

# Converting Colors

YIQ(152.8340, -117.6890,  
-31.2330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(152.8340, -117.6890,  
-31.2330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	15CDE6
RGB	21, 205, 230
RGB Percent	8%, 80%, 90%
CMY	0.9179, 0.1958, 0.0985
CMYK	0.91, 0.11, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	187°, 83%, 49%
HSV	187°, 91%, 90%
XYZ	36.4223, 49.5642, 82.4188
YIQ	152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

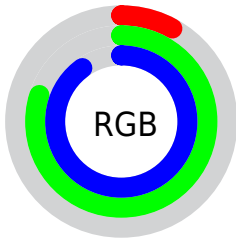
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 119, 230
Decimal	1428966
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.80, -32.52, -23.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 40.415, 216.420
Yxy	49.5642, 0.2163, 0.2943
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279619046 (0xFF15CDE6)
YUV	152.8340, 38.0428, -115.6184
Hunter-Lab	70.4018, -30.8563, -20.1290

# Details

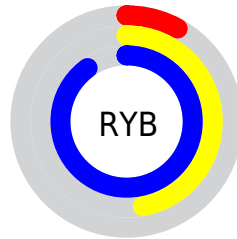
The YIQ color **152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **98.1660, 117.6890, 31.2330**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.8410, -84.0360, -29.8920**, and **107.8860, -97.1040, -24.3360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.3810, -129.6550, -34.6390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.4720, -104.8060, -27.9260**.

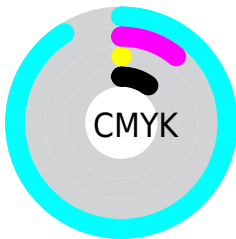
# Distribution



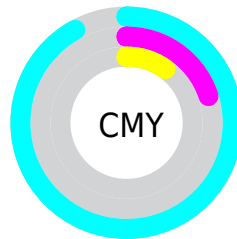
- Red (8%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330 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 152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 152.8340,  
-117.6890, -31.2330

■ 152.8340,  
-117.6890, -31.2330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 126.9270,  
-113.5170, -29.7490

■ 212.8410,  
-84.0360, -29.8920

■ 107.8860,  
-97.1040, -24.3360

■ 223.0070,  
-63.7720, -22.6840

■ 89.6600, -81.6080,  
-18.8240

■ 232.5750,  
-44.7000, -15.9000

■ 72.0210, -66.3870,  
-13.8350

■ 241.8440,  
-26.2240, -9.3280

■ 54.4960, -51.4870,  
-8.5350

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

■ 38.2590, -37.4580,  
-3.9700

■ 23.8970, -24.5750,

-0.6630

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,  
7.9730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 152.8340,  
-117.6890, -31.2330

■ 152.8340,  
-117.6890, -31.2330

■ 145.3810,  
-129.6550, -34.6390

■ 161.4720,  
-104.8060, -27.9260

■ 170.1100,  
-91.9230, -24.6190

■ 178.1610,  
-78.7650, -20.7890

■ 186.7990,  
-65.8820, -17.4820

■ 195.4370,  
-52.9990, -14.1750

■ 203.4880,  
-39.8410, -10.3450

■ 212.1260,  
-26.9580, -7.0380

■ 220.7640,  
-14.0750, -3.7310

■ 229.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



163.0600, -80.4590, -34.1470



152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330



169.6890, -88.5790, -8.1230

# Triad

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



152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330



191.5920, 28.8330, 33.6410



183.5330, 34.2070, -19.7210

# Complementary

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



152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330



98.1660, 117.6890, 31.2330

# 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.



186.2680, 54.6070, -3.9610



152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330



189.5110, 50.7500, 27.4060

# Square

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



152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330



190.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390



188.3420, 60.9310, 13.5950



179.2130, 2.5730, -30.1230

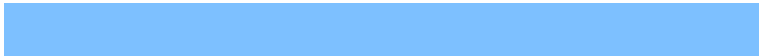


# Rectangle

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



152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330



179.1490, -60.1550, 5.3890



188.3420, 60.9310, 13.5950



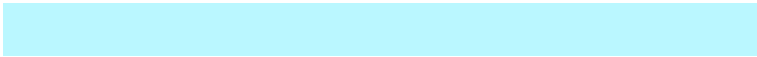
184.4740, 41.8630, -15.2970

# Sweetspot

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



152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330



229.6730, -38.9240, -10.4440



146.4190, -65.1790, -101.8430



112.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

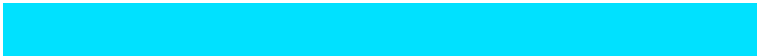


# Same Dimension

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



152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330



161.1450, -143.7300, -38.3700



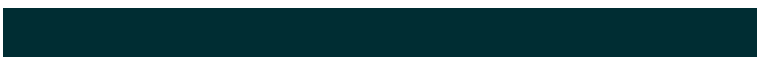
91.7860, -89.0890, 23.1590



110.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



112.5650, -100.6340, -26.4420



32.2290, -28.7460, -7.6740



# Inverse Universe

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



104.4670, 65.5000, 101.5320



101.8950, 79.7550, 124.0350



159.2140, 89.0890, -23.1590



107.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



71.4190, 56.2870, 86.7750

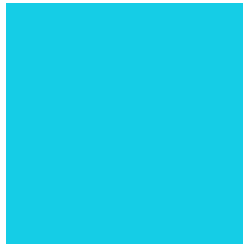


20.3790, 15.9510, 24.8070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

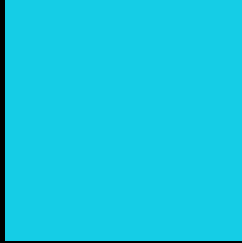
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

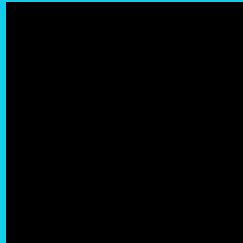
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330.

-31.2330.

# 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

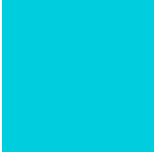
152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330

### Protanopia

186.0390, -12.9310, 8.5810

### Deuteranopia

186.5470, -19.9930, 15.4230



## **Tritanopia**

146.3440, -128.2330, -38.3850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330



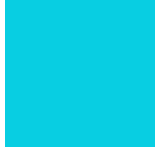
## Protanomaly

174.2620, -50.7080, -6.1320



## Deuteranomaly

173.9720, -55.5230, -1.4670



## Tritanomaly

149.0780, -124.4280, -35.7560

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330



## Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

152.9930, -42.8210, -11.4050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330 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(21, 205, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 205, 230)  
}
```

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(21, 205, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 205, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330 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(21, 205, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 205, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 205, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 205, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 205, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 205,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.8340, -117.6890, -31.2330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 205, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 205,  
230) }
```

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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