

Converting Colors

YIQ(153.4390, -127.5430,
-50.8950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(153.4390, -127.5430,
-50.8950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00DDDD
RGB	0, 221, 208
RGB Percent	0%, 87%, 82%
CMY	0.9998, 0.1330, 0.1848
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.06, 0.13
HSL	176°, 100%, 43%
HSV	176°, 100%, 87%
XYZ	37.2506, 56.3098, 68.4985
YIQ	153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

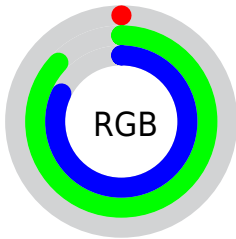
Format	Color
RYB	0, 114, 221
Decimal	56784
CIELab	79.79, -46.98, -6.22
CIELCh	80, 47.392, 187.537
Yxy	56.3098, 0.2299, 0.3475
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278246864 (0xFF00DDD0)
YUV	153.4390, 26.8986, -134.5660
Hunter-Lab	75.0399, -42.7105, -1.5937

Details

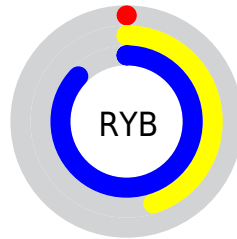
The YIQ color **153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **67.5610, 127.5430, 50.8950**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.6450, -86.4200, -30.7400**, and **114.4110, -94.8090, -38.4010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.1310, -114.7520, -45.9200**.

Distribution



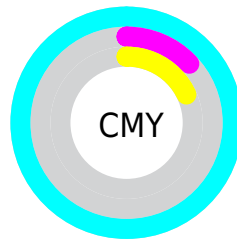
- Red (0%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950 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 153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

153.4390,
-127.5430, -50.8950

153.4390,
-127.5430, -50.8950

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

133.8110,
-110.8550, -44.9590

211.6450,
-86.4200, -30.7400

114.4110,
-94.8090, -38.4010

221.8110,
-66.1560, -23.5320

95.5980, -79.0380,
-32.3660

231.3790,
-47.0840, -16.7480

77.4860, -63.8630,
-26.5430

240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

59.4880, -49.0090,
-20.4090

250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

42.7780, -35.0260,
-15.0100

27.4700, -22.2350,

-10.0350

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.4390,
-127.5430, -50.8950

■ 160.1310,
-114.7520, -45.9200

■ 166.9370,
-102.2820, -40.6340

■ 173.6290,
-89.4910, -35.6590

■ 180.3210,
-76.7000, -30.6840

■ 187.3120,
-63.3130, -25.4970

■ 194.1180,
-50.8430, -20.2110

■ 200.8100,
-38.0520, -15.2360

■ 207.5020,
-25.2610, -10.2610

■ 214.3080,
-12.7910, -4.9750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179.7370, -46.1170, -39.7890



153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950



157.0530, -140.4750, -36.7870

Triad

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



153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950



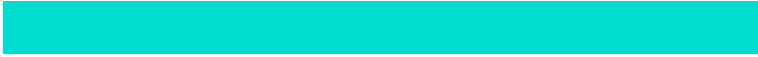
200.7870, -2.5730, 30.1230



196.8790, 62.9520, -6.5200

Complementary

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



153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950



67.5610, 127.5430, 50.8950

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.



192.0920, 58.6390, 11.0790



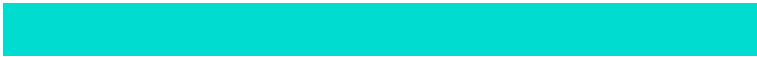
153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950



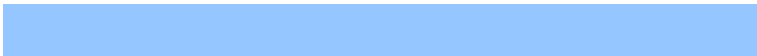
201.4230, 30.9870, 38.6590

Square

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



153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950



189.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390



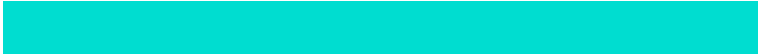
192.7710, 47.0820, 27.8020



193.4100, 38.7470, -24.9090

Rectangle

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



153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950



155.2750, -140.9800, -33.1400



192.7710, 47.0820, 27.8020



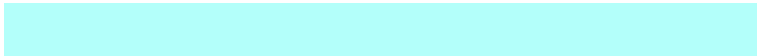
194.8670, 63.2260, -0.4700

Sweetspot

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



153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950



231.7060, -43.6910, -17.6670



134.2120, -51.8350, -112.4030



113.9040, -26.4530, -10.6850



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.



153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950



177.0450, -147.1650, -58.7250



98.5690, -105.3160, 3.3560



106.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



120.1330, -99.8980, -39.7860



31.9040, -26.4530, -10.6850

Inverse Universe

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



67.5610, 127.5430, 50.8950



77.9550, 147.1650, 58.7250



122.4310, 105.3160, -3.3560



102.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



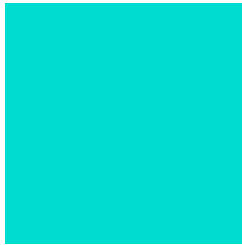
52.8670, 99.8980, 39.7860



14.0960, 26.4530, 10.6850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

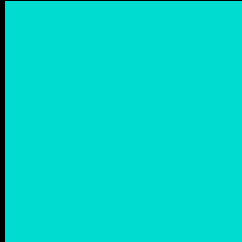
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950 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

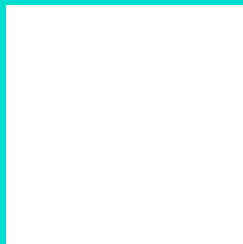
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950.



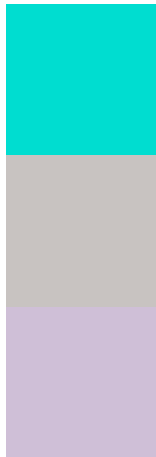
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950.

-50.8950.

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

153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950

Protanopia

196.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380

Deuteranopia

198.5200, 1.8320, 10.8560



Tritanopia

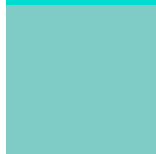
169.4180, -104.7140, -29.5940

Trichromacy



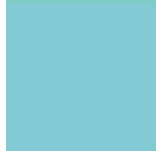
Original Color

153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950



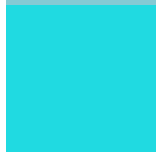
Protanomaly

180.2930, -43.9660, -18.1900



Deuteranomaly

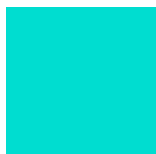
182.2100, -44.9300, -11.7300



Tritanomaly

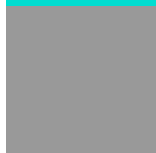
163.1840, -113.1030, -37.2550

Monochromacy



Original Color

153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950



Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

153.2110, -46.6710, -18.7270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950 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(0, 221, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 221, 208)  
}
```

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(0, 221, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 221, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950 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(0, 221, 208) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 221, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 221, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 221, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 221, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 221,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.4390, -127.5430, -50.8950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 221, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 221,  
208) }
```

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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