

Converting Colors

YIQ(152.2150, 42.6490,
-51.5830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(152.2150, 42.6490,
-51.5830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1AE11
RGB	161, 174, 17
RGB Percent	63%, 68%, 7%
CMY	0.3688, 0.3176, 0.9330
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.90, 0.32
HSL	65°, 82%, 37%
HSV	65°, 90%, 68%
XYZ	29.9301, 37.8884, 6.2691
YIQ	152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

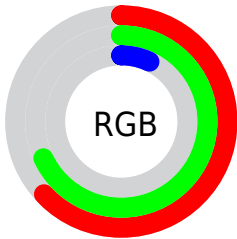
Format	Color
RYB	17, 174, 30
Decimal	10595857
CIELab	67.94, -21.64, 67.49
CIELCh	68, 70.876, 107.773
Yxy	37.8884, 0.4040, 0.5114
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288785937 (0xFFA1AE11)
YUV	152.2150, -66.6610, 7.7044
Hunter-Lab	61.5536, -20.9240, 37.0490

Details

The YIQ color **152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **38.7850, -42.6490, 51.5830**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209.3660, 40.9060, -47.5260**, and **103.0090, 29.0300, -41.5460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.9780, 47.5100, -57.0820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.4520, 37.7880, -46.0840**.

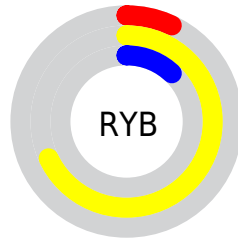
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (68%)

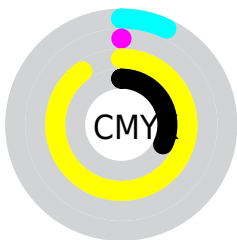
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (12%)

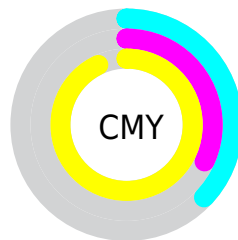


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830 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 152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 152.2150, 42.6490,
-51.5830

■ 152.2150, 42.6490,
-51.5830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 126.0560, 38.8430,
-48.6850

■ 209.3660, 40.9060,
-47.5260

■ 103.0090, 29.0300,
-41.5460

■ 236.7900, 42.6480,
-46.0560

■ 80.2610, 19.8130,
-34.1950

■ 241.7760, 37.2360,
-36.0760

■ 58.1000, 10.3210,
-27.3670

■ 244.9680, 28.2480,
-27.3680

■ 37.1130, 0.2790,
-21.5850

■ 248.2740, 18.9390,
-18.3490

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-9.3300

0.0000

254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 152.2150, 42.6490,
-51.5830

■ 152.2150, 42.6490,
-51.5830

■ 149.9780, 47.5100,
-57.0820

■ 154.4520, 37.7880,
-46.0840

■ 157.1020, 33.2020,
-40.0620

■ 159.3390, 28.3410,
-34.5630

■ 161.9890, 23.7550,
-28.5410

■ 164.2260, 18.8940,
-23.0420

■ 166.7620, 14.6290,
-17.3310

■ 169.1130, 9.4470,
-11.5210

■ 171.6490, 5.1820,
-5.8100

■ 174.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157.5720, 82.0290, -27.3710



152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830



142.6090, -25.9860, -57.7140

Triad

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



152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830



141.7740, -134.6550, -21.1110



160.6970, 60.2350, 59.2670

Complementary

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



152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830



38.7850, -42.6490, 51.5830

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.



170.2090, 11.8190, 55.6510



152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830



134.7300, -131.3550, -14.8350

Square

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



152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830



138.1940, -119.0630, -39.3750



156.1790, -59.6990, 19.1570



152.1130, 81.6500, 40.0980

Rectangle

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



152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830



125.7000, -89.3940, -64.9620



156.1790, -59.6990, 19.1570



167.0860, 51.8900, 61.8260

Sweetspot

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



152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830



218.5510, 16.6010, -20.0310



70.4000, 90.5470, 27.5310



109.8850, 10.0890, -12.1430



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.



152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830



195.4410, 61.5430, -74.6250



129.4910, -2.6470, -67.6950



85.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110



129.3120, 40.9980, -49.1940



19.7800, 6.1910, -7.5770

Inverse Universe

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



38.7850, -42.6490, 51.5830



31.5590, -61.5430, 74.6250



61.5090, 2.6470, 67.6950



79.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



20.9870, -40.4020, 49.4060



3.2200, -6.1910, 7.5770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830 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 152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830 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 152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.2150, 42.6490,

-51.5830.

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

152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830

Protanopia

154.8370, 61.6290, -43.1310

Deuteranopia

157.9990, 70.5210, -28.0630



Tritanopia

166.7710, 2.3830, 6.3750

Trichromacy



Original Color

152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830

Protanomaly

154.0210, 55.1190, -46.2970

Deuteranomaly

155.8680, 60.3440, -36.3600

Tritanomaly

161.4250, 17.1960, -14.2920

Monochromacy



Original Color

152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830

Achromatopsia

152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

152.0070, 15.3170, -18.7870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830 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(161, 174, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 174, 17)  
}
```

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(161, 174, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 174, 17) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830 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(161, 174, 17) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 174, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 174, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 174, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 174, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 174,  
17) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.2150, 42.6490, -51.5830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 174, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
174, 17) }
```

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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