

# Converting Colors

YIQ(151.4890, -24.3870,  
-26.1070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(151.4890, -24.3870,  
-26.1070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	70AF86
RGB	112, 175, 134
RGB Percent	44%, 69%, 53%
CMY	0.5610, 0.3136, 0.4746
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.23, 0.31
HSL	141°, 28%, 56%
HSV	141°, 36%, 69%
XYZ	26.3134, 35.8328, 28.0777
YIQ	151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

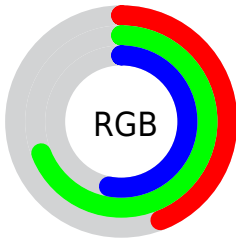
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">112, 159, 175</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7384966</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.39, -29.26, 14.75</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">66, 32.773, 153.243</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">35.8328, 0.2916, 0.3972</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285575046 (0xFF70AF86)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">151.4890, -8.6221, -34.6319</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">59.8605, -26.2910, 14.0922</a>

# Details

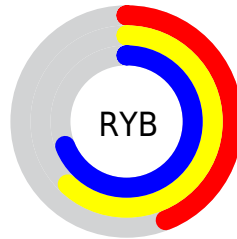
The YIQ color **151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **135.5110, 24.3870, 26.1070**, and the grayscale version is **152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206.5490, -24.6160, -27.4640**, and **99.1300, -24.7540, -24.9620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144.8530, -31.5840, -33.3440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157.8260, -17.7860, -19.0820**.

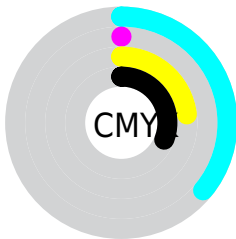
# Distribution



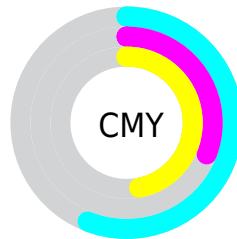
- Red (44%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070 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 151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 151.4890,  
-24.3870, -26.1070

■ 151.4890,  
-24.3870, -26.1070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 125.0160,  
-24.4330, -25.2730

■ 206.5490,  
-24.6160, -27.4640

■ 99.1300, -24.7540,  
-24.9620

■ 231.9020,  
-24.1120, -25.5840

■ 74.0590, -25.9920,  
-24.5520

■ 243.7650,  
-15.8160, -10.7280

■ 47.8950, -31.4020,  
-25.6260

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 31.4020, -19.5280,  
-20.5520

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,  
-15.6900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 151.4890,  
-24.3870, -26.1070

■ 151.4890,  
-24.3870, -26.1070

■ 144.8530,  
-31.5840, -33.3440

■ 157.8260,  
-17.7860, -19.0820

■ 138.4020,  
-37.8640, -40.6800

■ 164.5760,  
-10.9100, -11.5340

■ 131.7660,  
-45.0610, -47.9170

■ 170.9130, -4.3090,  
-4.5090

■ 125.3150,  
-51.3410, -55.2530

■ 177.6630, 2.5670,  
3.0390

■ 118.6790,  
-58.5380, -62.4900

■ 184.0000, 9.1680,  
10.0640

■ 112.3420,  
-65.1390, -69.5150

■ 190.6360, 16.3650,  
17.3010

■ 109.6790,  
-67.7060, -72.5540

■ 197.0870, 22.6450,  
24.6370

■ 203.7230, 29.8420,  
31.8740

■ 205.8740, 28.0990,  
35.9310

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155.8100, 5.5060, -22.7020



151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070



145.3190, -56.0230, -25.4550

# Triad

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



151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070



158.4350, -40.3490, 9.8830



163.4700, 48.8270, 12.6910

# Complementary

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



151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070



135.5110, 24.3870, 26.1070

# 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.



164.9010, 40.6640, 22.9680



151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070



164.3960, -9.0820, 21.4300

# Square

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



151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070



149.1660, -67.9930, -6.7530



165.4720, 20.1230, 26.2910



161.8740, 44.1530, -1.7270



# Rectangle

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



151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070



142.2170, -73.1710, -23.0510



165.4720, 20.1230, 26.2910



163.6210, 47.0840, 16.7480

# Sweetspot

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



151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070



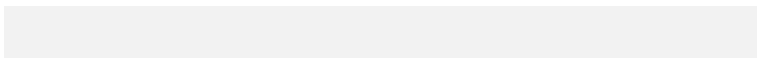
217.7010, -9.7640, -10.2760



161.5390, 7.7070, -24.0450



109.3750, -5.7300, -6.2900



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070



190.4020, -37.8640, -40.6800



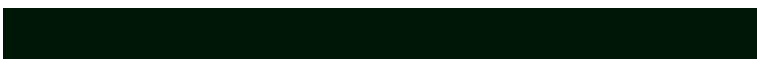
155.0230, -34.3380, -16.4660



83.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



94.0920, -58.2630, -61.9670



14.4130, -8.8930, -9.5410



# Inverse Universe

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



135.5110, 24.3870, 26.1070



165.5980, 37.8640, 40.6800



131.9770, 34.3380, 16.4660



81.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



56.0220, 57.9420, 62.2780



8.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070 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 151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070 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 151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070.

-26.1070.

# 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

151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070

### Protanopia

159.5270, 17.1490, -7.9310

### Deuteranopia

161.7330, 22.7410, 0.8610



## Tritanopia

156.4290, -32.1850, -5.9210

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070

## Protanomaly

156.5250, 2.2950, -14.0650

## Deuteranomaly

157.9540, 5.6410, -8.6230

## Tritanomaly

154.4690, -29.6620, -13.1020

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070

## Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

151.4130, -8.8930, -9.5410

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070 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(112, 175, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 175, 134)  
}
```

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(112, 175, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 175, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070 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(112, 175, 134) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 175, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 175, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 175, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 175, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 175,  
134) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 151.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 175, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
175, 134) }
```

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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