

Converting Colors

YIQ(151.5500, 60.7590,
-49.3930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(151.5500, 60.7590,
-49.3930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3A700
RGB	179, 167, 0
RGB Percent	70%, 65%, 0%
CMY	0.2981, 0.3451, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 1.00, 0.30
HSL	56°, 100%, 35%
HSV	56°, 100%, 70%
XYZ	32.4042, 37.2170, 5.4784
YIQ	151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

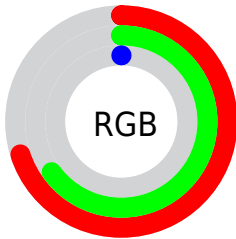
Format	Color
RYB	13, 179, 0
Decimal	11773696
CIELab	67.44, -10.36, 70.03
CIELCh	67, 70.788, 98.415
Yxy	37.2170, 0.4315, 0.4956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289963776 (0xFFB3A700)
YUV	151.5500, -74.7142, 24.0736
Hunter-Lab	61.0058, -11.9470, 37.3797

Details

The YIQ color **151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **27.4500, -60.7590, 49.3930**, and the grayscale version is **152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.4390, 56.9980, -41.8020**, and **103.9830, 41.0870, -34.2810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.1890, 54.7060, -44.3180**.

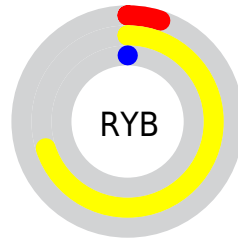
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (65%)

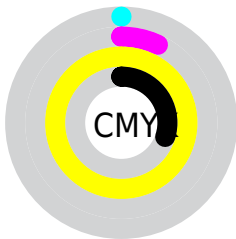
Blue (0%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (0%)

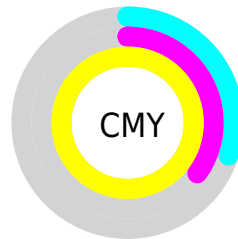


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930 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 151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 151.5500, 60.7590,
-49.3930

■ 151.5500, 60.7590,
-49.3930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 127.6170, 50.6250,
-41.9430

■ 210.1400, 56.4020,
-42.0140

■ 103.9830, 41.0870,
-34.2810

■ 234.9650, 49.5250,
-44.0350

■ 81.5230, 30.9990,
-27.6650

■ 241.0920, 39.1620,
-37.9420

■ 59.9490, 21.2320,
-21.3600

■ 244.2840, 30.1740,
-29.2340

■ 39.2610, 11.7860,
-15.3660

■ 247.4760, 21.1860,
-20.5260

■ 19.4480, 1.1940,
-10.6300

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.5070

0.0000

254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

151.5500, 60.7590,
-49.3930

154.1890, 54.7060,
-44.3180

156.8280, 48.6530,
-39.2430

160.0540, 42.3250,
-34.6910

162.6930, 36.2720,
-29.6160

165.3320, 30.2190,
-24.5410

■ 167.8570, 24.4870,
-19.7770

■ 170.4960, 18.4340,
-14.7020

■ 173.7220, 12.1060,
-10.1500

■ 176.3610, 6.0530,
-5.0750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157.8860, 87.4370, -15.2430



151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930



145.8800, -1.8240, -55.0720

Triad

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



151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930



140.2920, -130.4820, -25.1540



165.3850, 52.4860, 62.0380

Complementary

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



151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930



27.4500, -60.7590, 49.3930

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.



167.1740, -7.4360, 46.6760



151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930



137.0780, -132.4550, -16.9270

Square

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



151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930



134.5120, -111.4510, -45.1710



135.1830, -110.2210, -1.3650



151.9310, 76.6510, 48.0990

Rectangle

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



151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930



126.9270, -71.1000, -66.1080



135.1830, -110.2210, -1.3650



167.1640, 34.0550, 60.1590

Sweetspot

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



151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930



221.0850, 23.8450, -19.1550



55.2310, 101.8690, 42.6130



110.4510, 14.3070, -11.4930



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930



196.7470, 78.5970, -64.3070



136.1690, 12.7590, -71.5690



87.9740, 2.8890, -2.7990



129.6880, 51.8630, -42.3530



21.8620, 8.8960, -7.0400

Inverse Universe

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



27.4500, -60.7590, 49.3930



35.8400, -78.8720, 63.7840



42.8310, -12.7590, 71.5690



81.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



23.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530



4.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930 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 151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930 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 151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930.



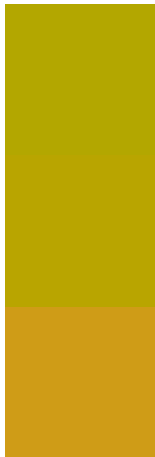
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.5500, 60.7590,

-49.3930.

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

151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930

Protanopia

152.1700, 64.8850, -47.0750

Deuteranopia

156.0870, 73.0890, -30.5510



Tritanopia

166.5340, 16.4120, 10.9400

Trichromacy



Original Color

151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930

Protanomaly

152.1590, 63.4180, -48.0220

Deuteranomaly

154.5330, 68.5970, -37.2510

Tritanomaly

160.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710

Monochromacy



Original Color

151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930

Achromatopsia

152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

151.6550, 22.2400, -17.6000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930 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(179, 167, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 167, 0)  
}
```

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(179, 167, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 167, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930 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(179, 167, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 167, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 167, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 167, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 167, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 167,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 151.5500, 60.7590, -49.3930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 167, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
167, 0) }
```

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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