

Converting Colors

YIQ(156.1810, -82.6580,
-43.8580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580)
contains.

YIQ(156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(156.1810, -82.6580,
-43.8580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32CFAD
RGB	50, 207, 173
RGB Percent	20%, 81%, 68%
CMY	0.8043, 0.1880, 0.3219
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.16, 0.19
HSL	167°, 62%, 50%
HSV	167°, 76%, 81%
XYZ	31.1746, 48.3473, 47.1850
YIQ	156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

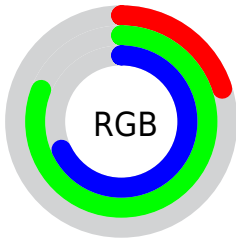
Format	Color
RYB	50, 138, 207
Decimal	3329965
CIELab	75.04, -47.61, 5.62
CIELCh	75, 47.941, 173.264
Yxy	48.3473, 0.2460, 0.3816
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281520045 (0xFF32CFAD)
YUV	156.1810, 8.2918, -93.1207
Hunter-Lab	69.5322, -41.6513, 8.4380

Details

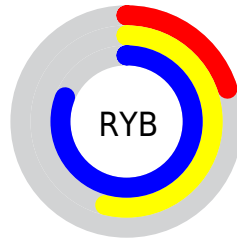
The YIQ color **156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **100.8190, 82.6580, 43.8580**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.5570, -71.7930, -37.0170**, and **103.0180, -80.6410, -41.8650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.3320, -93.5690, -49.8650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162.9160, -71.4260, -38.1620**.

Distribution



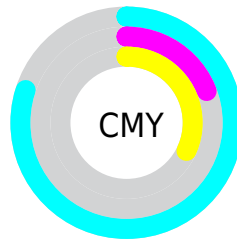
- Red (20%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580 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 156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156.1810,
-82.6580, -43.8580

■ 156.1810,
-82.6580, -43.8580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 121.7170,
-96.0910, -48.2110

■ 211.5570,
-71.7930, -37.0170

■ 103.0180,
-80.6410, -41.8650

■ 223.9040,
-61.9840, -22.0480

■ 84.3190, -65.1910,
-35.5190

■ 233.1730,
-43.5080, -15.4760

■ 66.3210, -50.3370,
-29.3850

■ 242.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 49.1380, -36.4000,
-23.1520

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 32.6560, -23.0590,
-17.1310

■ 15.7180, -8.4340,

-12.3540

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 156.1810,
-82.6580, -43.8580

■ 156.1810,
-82.6580, -43.8580

■ 149.3320,
-93.5690, -49.8650

■ 162.9160,
-71.4260, -38.1620

■ 142.5970,
-104.8010, -55.5610

■ 169.4660,
-61.1110, -32.3670

■ 139.9770,
-108.9270, -57.8790

■ 176.2010,
-49.8790, -26.6710

■ 183.0500,
-38.9680, -20.6640

■ 189.4860,
-28.3320, -15.1800

■ 196.3350,
-17.4210, -9.1730

■ 203.0700, -6.1890,
-3.4770

■ 209.9190, 4.7220,
2.5300

■ 216.3550, 15.3580,
8.0140

Harmonies

Analogous

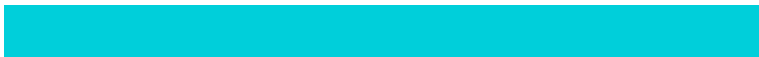
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



170.7690, -22.7800, -38.7160



156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580



146.3610, -126.9030, -40.4630

Triad

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



156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580



184.9950, -26.8260, 23.6220



184.4380, 69.0480, 4.1520

Complementary

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



156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580



100.8190, 82.6580, 43.8580

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.



182.2100, 61.6630, 22.3590



156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580



189.8220, 16.6820, 39.0980

Square

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



156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580



168.6840, -81.0150, -2.0310



186.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770



182.0960, 51.6750, -16.9090

Rectangle

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



156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580



148.1510, -134.6990, -31.3310



186.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770



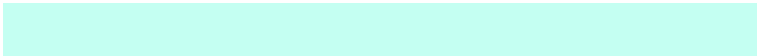
183.3550, 68.0840, 10.6120

Sweetspot

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



156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580



235.8770, -30.9910, -16.5510



153.2220, -21.1230, -74.2670



116.3240, -18.8880, -10.1200



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.



156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580



179.9320, -122.2220, -64.7340



135.4030, -82.0220, -11.3180



101.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



113.6640, -88.5720, -46.8120



27.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910

Inverse Universe

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



100.8190, 82.6580, 43.8580



98.0680, 122.2220, 64.7340



121.5970, 82.0220, 11.3180



97.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



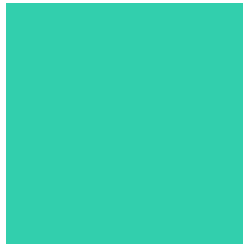
54.4500, 88.2510, 47.1230



13.2850, 21.5470, 11.4910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580 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 156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

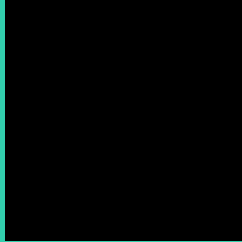
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

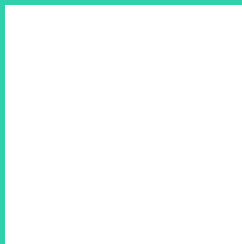
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580.



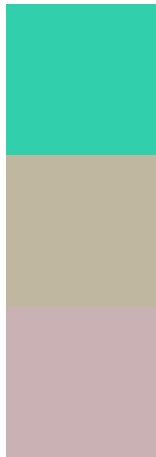
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580.

-43.8580.

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

156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580

Protanopia

183.0690, 12.7470, -5.2450

Deuteranopia

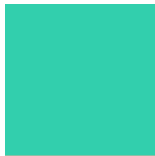
184.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220



Tritanopia

165.1500, -80.2320, -21.7360

Trichromacy



Original Color

156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580



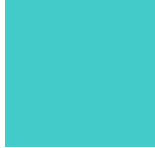
Protanomaly

173.3740, -22.3250, -19.4210



Deuteranomaly

174.4870, -20.9050, -12.1130



Tritanomaly

161.8090, -81.0100, -29.6660

Monochromacy



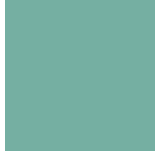
Original Color

156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580



Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

156.1760, -30.3950, -16.3390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580 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(50, 207, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 207, 173)  
}
```

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(50, 207, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 207, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580 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(50, 207, 173) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 207, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 207, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 207, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 207, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 207,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.1810, -82.6580, -43.8580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 207, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 207,  
173) }
```

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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