

Converting Colors

YIQ(152.9980, -33.1900,
-26.2620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(152.9980, -33.1900,
-26.2620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	69B391
RGB	105, 179, 145
RGB Percent	41%, 70%, 57%
CMY	0.5884, 0.2979, 0.4315
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.19, 0.30
HSL	152°, 33%, 56%
HSV	152°, 41%, 70%
XYZ	27.0549, 37.2964, 32.5502
YIQ	152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

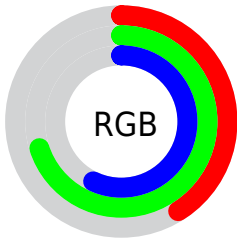
Format	Color
RYB	105, 153, 179
Decimal	6927249
CIELab	67.50, -31.00, 10.23
CIELCh	67, 32.648, 161.732
Yxy	37.2964, 0.2792, 0.3849
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285117329 (0xFF69B391)
YUV	152.9980, -3.9430, -42.0942
Hunter-Lab	61.0707, -27.7967, 11.1485

Details

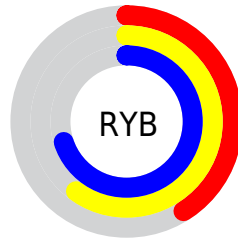
The YIQ color **152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **131.0020, 33.1900, 26.2620**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.1720, -33.7400, -27.3080**, and **100.3400, -34.1530, -25.3290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.7040, -41.3500, -32.5660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159.2920, -25.0300, -19.9580**.

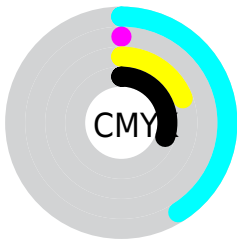
Distribution



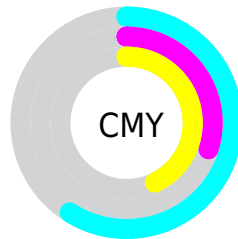
- Red (41%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620 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 152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 152.9980,
-33.1900, -26.2620

■ 152.9980,
-33.1900, -26.2620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 126.1120,
-33.5110, -25.9510

■ 208.1720,
-33.7400, -27.3080

■ 100.3400,
-34.1530, -25.3290

■ 231.4760,
-31.5400, -23.1240

■ 73.0730, -37.7750,
-25.7670

■ 243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 50.0840, -36.3080,
-24.8200

■ 252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 34.1890, -23.2420,
-19.3220

■ 19.4850, -9.3960,
-16.9480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 152.9980,
-33.1900, -26.2620

■ 152.9980,
-33.1900, -26.2620

■ 146.7040,
-41.3500, -32.5660

■ 159.2920,
-25.0300, -19.9580

■ 140.4100,
-49.5100, -38.8700

■ 165.5860,
-16.8700, -13.6540

■ 134.0020,
-57.3490, -45.4850

■ 171.9940, -9.0310,
-7.0390

■ 127.7080,
-65.5090, -51.7890

■ 178.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 121.4140,
-73.6690, -58.0930

■ 184.2830, 6.6930,
5.3570

■ 116.1310,
-80.3620, -63.4500

■ 190.5770, 14.8530,
11.6610

■ 196.9850, 22.6920,
18.2760

■ 203.2790, 30.8520,
24.5800

■ 206.2840, 32.4560,
28.5520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157.6780, -2.9300, -24.0020



152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620



147.1380, -62.7630, -24.4510

Triad

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



152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620



163.4470, -31.4550, 13.8970



165.9490, 48.7360, 8.8320

Complementary

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



152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620



131.0020, 33.1900, 26.2620

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.



167.2880, 43.8280, 20.6920



152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620



168.2400, 0.2250, 23.4650

Square

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



152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620



154.7480, -60.7040, -1.1840



168.5930, 27.0920, 26.6440



163.7980, 41.3110, -5.2890

Rectangle

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



152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620



145.1290, -75.7390, -20.5630



168.5930, 27.0920, 26.6440



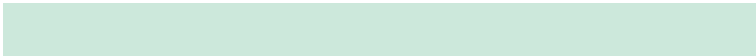
166.5840, 48.5060, 13.0020

Sweetspot

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



152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620



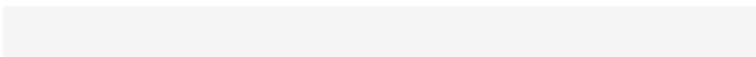
222.1460, -12.5150, -9.9790



158.9030, 0.5100, -31.2820



111.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620



191.2740, -52.1230, -41.0750



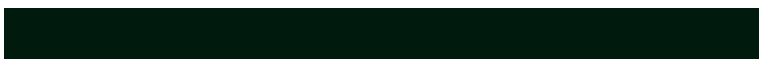
155.7000, -43.5540, -14.6420



85.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



99.2730, -68.7180, -54.2060



16.8580, -11.6440, -9.2440

Inverse Universe

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



131.0020, 33.1900, 26.2620



156.7260, 52.1230, 41.0750



128.3000, 43.5540, 14.6420



83.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



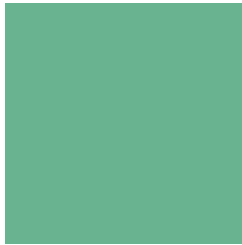
53.7270, 68.7180, 54.2060



9.1420, 11.6440, 9.2440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

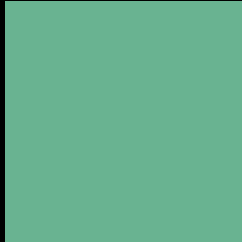
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

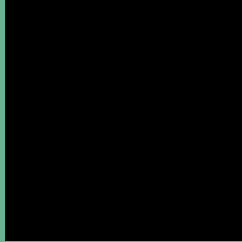
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620.



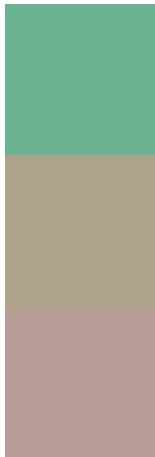
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620.

-26.2620.

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

152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620

Protanopia

162.7270, 13.7100, -6.1780

Deuteranopia

164.8620, 18.0640, 3.0240



Tritanopia

157.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420

Trichromacy



Original Color

152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620

Protanomaly

159.4150, -3.2070, -13.4710

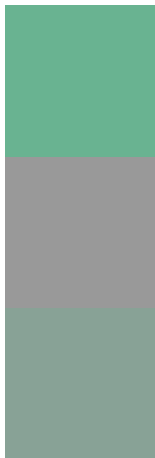
Deuteranomaly

160.6590, -0.7780, -7.9300

Tritanomaly

155.5220, -37.1810, -14.5010

Monochromacy



Original Color

152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620

Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

152.8580, -11.6440, -9.2440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620 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(105, 179, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 179, 145)  
}
```

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(105, 179, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 179, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620 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(105, 179, 145) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 179, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 179, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 179, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 179, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 179,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 179, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
179, 145) }
```

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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