210,  
-72.1160, -25.6520

■ 168.8010,  
-60.1960, -21.4120

■ 174.7810,  
-48.2760, -17.1720

■ 180.4620,  
-36.9520, -13.1440

■ 186.4420,  
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 192.4220,  
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 198.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 204.3820, 10.7280,  
3.8160

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430



150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320



148.5620, -113.7470, -25.5790

# Triad

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



150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320



184.3920, 5.9090, 30.5890



178.5720, 47.6390, -9.8410

# Complementary

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



150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320



86.1390, 95.9560, 34.1320

# 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.



180.2830, 59.4190, 7.9550



150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320



184.1430, 37.4070, 32.4390

# Square

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



150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320



179.2390, -33.5650, 19.0990



182.6270, 56.1150, 23.7870



175.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360



# Rectangle

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



150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320



161.9880, -87.9830, -7.9110



182.6270, 56.1150, 23.7870



179.0830, 53.6900, -3.8620

# Sweetspot

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



150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320



236.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320



133.4040, -42.4870, -83.5670



116.8230, -21.7310, -8.1550



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.



150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320



181.1470, -147.2120, -52.3640



105.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620



96.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



114.2630, -97.1480, -34.5560



25.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320



# Inverse Universe

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



86.1390, 95.9560, 34.1320



81.8530, 147.2120, 52.3640



131.9250, 74.5060, -6.6620



92.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



48.7370, 97.1480, 34.5560

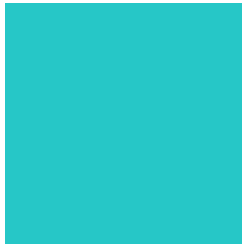


10.7640, 21.4560, 7.6320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

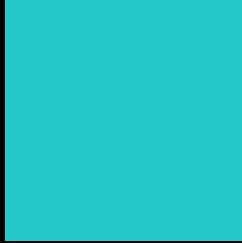
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

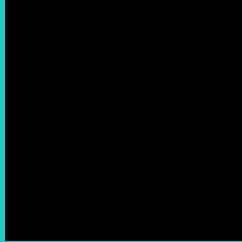
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

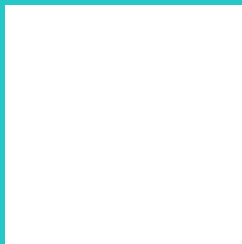
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320.



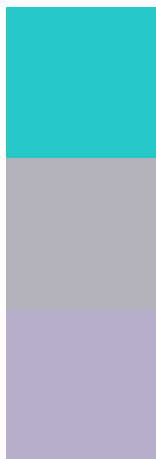
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320.

-34.1320.

# 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

150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320

### Protanopia

178.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

### Deuteranopia

180.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380



## Tritanopia

155.1700, -92.1520, -25.9760

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320



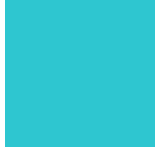
## Protanomaly

168.5270, -35.5770, -10.5290



## Deuteranomaly

169.3190, -37.6870, -5.3270



## Tritanomaly

153.6920, -93.8020, -29.1140

# Monochromacy



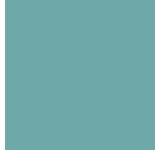
## Original Color

150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320



## Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

150.6580, -34.5680, -12.2960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320 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(38, 199, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 199, 199)  
}
```

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(38, 199, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 199, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320 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(38, 199, 199) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 199, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 199, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 199, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 199, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 199,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 199, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 199,  
199) }
```

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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