

Converting Colors

YIQ(155.6180, -46.2590,
-15.1790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(155.6180, -46.2590,
-15.1790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66B2B5
RGB	102, 178, 181
RGB Percent	40%, 70%, 71%
CMY	0.6002, 0.3018, 0.2904
CMYK	0.44, 0.02, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	182°, 35%, 55%
HSV	182°, 44%, 71%
XYZ	29.7367, 38.0099, 49.4599
YIQ	155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

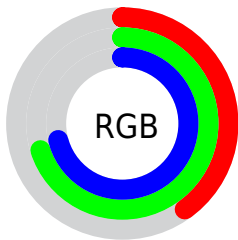
Format	Color
RYB	102, 141, 181
Decimal	6730421
CIELab	68.03, -22.76, -8.87
CIELCh	68, 24.422, 201.289
Yxy	38.0099, 0.2537, 0.3243
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284920501 (0xFF66B2B5)
YUV	155.6180, 12.5133, -47.0230
Hunter-Lab	61.6521, -21.7953, -4.4084

Details

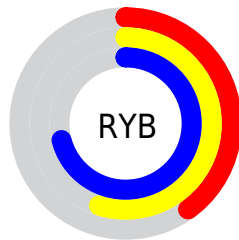
The YIQ color **155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **127.3820, 46.2590, 15.1790**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.3190, -46.8550, -15.3910**, and **101.4220, -48.6430, -16.0270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.6490, -56.7120, -18.4720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.5870, -35.8060, -11.8860**.

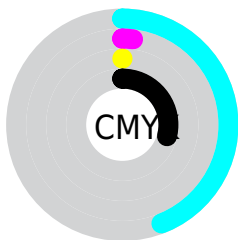
Distribution



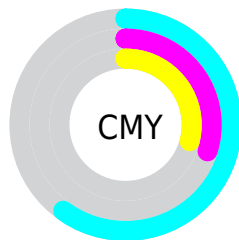
- Red (40%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790 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 155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 155.6180,
-46.2590, -15.1790

■ 155.6180,
-46.2590, -15.1790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 128.3190,
-46.8550, -15.3910

■ 211.3190,
-46.8550, -15.3910

■ 101.4220,
-48.6430, -16.0270

■ 234.3690,
-41.1240, -14.6280

■ 71.6380, -58.1790,
-19.4190

■ 242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 53.6180, -46.2590,
-15.1790

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 37.4950, -32.5510,
-10.3030

■ 22.7740, -20.0350,
-5.8510

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,

3.5200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 155.6180,
-46.2590, -15.1790

■ 155.6180,
-46.2590, -15.1790

■ 149.6490,
-56.7120, -18.4720

■ 161.5870,
-35.8060, -11.8860

■ 144.2670,
-67.4400, -22.2880

■ 166.9690,
-25.0780, -8.0700

■ 138.2980,
-77.8930, -25.5810

■ 172.9380,
-14.6250, -4.7770

■ 132.3290,
-88.3460, -28.8740

■ 178.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 126.6480,
-99.6700, -32.9020

■ 184.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

■ 122.7720,
-105.9510, -34.7110

■ 190.5570, 17.6050,
5.8370

■ 196.5260, 28.0580,
9.1300

■ 201.9080, 38.7860,
12.9460

■ 204.8870, 43.2790,
14.1190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157.4810, -29.9360, -19.1520



155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790



157.1050, -48.8280, -7.1640

Triad

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



155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790



169.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250



165.3280, 28.0150, -6.6170

Complementary

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



155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790



127.3820, 46.2590, 15.1790

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.



167.0290, 36.5870, 3.2350



155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790



169.3660, 25.9930, 19.0250

Square

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



155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790



166.8310, -15.0410, 13.7830



168.3530, 36.0350, 13.2430



162.9730, 12.6570, -14.6310

Rectangle

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



155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790



160.7410, -41.6310, 0.0730



168.3530, 36.0350, 13.2430



166.1760, 31.4990, -3.6770

Sweetspot

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



155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790



224.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260



148.7150, -22.6880, -40.3840



111.6180, -10.7280, -3.8160



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790



195.5870, -71.3370, -23.2490



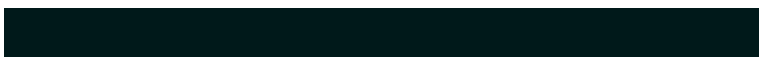
132.7250, -35.5340, 5.2180



86.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



103.7310, -89.5380, -29.2980



17.6390, -15.2210, -4.9890

Inverse Universe

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



134.2850, 22.6880, 40.3840



162.8160, 35.1550, 62.2510



150.2750, 35.5340, -5.2180



83.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



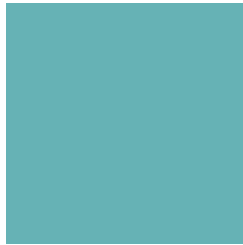
62.5050, 44.0010, 78.1530



10.6240, 7.4710, 13.2870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

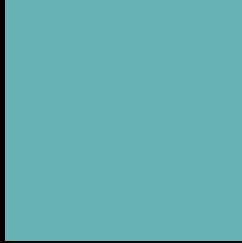
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

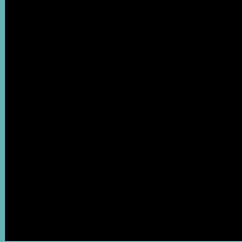
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790.



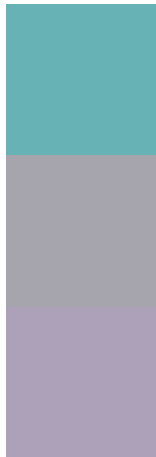
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790.

-15.1790.

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

155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790

Protanopia

165.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

Deuteranopia

167.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



Tritanopia

157.0680, -47.4060, -10.9100

Trichromacy



Original Color

155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790

Protanomaly

161.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460

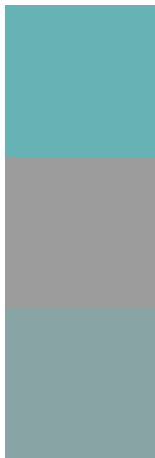
Deuteranomaly

162.9580, -17.3770, 1.0470

Tritanomaly

156.3130, -46.7180, -12.3660

Monochromacy



Original Color

155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790

Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

155.7420, -17.0090, -5.6250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790 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(102, 178, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 178, 181)  
}
```

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(102, 178, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 178, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790 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(102, 178, 181) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 178, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 178, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 178, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 178, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 178,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 155.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 178, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
178, 181) }
```

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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