

# Converting Colors

YIQ(156.5040, -81.4690,  
-26.8530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530)</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(156.5040, -81.4690,  
-26.8530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3EC4C9
RGB	62, 196, 201
RGB Percent	24%, 77%, 79%
CMY	0.7571, 0.2311, 0.2121
CMYK	0.69, 0.02, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	182°, 56%, 52%
HSV	182°, 69%, 79%
XYZ	32.2670, 44.7399, 62.1419
YIQ	156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

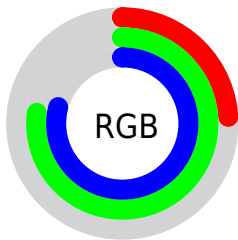
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	62, 130, 201
Decimal	4113609
CIELab	72.72, -33.61, -12.93
CIELCh	73, 36.016, 201.040
Yxy	44.7399, 0.2319, 0.3215
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282303689 (0xFF3EC4C9)
YUV	156.5040, 21.9365, -82.8800
Hunter-Lab	66.8879, -30.9447, -8.2616

# Details

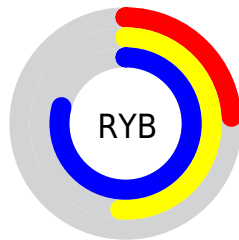
The YIQ color **156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **106.4960, 81.4690, 26.8530**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.8530, -75.1420, -25.8780**, and **100.1120, -86.2370, -28.5490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.9370, -93.1140, -30.5700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360**.

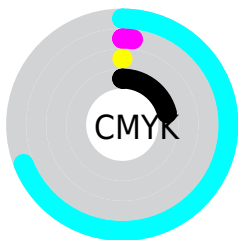
# Distribution



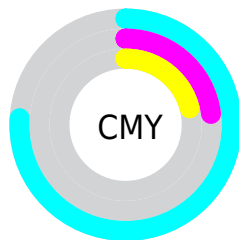
- Red (24%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 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 156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 156.5040,  
-81.4690, -26.8530

■ 156.5040,  
-81.4690, -26.8530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 119.6370,  
-101.1370, -33.8490

■ 215.8530,  
-75.1420, -25.8780

■ 100.1120,  
-86.2370, -28.5490

■ 226.2960,  
-57.2160, -20.3520

■ 81.8860, -70.7410,  
-23.0370

■ 235.2660,  
-39.3360, -13.9920

■ 64.3610, -55.8410,  
-17.7370

■ 244.2360,  
-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 47.0640, -41.5830,  
-11.8150

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

■ 31.5280, -28.1500,  
-7.4620

■ 13.9860, -14.5800,

-0.0840

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 156.5040,  
-81.4690, -26.8530

■ 156.5040,  
-81.4690, -26.8530

■ 149.9370,  
-93.1140, -30.5700

■ 163.0710,  
-69.8240, -23.1360

■ 143.9570,  
-105.0340, -34.8100

■ 169.0510,  
-57.9040, -18.8960

■ 137.3900,  
-116.6790, -38.5270

■ 175.6180,  
-46.2590, -15.1790

■ 136.7920,  
-117.8710, -38.9510

■ 182.1850,  
-34.6140, -11.4620

■ 188.7520,  
-22.9690, -7.7450

■ 194.7320,  
-11.0490, -3.5050

■ 201.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 208.1650, 12.8370,  
4.1410

■ 214.1450, 24.7570,  
8.3810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



163.3920, -49.0990, -29.7950



156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



159.1420, -85.7810, -14.7810

# Triad

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



156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



183.2630, 10.5860, 28.4260



177.2230, 41.3120, -10.8160

# Complementary

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



156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



106.4960, 81.4690, 26.8530

# 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.



179.3530, 53.2300, 4.4780



156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



182.6220, 37.3160, 28.5800

# Square

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



156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



179.7300, -24.7620, 19.2540



180.8390, 52.4020, 19.4900



174.1550, 17.6560, -22.6320



# Rectangle

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



156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



167.3170, -69.7360, -2.6960



180.8390, 52.4020, 19.4900



178.0220, 46.4920, -5.5720

# Sweetspot

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



156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



237.6800, -31.6340, -10.4020



144.1630, -39.8300, -71.1420



117.2580, -18.5220, -5.7380



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.



156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



187.5030, -124.4270, -41.2830



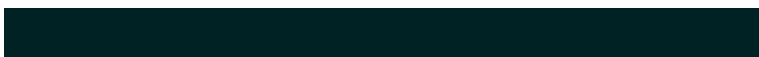
116.0010, -62.4940, 9.2340



96.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



110.7410, -95.4980, -31.4180



24.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860



# Inverse Universe

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



118.8370, 39.8300, 71.1420



129.7580, 60.5470, 108.6990



146.9990, 62.4940, -9.2340



93.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



66.6350, 46.7510, 83.3830



14.6400, 10.5420, 18.2060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 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 156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

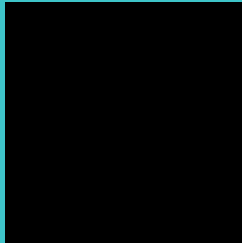
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

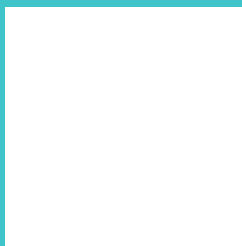
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530.



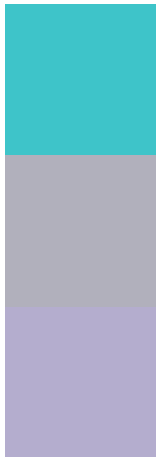
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530.

-26.8530.

# 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

156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530

### Protanopia

177.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

### Deuteranopia

178.8550, -6.4210, 11.7470



## Tritanopia

158.4380, -81.1030, -22.4710

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530

**Protanomaly**

169.7880, -31.8180, -7.0660

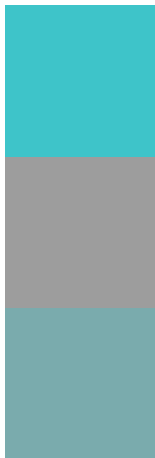
**Deuteranomaly**

170.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750

**Tritanomaly**

157.4980, -81.3320, -23.8280

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530

**Achromatopsia**

157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

156.5770, -29.8460, -9.7660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 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(62, 196, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 196, 201)  
}
```

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(62, 196, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 196, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 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(62, 196, 201) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 196, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 196, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 196, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 196, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 196,  
201) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 196, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 196,  
201) }
```

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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