

Converting Colors

YIQ(153.5850, -78.1640,
-48.2120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(153.5850, -78.1640,
-48.2120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31CE9E
RGB	49, 206, 158
RGB Percent	19%, 81%, 62%
CMY	0.8082, 0.1919, 0.3807
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.23, 0.19
HSL	162°, 62%, 50%
HSV	162°, 76%, 81%
XYZ	29.5144, 47.2910, 39.8888
YIQ	153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

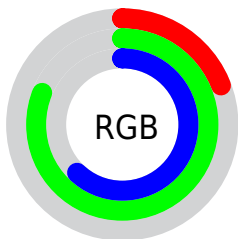
Format	Color
RYB	49, 142, 206
Decimal	3264158
CIELab	74.38, -50.96, 12.71
CIELCh	74, 52.526, 165.993
Yxy	47.2910, 0.2529, 0.4053
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281454238 (0xFF31CE9E)
YUV	153.5850, 2.1766, -91.7210
Hunter-Lab	68.7684, -43.7352, 13.7470

Details

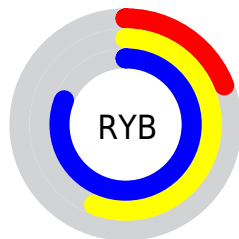
The YIQ color **153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **101.4150, 78.1640, 48.2120**, and the grayscale version is **154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209.5480, -67.5740, -41.8940**, and **100.8350, -75.8720, -45.6960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.6220, -88.7540, -54.5300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.5480, -67.5740, -41.8940**.

Distribution



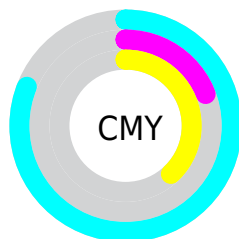
- Red (19%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120 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 153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 153.5850,
-78.1640, -48.2120

■ 153.5850,
-78.1640, -48.2120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 119.5340,
-91.3220, -52.0420

■ 209.5480,
-67.5740, -41.8940

■ 100.8350,
-75.8720, -45.6960

■ 222.0090,
-58.0860, -26.6140

■ 82.1360, -60.4220,
-39.3500

■ 232.5750,
-44.7000, -15.9000

■ 64.2520, -45.8890,
-32.9050

■ 241.8440,
-26.2240, -9.3280

■ 47.0690, -31.9520,
-26.6720

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 31.2880, -19.2070,
-20.8630

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,

-12.5520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.5850,
-78.1640, -48.2120

■ 153.5850,
-78.1640, -48.2120

■ 146.6220,
-88.7540, -54.5300

■ 160.5480,
-67.5740, -41.8940

■ 139.8440,
-98.4270, -60.9470

■ 167.3260,
-57.9010, -35.4770

■ 137.2240,
-102.5530, -63.2650

■ 174.2890,
-47.3110, -29.1590

■ 180.9530,
-37.3170, -23.0530

■ 187.9160,
-26.7270, -16.7350

■ 194.9930,
-16.4580, -10.1060

■ 201.6570, -6.4640,
-4.0000

■ 208.6200, 4.1260,
2.3180

■ 215.3980, 13.7990,
8.7350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169.7500, -12.6010, -41.4730



153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120



145.8080, -123.9680, -44.0960

Triad

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



153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120



178.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760



180.3400, 72.4400, 8.7600

Complementary

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



153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120



101.4150, 78.1640, 48.2120

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.



178.3120, 61.6160, 28.7200



153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120



188.2000, 6.8700, 40.7100

Square

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



153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120



143.5350, -135.4800, -22.6800



185.0720, 45.3370, 42.9130



180.0650, 62.1280, -13.6160

Rectangle

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



153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120



148.0540, -133.0480, -33.7200



185.0720, 45.3370, 42.9130



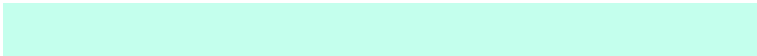
179.0010, 69.3210, 15.7290

Sweetspot

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



153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120



235.3070, -29.3860, -18.1060



156.1090, -13.3750, -71.5110



115.9820, -17.9250, -11.0530



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.



153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120



176.5270, -116.9480, -72.2120



142.0340, -85.5970, -18.1170



98.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



110.5520, -82.5650, -51.0530



25.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770

Inverse Universe

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



101.4150, 78.1640, 48.2120



98.4730, 116.9480, 72.2120



112.9660, 85.5970, 18.1170



95.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



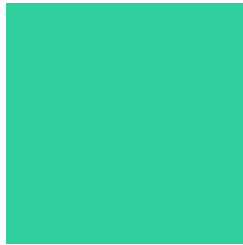
55.4480, 82.5650, 51.0530



12.7300, 18.7960, 11.7880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120 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 153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

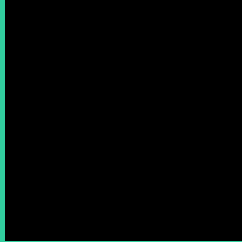
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

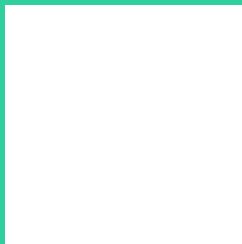
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120.

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

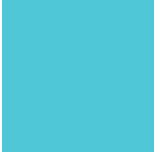
153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120

Protanopia

180.2990, 17.7910, -8.5530

Deuteranopia

182.8300, 21.0900, 3.2500



Tritanopia

164.9440, -76.6560, -20.4640

Trichromacy



Original Color

153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120



Protanomaly

170.4900, -16.9600, -23.0400



Deuteranomaly

171.9020, -14.9440, -15.5200



Tritanomaly

161.0220, -77.2960, -30.8960

Monochromacy



Original Color

153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120



Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

153.9050, -28.1940, -17.6820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120 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(49, 206, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 206, 158)  
}
```

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(49, 206, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 206, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120 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(49, 206, 158) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 206, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 206, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 206, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 206, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 206,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.5850, -78.1640, -48.2120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 206, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 206,  
158) }
```

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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