

Converting Colors

YIQ(156.0000, -35.5310,
-11.3630)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(156.0000, -35.5310,
-11.3630)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	73ADB0
RGB	115, 173, 176
RGB Percent	45%, 68%, 69%
CMY	0.5491, 0.3215, 0.3099
CMYK	0.35, 0.02, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	183°, 28%, 57%
HSV	183°, 35%, 69%
XYZ	29.8468, 36.6721, 46.5607
YIQ	156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

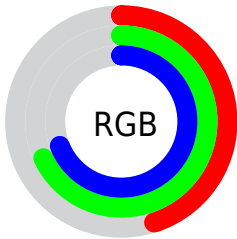
Format	Color
RYB	115, 145, 176
Decimal	7581104
CIELab	67.03, -18.04, -7.52
CIELCh	67, 19.543, 202.638
Yxy	36.6721, 0.2639, 0.3243
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285771184 (0xFF73ADB0)
YUV	156.0000, 9.8600, -35.9570
Hunter-Lab	60.5575, -17.9990, -3.1959

Details

The YIQ color **156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **135.0000, 35.5310, 11.3630**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.4020, -36.7230, -11.7870**, and **103.4130, -35.2560, -10.8400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.0310, -45.9840, -14.6560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.9690, -25.0780, -8.0700**.

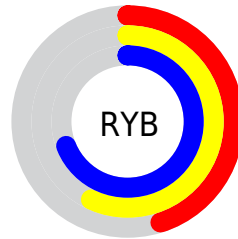
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (68%)

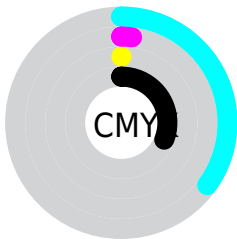
Blue (69%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (69%)

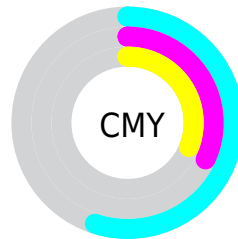


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630 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 156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156.0000,
-35.5310, -11.3630

■ 156.0000,
-35.5310, -11.3630

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 129.2990,
-34.9350, -11.1510

■ 211.4020,
-36.7230, -11.7870

■ 104.0000,
-35.5310, -11.3630

■ 237.6580,
-34.5680, -12.2960

■ 78.4020, -36.7230,
-11.7870

■ 246.3290,
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 51.1130, -43.2790,
-14.1190

■ 34.6910, -30.1670,
-9.4550

■ 20.5570, -17.9260,
-5.5260

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,

1.8660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 156.0000,
-35.5310, -11.3630

■ 156.0000,
-35.5310, -11.3630

■ 150.0310,
-45.9840, -14.6560

■ 161.9690,
-25.0780, -8.0700

■ 144.3610,
-55.8410, -17.7370

■ 167.6390,
-15.2210, -4.9890

■ 138.3920,
-66.2940, -21.0300

■ 173.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 133.3090,
-76.4260, -24.6340

■ 178.6910, 5.3640,
1.9080

■ 127.3400,
-86.8790, -27.9270

■ 184.6600, 15.8170,
5.2010

■ 121.3710,
-97.3320, -31.2200

■ 190.6290, 26.2700,
8.4940

■ 118.0930,
-102.4210, -32.6050

■ 196.2990, 36.1270,
11.5750

■ 201.9690, 45.9840,
14.6560

■ 202.5560, 45.7090,
14.1330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156.6390, -24.3890, -15.0530



156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630



157.6180, -37.0910, -5.1150

Triad

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



156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630



165.9060, 6.7370, 15.5770



162.7450, 22.4670, -5.1890

Complementary

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



156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630



135.0000, 35.5310, 11.3630

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.



164.4950, 29.3430, 2.3590



156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630



166.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270

Square

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



156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630



164.2890, -10.6390, 11.0970



165.5370, 29.5250, 10.0770



160.8140, 8.8510, -11.7330

Rectangle

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



156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630



159.8300, -31.6360, 0.6520



165.5370, 29.5250, 10.0770



163.1800, 25.6760, -2.7720

Sweetspot

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



156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630



221.9490, -13.1580, -3.8300



151.0350, -17.4170, -31.2810



110.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630



198.0620, -56.4370, -17.9490



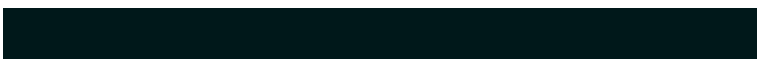
138.3900, -27.2810, 4.3270



86.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



103.1440, -89.2630, -28.7750



17.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660

Inverse Universe

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



139.8510, 17.7380, 30.9700



172.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760



152.0230, 27.5560, -3.8040



83.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



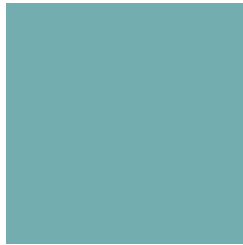
62.3910, 44.3220, 77.8420



10.5100, 7.7920, 12.9760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

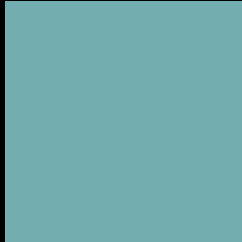
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

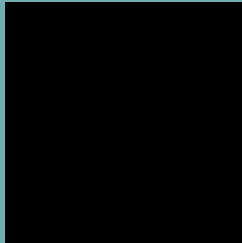
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630.



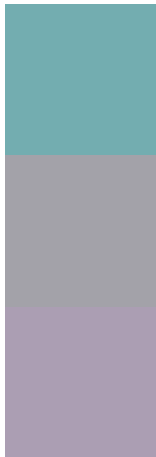
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630.

-11.3630.

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

156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630

Protanopia

163.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

Deuteranopia

164.2810, 1.0070, 9.2870



Tritanopia

157.0370, -36.9530, -7.6170

Trichromacy



Original Color

156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630

Protanomaly

160.7040, -13.8460, -2.3740

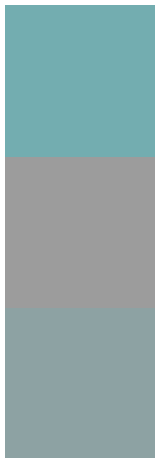
Deuteranomaly

161.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210

Tritanomaly

156.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620

Monochromacy



Original Color

156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630

Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

155.8350, -12.8370, -4.1410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630 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(115, 173, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 173, 176)  
}
```

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(115, 173, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 173, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630 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(115, 173, 176) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 173, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 173, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 173, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 173, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 173,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 173, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
173, 176) }
```

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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