

Converting Colors

YIQ(155.3210, -50.3370,
-29.3850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(155.3210, -50.3370,
-29.3850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59BCA1
RGB	89, 188, 161
RGB Percent	35%, 74%, 63%
CMY	0.6512, 0.2626, 0.3688
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.14, 0.26
HSL	164°, 43%, 54%
HSV	164°, 53%, 74%
XYZ	28.5347, 40.6765, 40.0445
YIQ	155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

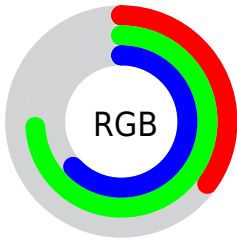
Format	Color
RYB	89, 146, 188
Decimal	5880993
CIELab	69.95, -35.67, 4.89
CIELCh	70, 36.005, 172.187
Yxy	40.6765, 0.2612, 0.3723
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284071073 (0xFF59BCA1)
YUV	155.3210, 2.7997, -58.1635
Hunter-Lab	63.7781, -31.7496, 7.4181

Details

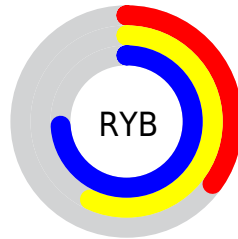
The YIQ color **155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **121.6790, 50.3370, 29.3850**, and the grayscale version is **155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.0930, -49.6950, -30.0070**, and **98.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.0700, -60.0560, -34.9680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020**.

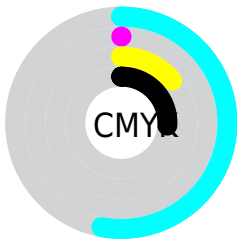
Distribution



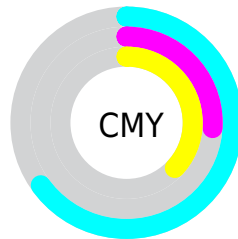
- Red (35%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850 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 155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 155.3210,
-50.3370, -29.3850

■ 155.3210,
-50.3370, -29.3850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 127.5380,
-52.4460, -29.7100

■ 212.0930,
-49.6950, -30.0070

■ 97.9610, -58.1310,
-31.3070

■ 229.5270,
-44.7450, -20.5930

■ 73.0860, -56.9850,
-30.0490

■ 239.4520,
-30.9920, -11.0240

■ 55.7890, -42.7270,
-24.1270

■ 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 39.1930, -29.0650,
-18.4170

■ 24.5860, -16.8700,
-13.6540

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 155.3210,
-50.3370, -29.3850

■ 155.3210,
-50.3370, -29.3850

■ 149.0700,
-60.0560, -34.9680

■ 161.5720,
-40.6180, -23.8020

■ 142.8190,
-69.7750, -40.5510

■ 167.8230,
-30.8990, -18.2190

■ 136.8670,
-78.8980, -45.9220

■ 173.7750,
-21.7760, -12.8480

■ 130.5020,
-88.2960, -51.8160

■ 180.1400,
-12.3780, -6.9540

■ 125.9740,
-95.6770, -55.7170

■ 186.3910, -2.6590,
-1.3710

■ 192.6420, 7.0600,
4.2120

■ 198.8930, 16.7790,
9.7950

■ 204.8450, 25.9020,
15.1660

■ 210.1990, 33.8330,
20.1130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161.6980, -14.8500, -28.2420



155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



147.4220, -84.1740, -27.3900

Triad

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



155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



172.5130, -22.6530, 19.5790



171.7550, 52.0380, 4.0540

Complementary

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



155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



121.6790, 50.3370, 29.3850

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.



173.4260, 52.1270, 18.9670



155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



175.4480, 11.5030, 28.3270

Square

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



155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



163.5790, -58.5500, 3.8340



175.3940, 37.9580, 27.9580



169.6250, 40.1200, -11.2400

Rectangle

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



155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



147.6310, -91.8320, -20.7600



175.3940, 37.9580, 27.9580



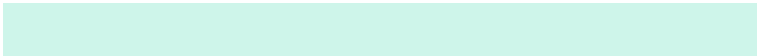
172.7000, 53.8710, 9.3830

Sweetspot

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



155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



232.0850, -19.7130, -11.6890



155.4850, -10.5370, -45.8410



114.4390, -11.7820, -6.7420



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.



155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



194.1660, -78.3020, -45.7100



146.0720, -53.2290, -10.0050



91.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



105.8560, -80.3650, -46.8690



20.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710

Inverse Universe

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



121.6790, 50.3370, 29.3850



141.8340, 78.3020, 45.7100



130.9280, 53.2290, 10.0050



87.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



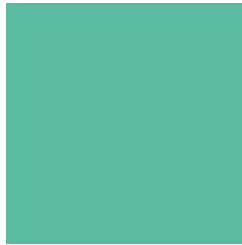
52.1440, 80.3650, 46.8690



10.1810, 15.9080, 9.0600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

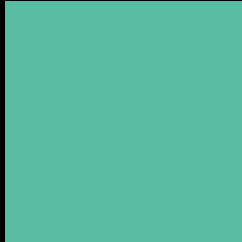
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850 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

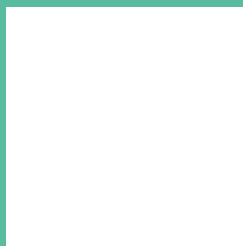
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850.

-29.3850.

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

155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850

Protanopia

169.3400, 10.5460, -3.9020

Deuteranopia

171.4040, 13.6620, 5.7100



Tritanopia

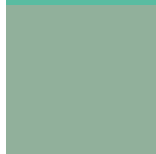
160.1920, -53.6870, -12.7190

Trichromacy



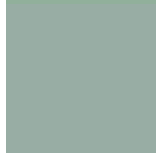
Original Color

155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



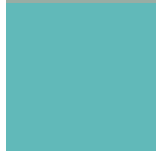
Protanomaly

164.3370, -11.7350, -13.1030



Deuteranomaly

165.6950, -9.6270, -7.2510



Tritanomaly

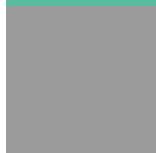
158.6880, -52.4480, -18.6560

Monochromacy



Original Color

155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



Achromatopsia

155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

155.0960, -18.2460, -10.7420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850 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(89, 188, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 188, 161)  
}
```

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(89, 188, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 188, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850 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(89, 188, 161) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 188, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(89, 188, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 188, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 188, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 188,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 155.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 188, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 188,  
161) }
```

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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