

Converting Colors

YIQ(152.0500, -29.8000,
-10.6000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(152.0500, -29.8000,
-10.6000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75A7A7
RGB	117, 167, 167
RGB Percent	46%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.5413, 0.3450, 0.3452
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	180°, 22%, 56%
HSV	180°, 30%, 65%
XYZ	28.1269, 34.2138, 41.6661
YIQ	152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

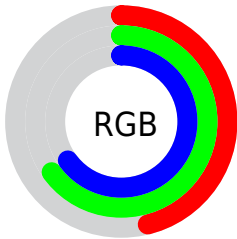
Format	Color
RYB	117, 142, 167
Decimal	7710631
CIELab	65.13, -16.51, -5.32
CIElCh	65, 17.348, 197.854
Yxy	34.2138, 0.2704, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285900711 (0xFF75A7A7)
YUV	152.0500, 7.3703, -30.7389
Hunter-Lab	58.4926, -16.5282, -1.2893

Details

The YIQ color **152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **131.9500, 29.8000, 10.6000**, and the grayscale version is **152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206.7510, -30.3960, -10.8120**, and **100.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960**.

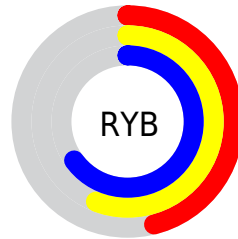
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (65%)

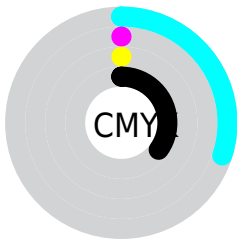
Blue (65%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (65%)

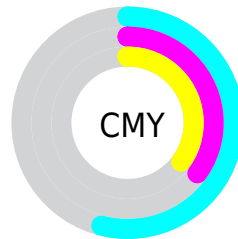


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000 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 152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 152.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 152.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 126.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 206.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

■ 100.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 235.1530,
-31.5880, -11.2360

■ 75.4630, -29.5250,
-10.0770

■ 246.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 50.5550, -32.7800,
-11.6600

■ 30.9580, -26.5450,
-9.0170

■ 17.4110, -14.5790,
-5.6110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 152.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 152.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 146.9670,
-39.9320, -14.2040

■ 157.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 142.1830,
-49.4680, -17.5960

■ 161.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 137.1000,
-59.6000, -21.2000

■ 167.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 132.0170,
-69.7320, -24.8040

■ 172.0830, 10.1320,
3.6040

■ 126.9340,
-79.8640, -28.4080

■ 176.8670, 19.6680,
6.9960

■ 122.1500,
-89.4000, -31.8000

■ 181.9500, 29.8000,
10.6000

■ 117.0670,
-99.5320, -35.4040

■ 187.0330, 39.9320,
14.2040

■ 192.1160, 50.0640,
17.8080

■ 193.3120, 52.4480,
18.6560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152.9170, -19.3000, -13.6680



152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



153.0700, -32.5520, -4.7760

Triad

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



152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



160.4710, 3.5280, 13.1600



158.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450

Complementary

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



152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



131.9500, 29.8000, 10.6000

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.



159.4670, 26.5460, 3.4900



152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



161.3000, 17.1910, 13.3430

Square

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



152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



158.6370, -11.7390, 9.0050



160.3840, 25.5820, 9.9500



156.3520, 10.2720, -9.9520

Rectangle

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



152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



154.8580, -28.8390, -0.4790



160.3840, 25.5820, 9.9500



158.7500, 24.0710, -1.2170

Sweetspot

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



152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



211.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400



146.6490, -13.1540, -25.9380



106.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



193.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360



137.9620, -23.2000, 1.9520



81.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



103.7480, -88.2080, -31.3760



14.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400

Inverse Universe

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



131.9500, 29.8000, 10.6000



162.3220, 46.4880, 16.5360



146.0380, 23.2000, -1.9520



78.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



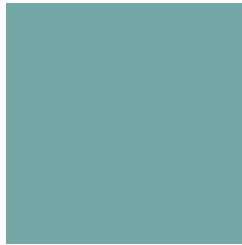
44.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760



5.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

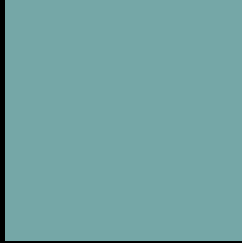
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000 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 152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000.



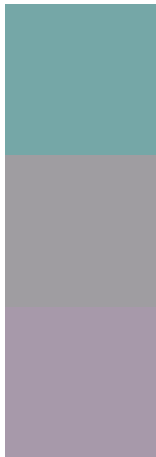
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000.

-10.6000.

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

152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000

Protanopia

158.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

Deuteranopia

159.1240, 2.8870, 8.2550



Tritanopia

153.1410, -31.3140, -5.1860

Trichromacy



Original Color

152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000

Protanomaly

156.1450, -10.7740, -2.9820

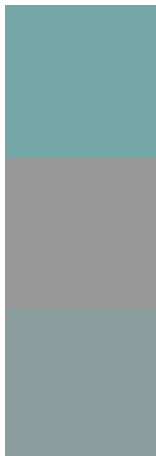
Deuteranomaly

156.5630, -8.8950, 1.5130

Tritanomaly

152.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650

Monochromacy



Original Color

152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000

Achromatopsia

152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

151.6180, -10.7280, -3.8160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000 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(117, 167, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 167, 167)  
}
```

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(117, 167, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 167, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000 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(117, 167, 167) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 167, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 167, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 167, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 167, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 167,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 167, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
167, 167) }
```

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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