

Converting Colors

YIQ(152.3020, -128.4150,
-46.1030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(152.3020, -128.4150,
-46.1030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01D9D8
RGB	1, 217, 216
RGB Percent	0%, 85%, 85%
CMY	0.9964, 0.1487, 0.1534
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.15
HSL	180°, 99%, 43%
HSV	180°, 100%, 85%
XYZ	37.2250, 54.6293, 73.4604
YIQ	152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

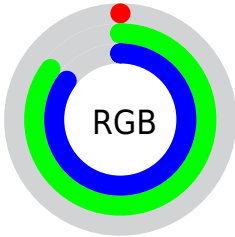
Format	Color
RYB	1, 109, 217
Decimal	121304
CIELab	78.83, -42.92, -11.92
CIELCh	79, 44.541, 195.519
Yxy	54.6293, 0.2252, 0.3305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278311384 (0xFF01D9D8)
YUV	152.3020, 31.4031, -132.6919
Hunter-Lab	73.9116, -39.4452, -7.1899

Details

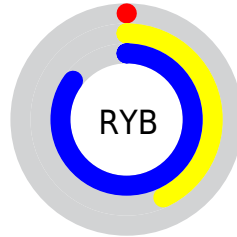
The YIQ color **152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **65.6980, 128.4150, 46.1030**, and the grayscale version is **152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.6450, -86.4200, -30.7400**, and **112.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.0030, -129.0110, -46.3150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158.8800, -115.3030, -41.4390**.

Distribution



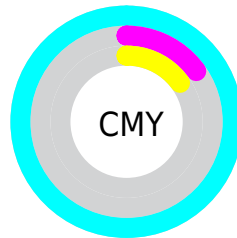
- Red (0%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030 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 152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

152.3020,
-128.4150, -46.1030

152.3020,
-128.4150, -46.1030

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

132.3750,
-112.3230, -40.3790

211.6450,
-86.4200, -30.7400

112.8610,
-95.9560, -34.1320

221.8110,
-66.1560, -23.5320

94.6350, -80.4600,
-28.6200

231.6780,
-46.4880, -16.5360

76.5230, -65.2850,
-22.7970

241.2460,
-27.4160, -9.7520

58.4110, -50.1100,
-16.9740

250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

41.7010, -36.1270,
-11.5750

26.8660, -23.2900,

-7.4340

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.3020,
-128.4150, -46.1030

■ 152.3020,
-128.4150, -46.1030

■ 152.0030,
-129.0110, -46.3150

■ 158.8800,
-115.3030, -41.4390

■ 165.1590,
-102.7870, -36.9870

■ 171.7370,
-89.6750, -32.3230

■ 178.3150,
-76.5630, -27.6590

■ 184.5940,
-64.0470, -23.2070

■ 191.2860,
-51.2560, -18.2320

■ 197.8640,
-38.1440, -13.5680

■ 204.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 210.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

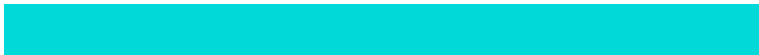
Harmonies

Analogous

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



176.1150, -55.9290, -38.1770



152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030



154.4600, -140.0630, -33.2390

Triad

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



152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030



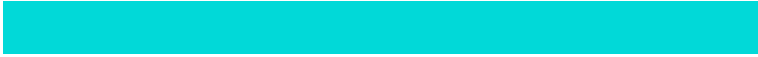
200.0270, 5.6790, 34.7590



193.7530, 54.3790, -10.8450

Complementary

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



152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030



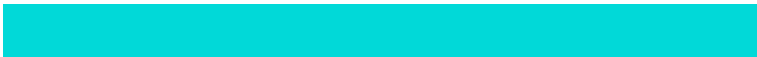
65.6980, 128.4150, 46.1030

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.



192.9410, 60.3820, 7.0220



152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030



197.8380, 36.9480, 35.2520

Square

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



152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030



192.3050, -33.9310, 14.7170



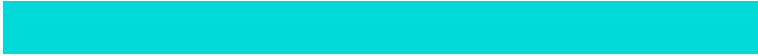
191.8760, 50.9800, 23.2360



189.9080, 28.4770, -26.0110

Rectangle

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



152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030



170.2910, -102.3780, -16.8580



191.8760, 50.9800, 23.2360



194.6770, 60.7050, -4.3430

Sweetspot

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



152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030



232.2760, -45.2960, -16.1120



128.9880, -57.0160, -112.1200



114.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630



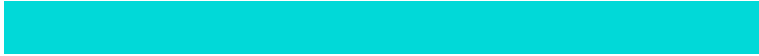
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030



178.6410, -151.6590, -54.3710



91.3680, -100.1360, 8.6000



106.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



121.1590, -102.7870, -36.9870



32.2460, -27.4160, -9.7520

Inverse Universe

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



65.6980, 128.4150, 46.1030



76.3590, 151.6590, 54.3710



126.6320, 100.1360, -8.6000



102.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



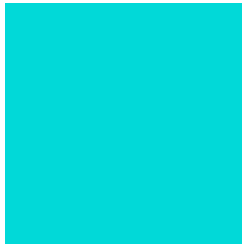
51.8410, 102.7870, 36.9870



13.7540, 27.4160, 9.7520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

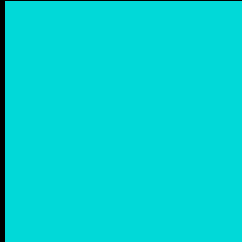
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

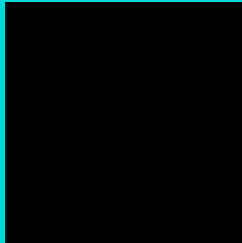
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

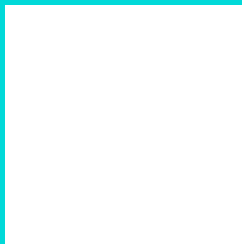
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030.

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

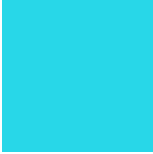
152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030

Protanopia

193.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Deuteranopia

195.7520, -4.6330, 12.3830



Tritanopia

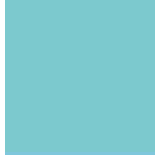
164.6130, -109.7570, -31.8130

Trichromacy



Original Color

152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030



Protanomaly

178.5470, -47.4970, -14.7690



Deuteranomaly

179.8660, -49.6530, -8.7330



Tritanomaly

160.3300, -116.4500, -37.1700

Monochromacy



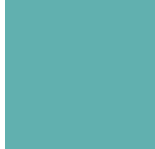
Original Color

152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030



Achromatopsia

152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

152.2650, -46.7630, -17.0590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030 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(1, 217, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 217, 216)  
}
```

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(1, 217, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 217, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030 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(1, 217, 216) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 217, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 217, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 217, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 217, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 217,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.3020, -128.4150, -46.1030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 217, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 217,  
216) }
```

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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