

Converting Colors

YIQ(153.3090, -40.8950,
-13.2710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(153.3090, -40.8950,
-13.2710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AADB0
RGB	106, 173, 176
RGB Percent	42%, 68%, 69%
CMY	0.5845, 0.3214, 0.3100
CMYK	0.40, 0.02, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	183°, 31%, 55%
HSV	183°, 40%, 69%
XYZ	28.7204, 36.0926, 46.5054
YIQ	153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

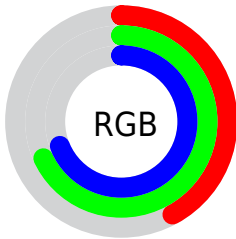
Format	Color
RYB	106, 140, 176
Decimal	6991280
CIELab	66.59, -20.47, -8.22
CIElCh	67, 22.061, 201.878
Yxy	36.0926, 0.2580, 0.3242
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285181360 (0xFF6AADB0)
YUV	153.3090, 11.1867, -41.4900
Hunter-Lab	60.0771, -19.8015, -3.8421

Details

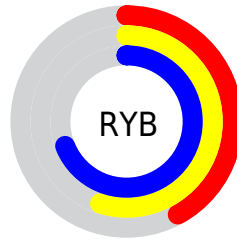
The YIQ color **153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **128.6910, 40.8950, 13.2710**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830**, and **100.1240, -41.8120, -13.1720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147.3400, -51.3480, -16.5640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159.2780, -30.4420, -9.9780**.

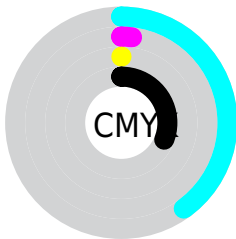
Distribution



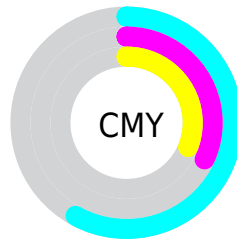
- Red (42%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710 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 153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 153.3090,
-40.8950, -13.2710

■ 153.3090,
-40.8950, -13.2710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 126.3090,
-40.8950, -13.2710

■ 208.8960,
-41.1700, -13.7940

■ 100.1240,
-41.8120, -13.1720

■ 235.2660,
-39.3360, -13.9920

■ 73.0310, -45.9840,
-14.6560

■ 243.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 50.8140, -43.8750,
-14.3310

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 34.6910, -30.1670,
-9.4550

■ 20.5570, -17.9260,
-5.5260

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,

1.8660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.3090,
-40.8950, -13.2710

■ 153.3090,
-40.8950, -13.2710

■ 147.3400,
-51.3480, -16.5640

■ 159.2780,
-30.4420, -9.9780

■ 142.2570,
-61.4800, -20.1680

■ 164.9480,
-20.5850, -6.8970

■ 136.2880,
-71.9330, -23.4610

■ 170.3300, -9.8570,
-3.0810

■ 130.6180,
-81.7900, -26.5420

■ 176.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 124.6490,
-92.2430, -29.8350

■ 181.9690, 10.4530,
3.2930

■ 119.2670,
-102.9710, -33.6510

■ 187.3510, 21.1810,
7.1090

■ 193.0210, 31.0380,
10.1900

■ 198.9900, 41.4910,
13.4830

■ 201.9690, 45.9840,
14.6560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154.6170, -27.3230, -16.9470



153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710



154.5680, -42.8220, -5.8780

Triad

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



153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710



164.9600, 6.6450, 17.2450



161.7730, 25.2640, -6.3200

Complementary

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



153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710



128.6910, 40.8950, 13.2710

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.



163.1750, 33.2400, 3.3200



153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710



165.2300, 23.3800, 16.8200

Square

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



153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710



163.2610, -13.4360, 12.2280



164.4450, 32.7800, 11.6600



159.2440, 10.4560, -13.2880

Rectangle

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



153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710



157.4920, -36.4960, 0.6240



164.4450, 32.7800, 11.6600



162.6210, 28.7480, -3.3800

Sweetspot

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



153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710



220.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900



147.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



109.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710



193.8760, -64.7810, -20.9170



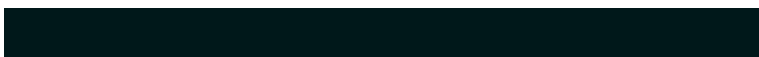
133.3510, -31.5450, 4.5110



86.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



103.7310, -89.5380, -29.2980



17.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660

Inverse Universe

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



134.5680, 20.2130, 35.6770



164.2730, 32.1300, 56.4980



148.6490, 31.5450, -4.5110



83.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



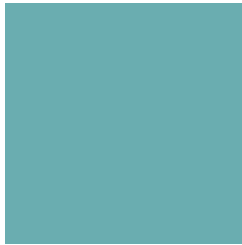
62.5050, 44.0010, 78.1530



10.5100, 7.7920, 12.9760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

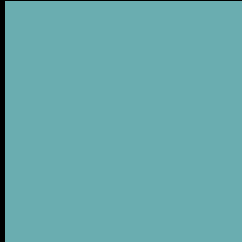
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

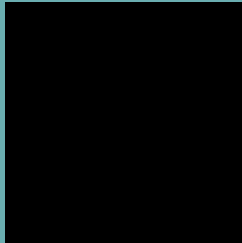
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710.

-13.2710.

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

153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710

Protanopia

161.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

Deuteranopia

162.7970, -0.5060, 9.1740



Tritanopia

154.6450, -41.7210, -9.3130

Trichromacy



Original Color

153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710

Protanomaly

158.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100

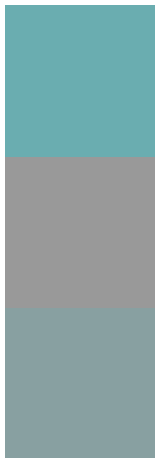
Deuteranomaly

159.3280, -15.5430, 0.8490

Tritanomaly

154.0040, -41.3540, -10.4580

Monochromacy



Original Color

153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710

Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

152.9380, -14.6250, -4.7770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710 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(106, 173, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 173, 176)  
}
```

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(106, 173, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 173, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710 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(106, 173, 176) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 173, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 173, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 173, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 173, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 173,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 173, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
173, 176) }
```

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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