

Converting Colors

YIQ(155.2140, -42.7260,
-29.6540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(155.2140, -42.7260,
-29.6540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60BA98
RGB	96, 186, 152
RGB Percent	38%, 73%, 60%
CMY	0.6238, 0.2704, 0.4041
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.18, 0.27
HSL	157°, 40%, 55%
HSV	157°, 48%, 73%
XYZ	28.0489, 39.8831, 35.9099
YIQ	155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

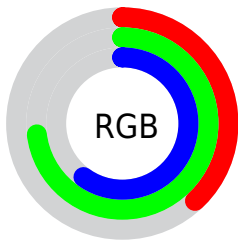
Format	Color
RYB	96, 151, 186
Decimal	6339224
CIELab	69.39, -35.16, 9.04
CIElCh	69, 36.300, 165.585
Yxy	39.8831, 0.2701, 0.3841
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284529304 (0xFF60BA98)
YUV	155.2140, -1.5845, -51.9307
Hunter-Lab	63.1530, -31.2385, 10.4938

Details

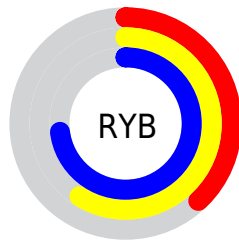
The YIQ color **155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **126.7860, 42.7260, 29.6540**, and the grayscale version is **155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.5730, -42.3590, -30.7990**, and **100.3600, -46.0730, -29.5690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.7350, -51.8030, -35.8590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.6930, -33.6490, -23.4490**.

Distribution



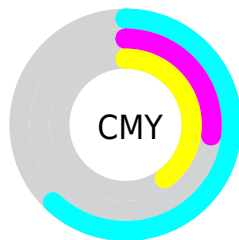
- Red (38%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540 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 155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 155.2140,
-42.7260, -29.6540

■ 155.2140,
-42.7260, -29.6540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 128.0290,
-43.6430, -29.5550

■ 211.5730,
-42.3590, -30.7990

■ 100.0610,
-46.6690, -29.7810

■ 230.1810,
-37.9590, -22.4310

■ 71.5870, -54.1420,
-32.0140

■ 241.2460,
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 54.2900, -39.8840,
-26.0920

■ 249.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 37.8080, -26.5430,
-20.0710

■ 22.9730, -13.7060,
-15.9300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 155.2140,
-42.7260, -29.6540

■ 155.2140,
-42.7260, -29.6540

■ 148.7350,
-51.8030, -35.8590

■ 161.6930,
-33.6490, -23.4490

■ 142.5550,
-60.2840, -41.8520

■ 167.8730,
-25.1680, -17.4560

■ 136.0760,
-69.3610, -48.0570

■ 174.3520,
-16.0910, -11.2510

■ 129.8960,
-77.8420, -54.0500

■ 180.5320, -7.6100,
-5.2580

■ 123.4170,
-86.9190, -60.2550

■ 187.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 122.4060,
-88.3860, -61.2020

■ 193.4900, 10.5440,
7.1520

■ 199.6700, 19.0250,
13.1450

■ 206.1490, 28.1020,
19.3500

■ 209.9370, 31.8150,
23.6470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161.1180, -7.2850, -27.6770



155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540



146.8200, -79.5430, -28.7190

Triad

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



155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540



169.4410, -31.3180, 16.9220



170.6460, 53.9630, 7.7150

Complementary

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



155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540



126.7860, 42.7260, 29.6540

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.



171.9360, 50.7510, 21.8790



155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540



173.9140, 4.2590, 27.4510

Square

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



155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540



158.7520, -66.5270, -0.2790



173.9960, 33.3270, 29.2870



168.4730, 43.6040, -8.3000

Rectangle

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



155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540



144.1420, -94.9490, -24.8450



173.9960, 33.3270, 29.2870



171.1070, 54.2830, 12.9310

Sweetspot

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



155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540



229.7540, -17.2830, -11.6750



158.9960, -4.4860, -39.8620



114.5100, -10.5440, -7.1520



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540



194.0980, -66.4270, -46.1630



153.2200, -50.8900, -13.8500



88.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



102.6300, -74.0370, -51.4210



18.3740, -13.1570, -9.3570

Inverse Universe

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



126.7860, 42.7260, 29.6540



149.9020, 66.4270, 46.1630



128.7800, 50.8900, 13.8500



86.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



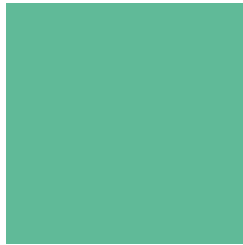
53.3700, 74.0370, 51.4210



9.6260, 13.1570, 9.3570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540 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 155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

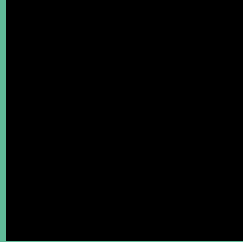
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540.



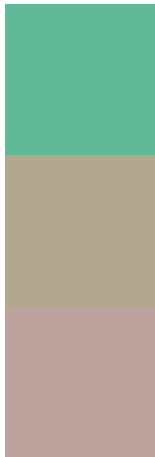
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540.

-29.6540.

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

155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540

Protanopia

167.8410, 13.3890, -5.8670

Deuteranopia

170.0900, 17.4220, 3.6460



Tritanopia

160.1820, -47.7270, -10.5990

Trichromacy



Original Color

155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540

Protanomaly

163.6210, -6.7830, -14.7430

Deuteranomaly

164.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680

Tritanomaly

158.3360, -45.5250, -17.4690

Monochromacy



Original Color

155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540

Achromatopsia

155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

155.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540 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(96, 186, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 186, 152)  
}
```

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(96, 186, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 186, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540 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(96, 186, 152) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 186, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 186, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 186, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 186, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 186,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 155.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 186, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 186,  
152) }
```

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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