

Converting Colors

YIQ(152.4300, -78.6250,
-34.3450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(152.4300, -78.6250,
-34.3450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	38C4B5
RGB	56, 196, 181
RGB Percent	22%, 77%, 71%
CMY	0.7807, 0.2311, 0.2905
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.08, 0.23
HSL	174°, 56%, 49%
HSV	174°, 71%, 77%
XYZ	29.7118, 43.6777, 50.5395
YIQ	152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

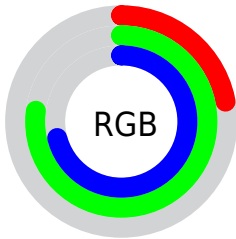
Format	Color
R _Y B	56, 130, 196
Decimal	3720373
CIE Lab	72.01, -40.03, -3.11
CIE LCh	72, 40.146, 184.439
Yxy	43.6777, 0.2397, 0.3524
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281910453 (0xFF38C4B5)
YUV	152.4300, 14.0850, -84.5691
Hunter-Lab	66.0891, -35.4072, 0.9222

Details

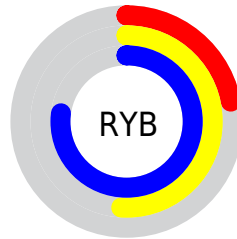
The YIQ color **152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **99.5700, 78.6250, 34.3450**, and the grayscale version is **152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.3060, -72.3440, -32.5360**, and **97.3590, -79.8630, -33.9350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.2220, -89.9030, -39.2070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158.6380, -67.3470, -29.4830**.

Distribution



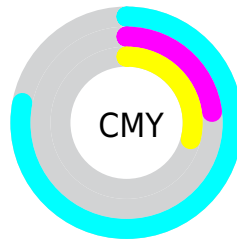
- Red (22%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450 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 152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 152.4300,
-78.6250, -34.3450

■ 152.4300,
-78.6250, -34.3450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 116.1720,
-95.6340, -39.9700

■ 212.3060,
-72.3440, -32.5360

■ 97.9460, -80.1380,
-34.4580

■ 224.5020,
-60.7920, -21.6240

■ 79.2470, -64.6880,
-28.1120

■ 233.4720,
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 61.8360, -50.1090,
-22.5010

■ 242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 45.1260, -36.1260,
-17.1020

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 29.2310, -23.0600,
-11.6040

■ 9.8140, -8.3440,

-2.9680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.4300,
-78.6250, -34.3450

■ 152.4300,
-78.6250, -34.3450

■ 146.2220,
-89.9030, -39.2070

■ 158.6380,
-67.3470, -29.4830

■ 140.3130,
-100.5850, -43.8570

■ 164.5470,
-56.6650, -24.8330

■ 135.0020,
-110.0750, -48.0830

■ 170.7550,
-45.3870, -19.9710

■ 176.6640,
-34.7050, -15.3210

■ 182.9860,
-23.7480, -10.1480

■ 189.1940,
-12.4700, -5.2860

■ 195.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 201.3110, 9.4900,
4.2260

■ 207.2200, 20.1720,
8.8760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162.8960, -33.1430, -32.6230



152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450



139.2030, -123.2820, -34.4980

Triad

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



152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450



180.0850, -9.4040, 27.2680



175.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160

Complementary

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



152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450



99.5700, 78.6250, 34.3450

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.



178.0970, 60.2430, 15.0510



152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450



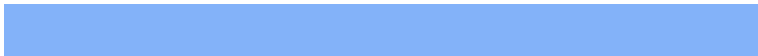
181.5100, 26.1280, 33.1040

Square

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



152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450



172.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170



180.0380, 50.7040, 28.2400



173.2450, 35.0780, -18.9860

Rectangle

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



152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450



148.7740, -108.2920, -19.8120



180.0380, 50.7040, 28.2400



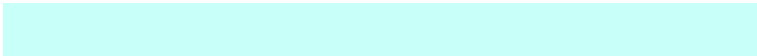
176.7510, 57.8610, 3.1490

Sweetspot

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



152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450



238.1700, -30.2580, -13.3140



142.9640, -28.9640, -69.8280



117.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280



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.



152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450



186.7830, -122.8200, -53.8920



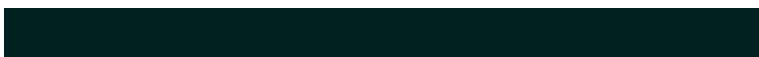
122.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380



93.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310



110.8090, -90.1780, -39.7300



22.7910, -18.7050, -7.9290

Inverse Universe

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



99.5700, 78.6250, 34.3450



104.1030, 123.1410, 53.5810



129.5580, 68.5900, 1.4380



90.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



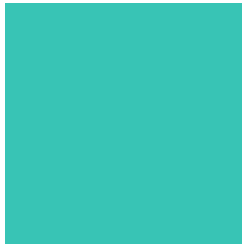
50.0770, 90.4990, 39.4190



10.3230, 18.3840, 8.2400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450 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 152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450 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

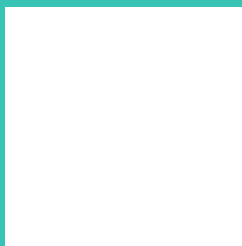
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450.



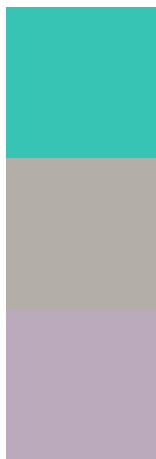
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450.

-34.3450.

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

152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450

Protanopia

175.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830

Deuteranopia

177.0210, 4.6750, 8.8910



Tritanopia

157.6450, -77.2520, -20.6760

Trichromacy



Original Color

152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450



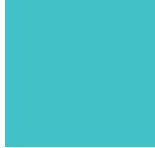
Protanomaly

166.9210, -25.1230, -12.7630



Deuteranomaly

167.7240, -25.7660, -6.6140



Tritanomaly

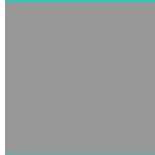
155.5970, -77.2970, -25.3690

Monochromacy



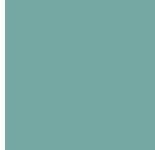
Original Color

152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450



Achromatopsia

152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

152.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450 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(56, 196, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 196, 181)  
}
```

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(56, 196, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 196, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450 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(56, 196, 181) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 196, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 196, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 196, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 196, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 196,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 196, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 196,  
181) }
```

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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