

Converting Colors

YIQ(155.6250, -74.5000,
-26.5000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(155.6250, -74.5000,
-26.5000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44C1C1
RGB	68, 193, 193
RGB Percent	27%, 76%, 76%
CMY	0.7336, 0.2429, 0.2434
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	180°, 50%, 51%
HSV	180°, 65%, 76%
XYZ	31.0774, 43.2363, 57.1155
YIQ	155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

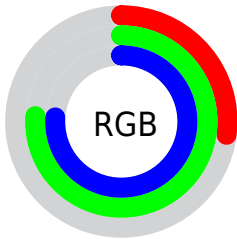
Format	Color
RYB	68, 131, 193
Decimal	4506049
CIELab	71.72, -33.62, -10.06
CIELCh	72, 35.096, 196.665
Yxy	43.2363, 0.2365, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282696129 (0xFF44C1C1)
YUV	155.6250, 18.4259, -76.8471
Hunter-Lab	65.7543, -30.7057, -5.4724

Details

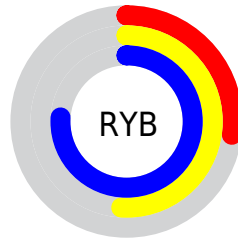
The YIQ color **155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **105.3750, 74.5000, 26.5000**, and the grayscale version is **155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.3050, -70.6030, -25.5390**, and **97.5530, -83.1650, -29.1570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.3060, -63.1760, -22.4720**.

Distribution



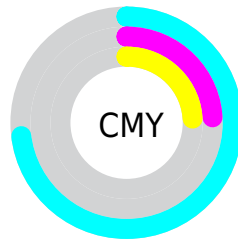
- Red (27%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000 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 155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 155.6250,
-74.5000, -26.5000

■ 155.6250,
-74.5000, -26.5000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 123.5420,
-84.6320, -30.1040

■ 214.3050,
-70.6030, -25.5390

■ 97.4390, -82.8440,
-29.4680

■ 226.8940,
-56.0240, -19.9280

■ 79.3270, -67.6690,
-23.6450

■ 235.8640,
-38.1440, -13.5680

■ 61.9160, -53.0900,
-18.0340

■ 244.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 45.0920, -38.7860,
-12.9460

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 29.6700, -25.6740,
-8.2820

■ 10.3670, -11.2790,

0.6650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 155.6250,
-74.5000, -26.5000

■ 155.6250,
-74.5000, -26.5000

■ 149.9440,
-85.8240, -30.5280

■ 161.3060,
-63.1760, -22.4720

■ 143.9640,
-97.7440, -34.7680

■ 167.2860,
-51.2560, -18.2320

■ 138.2830,
-109.0680, -38.7960

■ 172.9670,
-39.9320, -14.2040

■ 135.2930,
-115.0280, -40.9160

■ 178.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 184.3290,
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 190.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 195.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

■ 201.6710, 17.2840,
6.1480

■ 207.6510, 29.2040,
10.3880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162.0400, -42.1760, -28.6080



155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000



156.4580, -83.8550, -16.6470

Triad

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



155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000



179.9850, 5.4970, 27.0410



174.9890, 42.0910, -8.4130

Complementary

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



155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000



105.3750, 74.5000, 26.5000

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.



177.0480, 52.7710, 7.2910



155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000



180.0560, 33.0980, 27.9300

Square

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



155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000



176.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360



178.8110, 49.6050, 20.6210



171.5900, 20.8650, -20.2150

Rectangle

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



155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000



163.3660, -71.4320, -5.0000



178.8110, 49.6050, 20.6210



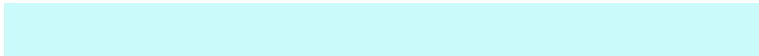
175.7880, 47.2710, -3.1690

Sweetspot

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



155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000



235.6480, -28.6080, -10.1760



141.9730, -33.1830, -64.9510



116.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000



191.6950, -116.2200, -41.3400



120.4050, -58.0000, 4.8800



94.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



112.7470, -95.6350, -34.4430



23.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

Inverse Universe

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



105.3750, 74.5000, 26.5000



113.3050, 116.2200, 41.3400



140.5950, 58.0000, -4.8800



89.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



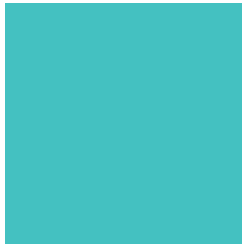
48.1390, 95.9560, 34.1320



9.8670, 19.6680, 6.9960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

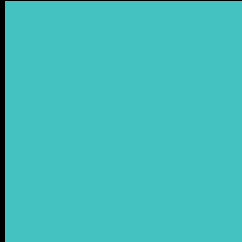
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

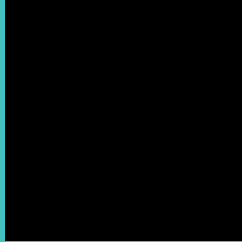
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000.



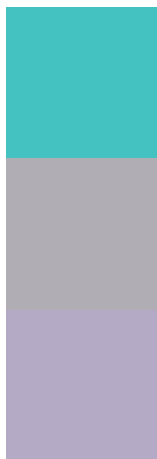
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000.

-26.5000.

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

155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000

Protanopia

174.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Deuteranopia

176.1820, -3.0280, 10.8280



Tritanopia

158.0260, -73.9510, -19.9270

Trichromacy



Original Color

155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000

Protanomaly

167.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610

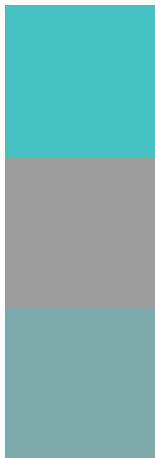
Deuteranomaly

168.3910, -29.0220, -2.6700

Tritanomaly

157.1460, -74.4090, -22.6410

Monochromacy



Original Color

155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000

Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

155.5450, -26.8200, -9.5400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000 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(68, 193, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 193, 193)  
}
```

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(68, 193, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 193, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000 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(68, 193, 193) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 193, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 193, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 193, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 193, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 193,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 155.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 193, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 193,  
193) }
```

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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