

Converting Colors

YIQ(155.6660, -110.3900,
-80.9340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(155.6660, -110.3900,
-80.9340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00EE8C
RGB	0, 238, 140
RGB Percent	0%, 93%, 55%
CMY	0.9999, 0.0663, 0.4513
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.41, 0.07
HSL	155°, 100%, 47%
HSV	155°, 100%, 93%
XYZ	35.3304, 63.0979, 35.0923
YIQ	155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

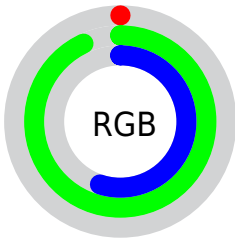
Format	Color
RYB	0, 150, 238
Decimal	61068
CIELab	83.49, -69.35, 34.42
CIELCh	83, 77.417, 153.604
Yxy	63.0979, 0.2646, 0.4726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278251148 (0xFF00EE8C)
YUV	155.6660, -7.7233, -136.5191
Hunter-Lab	79.4342, -59.6174, 29.4109

Details

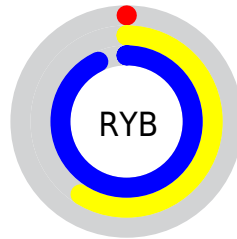
The YIQ color **155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF99**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **82.3340, 110.3900, 80.9340**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.9900, -66.2430, -49.4990**, and **115.8060, -78.0690, -66.4610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.9820, -99.2960, -72.7360**.

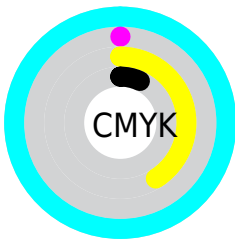
Distribution



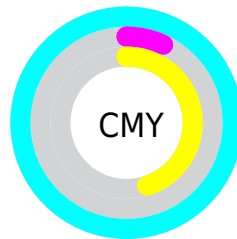
- Red (0%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340 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 155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 155.6660,
-110.3900, -80.9340

■ 155.6660,
-110.3900, -80.9340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 135.6790,
-94.0690, -73.8530

■ 204.9900,
-66.2430, -49.4990

■ 116.2790,
-78.0230, -67.2950

■ 218.4620,
-55.2880, -33.2720

■ 97.1070, -62.6190,
-60.1150

■ 231.2220,
-45.2040, -17.7800

■ 77.9350, -47.2150,
-52.9350

■ 241.2460,
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 59.7090, -31.7190,
-47.4230

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 42.8510, -20.0750,
-38.1790

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,

-25.6270

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 155.6660,
-110.3900, -80.9340

■ 163.9820,
-99.2960, -72.7360

■ 172.2980,
-88.2020, -64.5380

■ 180.2010,
-77.3830, -56.8630

■ 188.5170,
-66.2890, -48.6650

■ 196.8330,
-55.1950, -40.4670

■ 205.1490,
-44.1010, -32.2690

■ 213.4650,
-33.0070, -24.0710

■ 221.6670,
-21.5920, -16.1840

■ 229.6840,
-11.0940, -8.1980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190.6500, 10.3270, -60.5290



155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340



167.1510, -135.8400, -60.2240

Triad

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



155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340



154.6880, -140.7050, -32.6170



179.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280

Complementary

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



155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340



82.3340, 110.3900, 80.9340

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.



180.2790, 49.1880, 44.7080



155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340



203.7440, -1.0140, 29.4020

Square

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



155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340



165.2540, -145.6550, -42.0310



195.7130, 27.7750, 52.8230



190.2270, 79.0470, -17.3770

Rectangle

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



155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340



171.7110, -148.6800, -47.7840



195.7130, 27.7750, 52.8230



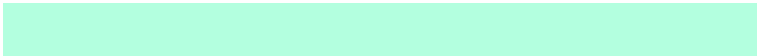
178.3290, 62.9460, 26.6420

Sweetspot

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



155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340



228.6280, -35.0240, -26.0640



169.3070, -6.4460, -103.4860



112.0800, -21.3170, -15.6610



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.



155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340



166.7850, -118.2750, -86.7150



155.0980, -136.3480, -39.9960



115.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



120.3200, -85.2680, -62.6440



36.6340, -25.9930, -19.0250

Inverse Universe

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



82.3340, 110.3900, 80.9340



88.2150, 118.2750, 86.7150



82.9020, 136.3480, 39.9960



112.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



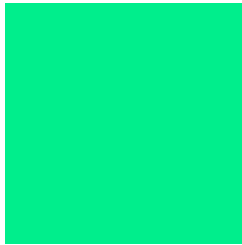
63.6800, 85.2680, 62.6440



19.3660, 25.9930, 19.0250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340 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 155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

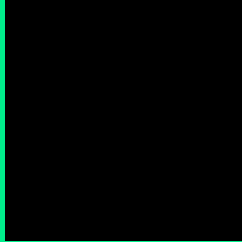
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340.



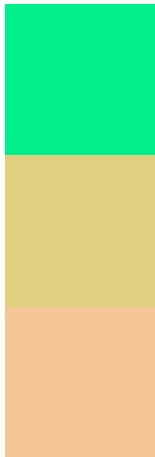
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340.

-80.9340.

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

155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340

Protanopia

202.6750, 36.6830, -20.5410

Deuteranopia

205.5810, 43.4200, -4.9640



Tritanopia

186.4910, -88.6220, -23.8700

Trichromacy



Original Color

155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340



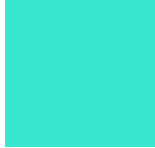
Protanomaly

185.7710, -17.0940, -42.6460



Deuteranomaly

187.4330, -12.7860, -32.6100



Tritanomaly

174.9390, -96.5960, -44.5640

Monochromacy



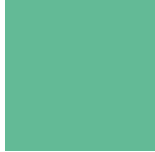
Original Color

155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340



Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

155.8830, -40.2960, -29.6400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340 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(0, 238, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 238, 140)  
}
```

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(0, 238, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 238, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340 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(0, 238, 140) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 238, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 238, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 238, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 238, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 238,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 155.6660, -110.3900, -80.9340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 238, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 238,  
140) }
```

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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