

# Converting Colors

YIQ(156.4490, -55.5550,  
-78.0110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(156.4490, -55.5550,  
-78.0110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	37DE55
RGB	55, 222, 85
RGB Percent	22%, 87%, 33%
CMY	0.7848, 0.1291, 0.6668
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.62, 0.13
HSL	131°, 72%, 54%
HSV	131°, 75%, 87%
XYZ	29.3472, 53.7438, 17.4151
YIQ	156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

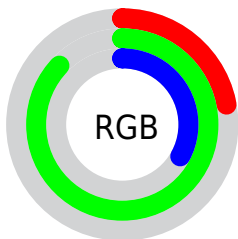
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	55, 197, 222
Decimal	3661397
CIELab	78.31, -68.57, 54.04
CIELCh	78, 87.309, 141.758
Yxy	53.7438, 0.2920, 0.5347
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281851477 (0xFF37DE55)
YUV	156.4490, -35.2244, -88.9708
Hunter-Lab	73.3102, -56.8366, 37.2326

# Details

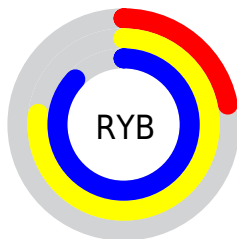
The YIQ color **156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC33**. The color can be described as dark muted green. A complement of this color would be **120.5510, 55.5550, 78.0110**, and the grayscale version is **157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.5040, -39.0520, -63.2120**, and **100.0470, -54.3630, -77.5870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147.8190, -62.8890, -88.2730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165.0790, -48.2210, -67.7490**.

# Distribution



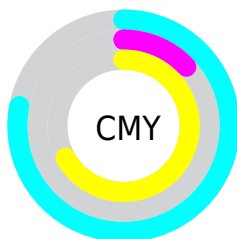
- Red (22%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110 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 156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 156.4490,  
-55.5550, -78.0110

■ 156.4490,  
-55.5550, -78.0110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 119.9030,  
-71.6930, -82.9010

■ 203.5040,  
-39.0520, -63.2120

■ 100.0470,  
-54.3630, -77.5870

■ 215.9650,  
-29.5640, -47.9320

■ 81.0060, -37.9500,  
-72.1740

■ 228.4260,  
-20.0760, -32.6520

■ 65.1570, -30.5250,  
-58.0530

■ 241.0010,  
-10.9090, -17.0610

■ 49.8950, -23.3750,  
-44.4550

■ 253.5760, -1.7420,  
-1.4700

■ 35.8070, -16.7750,  
-31.9030

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,

-18.8280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 156.4490,  
-55.5550, -78.0110

■ 156.4490,  
-55.5550, -78.0110

■ 147.8190,  
-62.8890, -88.2730

■ 165.0790,  
-48.2210, -67.7490

■ 138.8900,  
-70.8190, -98.7470


■ 173.7090,  
-40.8870, -57.4870

■ 134.8740,  
-73.8900, -103.6660


■ 182.7520,  
-33.2780, -46.7020


■ 191.3820,  
-25.9440, -36.4400

■ 200.0120,  
-18.6100, -26.1780

 208.6420,  
-11.2760, -15.9160

 217.2720, -3.9420,  
-5.6540

 226.3150, 3.6670,  
5.1310

 234.9450, 11.0010,  
15.3930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



173.8340, 47.3750, -71.1610



156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110



153.5750, -116.9030, -67.5190

# Triad

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



156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110



152.3400, -139.6050, -30.5250



158.4220, 76.2860, 38.1900

# Complementary

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



156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110



120.5510, 55.5550, 78.0110

# 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.



165.8950, 51.1100, 64.9500



156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110



178.6610, -46.6770, 14.4350

# Square

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



156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110



161.1450, -143.7300, -38.3700



189.2560, 30.8000, 58.5760



169.8300, 91.0110, -2.9170



# Rectangle

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



156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110



161.1330, -135.4290, -51.1490



189.2560, 30.8000, 58.5760



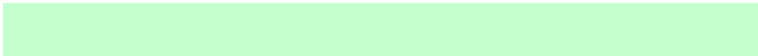
157.8640, 69.5900, 49.4140

# Sweetspot

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



156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110



231.8870, -19.7560, -27.4360



194.5900, 36.9190, -57.8730



113.8160, -11.8260, -16.9620



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.



156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110



164.7980, -76.7320, -107.2280



165.6830, -81.5560, -52.8200



107.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310



106.9600, -58.6720, -82.0960



29.2020, -16.0890, -22.3050



# Inverse Universe

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



120.5510, 55.5550, 78.0110



115.3160, 76.4110, 107.5390



111.3170, 81.5560, 52.8200



105.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



69.0400, 58.6720, 82.0960

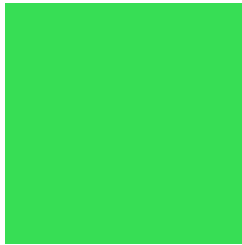


18.9120, 15.7680, 22.6160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110 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 156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110 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 156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110.

-78.0110.

# 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

156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110

### Protanopia

185.3540, 50.3480, -31.4120

### Deuteranopia

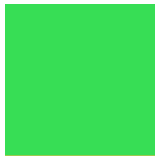
189.0430, 59.1940, -15.5100



## Tritanopia

178.2440, -68.6330, -17.1850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110



## Protanomaly

174.8110, 11.7920, -48.5280



## Deuteranomaly

177.0710, 17.2920, -38.0680



## Tritanomaly

170.2820, -63.7690, -39.2650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110



## Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

156.0610, -20.3060, -28.4820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110 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(55, 222, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 222, 85)  
}
```

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(55, 222, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 222, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110 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(55, 222, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 222, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(55, 222, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 222, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 222, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 222,  
85) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.4490, -55.5550, -78.0110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 222, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 222,  
85) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor