

Converting Colors

YIQ(153.1620, -54.1430,
-26.4870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(153.1620, -54.1430,
-26.4870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55B9A8
RGB	85, 185, 168
RGB Percent	33%, 73%, 66%
CMY	0.6669, 0.2743, 0.3414
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.09, 0.27
HSL	170°, 42%, 53%
HSV	170°, 54%, 73%
XYZ	28.1614, 39.4691, 43.1547
YIQ	153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

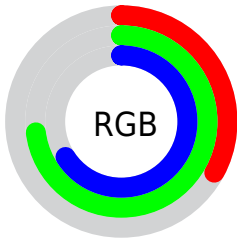
Format	Color
RYB	85, 140, 185
Decimal	5618088
CIELab	69.09, -33.44, -0.20
CIElCh	69, 33.436, 180.350
Yxy	39.4691, 0.2542, 0.3563
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283808168 (0xFF55B9A8)
YUV	153.1620, 7.3151, -59.7781
Hunter-Lab	62.8244, -29.9291, 3.2502

Details

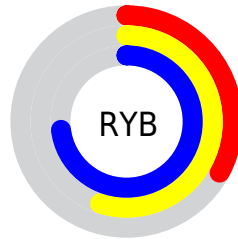
The YIQ color **153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **116.8380, 54.1430, 26.4870**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209.9340, -53.5010, -27.1090**, and **94.0080, -65.5130, -29.6810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147.1390, -64.5040, -31.4480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158.8860, -44.3780, -21.7380**.

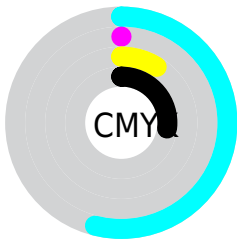
Distribution



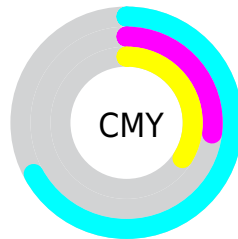
- Red (33%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870 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 153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 153.1620,
-54.1430, -26.4870

■ 153.1620,
-54.1430, -26.4870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 125.0800,
-56.8480, -27.0240

■ 209.9340,
-53.5010, -27.1090

■ 94.0080, -65.5130,
-29.6810

■ 229.5420,
-49.1010, -18.7410

■ 72.7100, -58.6820,
-26.8260

■ 238.5550,
-32.7800, -11.6600

■ 55.2990, -44.1030,
-21.2150

■ 247.2260,
-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 38.7030, -30.4410,
-15.5050

■ 24.5690, -18.2000,
-11.5760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 153.1620,
-54.1430, -26.4870

■ 153.1620,
-54.1430, -26.4870

■ 147.1390,
-64.5040, -31.4480

■ 158.8860,
-44.3780, -21.7380

■ 141.4150,
-74.2690, -36.1970

■ 164.9090,
-34.0170, -16.7770

■ 135.2780,
-84.3090, -41.4690

■ 170.6330,
-24.2520, -12.0280

■ 129.5540,
-94.0740, -46.2180

■ 176.7700,
-14.2120, -6.7560

■ 126.0370,
-99.9880, -49.1720

■ 182.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

■ 188.5170, 5.9140,
2.9540

■ 194.2410, 15.6790,
7.7030

■ 200.2640, 26.0400,
12.6640

■ 205.9880, 35.8050,
17.4130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158.7450, -22.2320, -26.6160



153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870



148.8190, -77.8020, -21.7220

Triad

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



153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870



171.4280, -12.1080, 21.2040



168.8960, 47.0870, 0.1670

Complementary

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



153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870



116.8380, 54.1430, 26.4870

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.



170.7090, 49.6520, 14.2600



153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870



173.2160, 17.9680, 26.8000

Square

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



153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870



164.7550, -44.2460, 8.9220



172.5420, 40.2970, 24.1130



166.8520, 32.0510, -13.6850

Rectangle

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



153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870



152.1600, -77.0240, -13.7920



172.5420, 40.2970, 24.1130



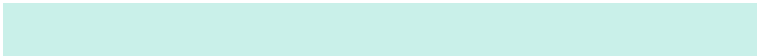
169.6130, 49.5620, 4.8740

Sweetspot

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



153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870



227.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450



149.0820, -16.7720, -48.4840



112.6670, -12.4240, -6.1200



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870



190.2780, -84.3090, -41.4690



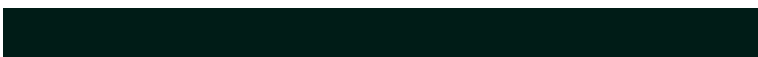
136.3160, -50.8000, -4.4640



89.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



106.2780, -84.3090, -41.4690



19.0580, -15.0830, -7.4910

Inverse Universe

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



116.8380, 54.1430, 26.4870



133.7220, 84.3090, 41.4690



133.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640



85.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



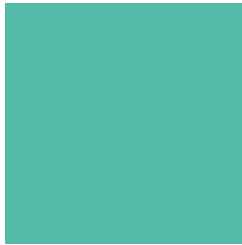
49.7220, 84.3090, 41.4690



8.9420, 15.0830, 7.4910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

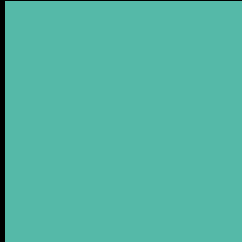
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

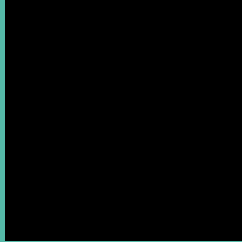
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870.



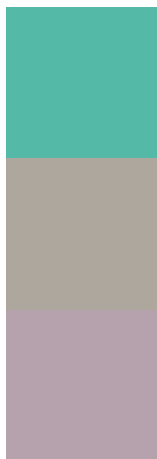
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870.

-26.4870.

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

153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870

Protanopia

167.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

Deuteranopia

168.9350, 7.7930, 7.4490



Tritanopia

156.6970, -56.6670, -13.7790

Trichromacy



Original Color

153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870

Protanomaly

162.7650, -15.8160, -10.7280

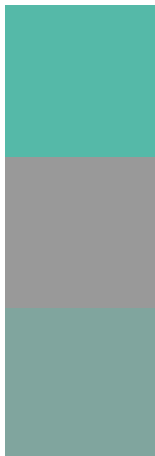
Deuteranomaly

162.9380, -14.6250, -4.7770

Tritanomaly

155.2470, -55.5200, -18.0480

Monochromacy



Original Color

153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870

Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

153.1390, -19.8050, -10.0210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870 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(85, 185, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 185, 168)  
}
```

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(85, 185, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 185, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870 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(85, 185, 168) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 185, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 185, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 185, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 185, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 185,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.1620, -54.1430, -26.4870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 185, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 185,  
168) }
```

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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