

Converting Colors

YIQ(153.5560, -34.5210,
-18.6570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570)
contains.

YIQ(153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(153.5560, -34.5210,
-18.6570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6DAFA0
RGB	109, 175, 160
RGB Percent	43%, 69%, 63%
CMY	0.5727, 0.3136, 0.3727
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.09, 0.31
HSL	166°, 29%, 56%
HSV	166°, 38%, 69%
XYZ	27.9792, 36.4562, 38.8051
YIQ	153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

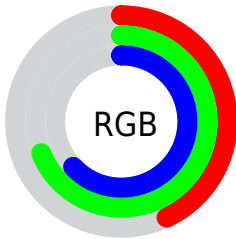
Format	Color
RYB	109, 146, 175
Decimal	7188384
CIELab	66.87, -24.58, 1.08
CIELCh	67, 24.599, 177.495
Yxy	36.4562, 0.2710, 0.3531
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285378464 (0xFF6DAFA0)
YUV	153.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756
Hunter-Lab	60.3790, -22.9476, 4.1600

Details

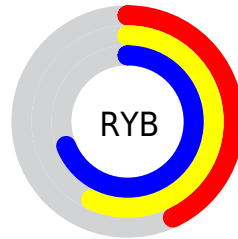
The YIQ color **153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **130.4440, 34.5210, 18.6570**, and the grayscale version is **154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.8440, -35.3920, -19.3920**, and **100.7840, -35.1630, -18.0350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147.7180, -43.9650, -23.7170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159.0950, -25.6730, -13.8090**.

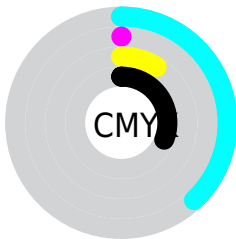
Distribution



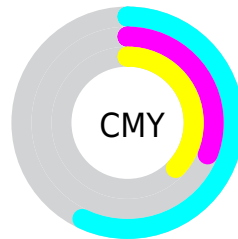
- Red (43%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570 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 153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 153.5560,
-34.5210, -18.6570

■ 153.5560,
-34.5210, -18.6570

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 126.9690,
-34.2460, -18.1340

■ 208.8440,
-35.3920, -19.3920

■ 100.7840,
-35.1630, -18.0350

■ 234.4960,
-34.2920, -17.3000

■ 74.8870, -36.9510,
-18.6710

■ 244.2360,
-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 49.8050, -39.6560,
-19.2080

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 33.9100, -26.5900,
-13.7100

■ 20.3630, -14.6240,
-10.3040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 153.5560,
-34.5210, -18.6570

■ 153.5560,
-34.5210, -18.6570

■ 147.7180,
-43.9650, -23.7170

■ 159.0950,
-25.6730, -13.8090

■ 142.1790,
-52.8130, -28.5650

■ 164.9330,
-16.2290, -8.7490

■ 136.3410,
-62.2570, -33.6250

■ 170.4720, -7.3810,
-3.9010

■ 130.8020,
-71.1050, -38.4730

■ 176.3100, 2.0630,
1.1590

■ 124.9640,
-80.5490, -43.5330

■ 181.8490, 10.9110,
6.0070

■ 119.4250,
-89.3970, -48.3810

■ 187.6870, 20.3550,
11.0670

■ 118.1150,
-91.4600, -49.5400

■ 193.2260, 29.2030,
15.9150

■ 199.0640, 38.6470,
20.9750

■ 201.3140, 40.9390,
23.4910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156.7510, -13.2010, -19.5770



153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570



152.4760, -48.7350, -14.3590

Triad

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



153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570



164.8100, -10.5480, 14.9560



163.6760, 36.0830, 1.3550

Complementary

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



153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570



130.4440, 34.5210, 18.6570

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.



165.0710, 36.7690, 10.9530



153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570



166.4660, 11.0920, 19.2520

Square

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



153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570



160.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670



166.3940, 28.7900, 17.8940



162.1920, 25.4020, -8.8220

Rectangle

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



153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570



153.9800, -49.9740, -8.4220



166.3940, 28.7900, 17.8940



164.2680, 37.4120, 4.8040

Sweetspot

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



153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570



218.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660



152.2270, -9.2100, -31.3380



110.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



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.



153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570



193.8800, -53.4090, -28.7770



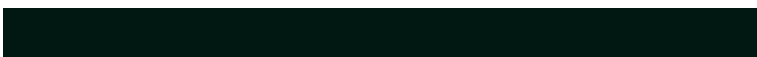
144.7000, -34.3860, -4.5780



84.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



101.2740, -78.4860, -42.3740



15.5530, -12.1030, -6.4310

Inverse Universe

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



130.4440, 34.5210, 18.6570



158.1200, 53.4090, 28.7770



139.3000, 34.3860, 4.5780



80.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



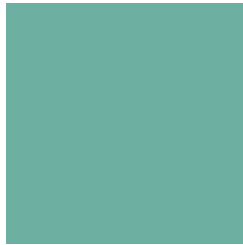
48.7260, 78.4860, 42.3740



7.4470, 12.1030, 6.4310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

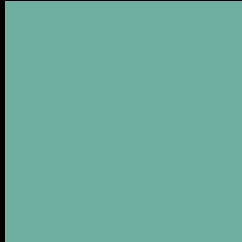
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570 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 153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570.



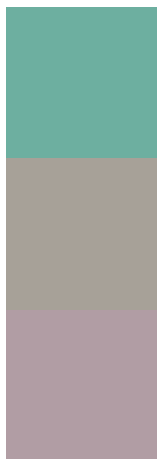
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570.

-18.6570.

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

153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570

Protanopia

161.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

Deuteranopia

163.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170



Tritanopia

155.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180

Trichromacy



Original Color

153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570

Protanomaly

158.7660, -8.3890, -7.6610

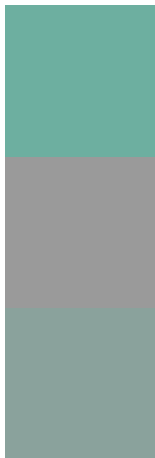
Deuteranomaly

160.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

Tritanomaly

154.8150, -36.4480, -11.2640

Monochromacy



Original Color

153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570

Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

154.1400, -12.3780, -6.9540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570 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(109, 175, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 175, 160)  
}
```

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(109, 175, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 175, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570 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(109, 175, 160) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 175, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 175, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 175, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 175, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 175,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 175, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
175, 160) }
```

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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