

Converting Colors

YIQ(157.1150, -37.5930,
-18.0490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(157.1150, -37.5930,
-18.0490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EB3A8
RGB	110, 179, 168
RGB Percent	43%, 70%, 66%
CMY	0.5688, 0.2979, 0.3413
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.06, 0.30
HSL	170°, 31%, 57%
HSV	170°, 39%, 70%
XYZ	29.6154, 38.3898, 42.8773
YIQ	157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

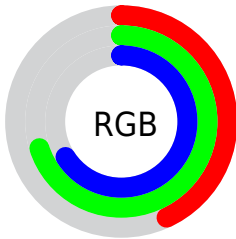
Format	Color
RYB	110, 147, 179
Decimal	7254952
CIELab	68.31, -24.42, -1.24
CIElCh	68, 24.452, 182.903
Yxy	38.3898, 0.2671, 0.3462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285445032 (0xFF6EB3A8)
YUV	157.1150, 5.3663, -41.3199
Hunter-Lab	61.9595, -23.1097, 2.3417

Details

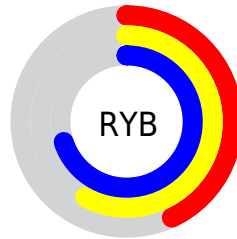
The YIQ color **157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **131.8850, 37.5930, 18.0490**, and the grayscale version is **157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.4030, -38.4640, -18.7840**, and **104.2290, -37.9140, -17.7380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.3910, -47.3580, -22.7980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162.8390, -27.8280, -13.3000**.

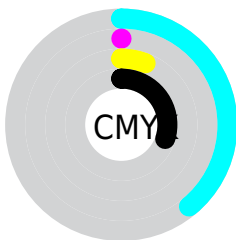
Distribution



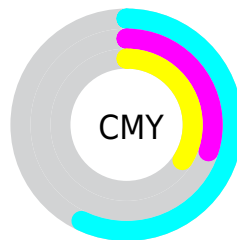
- Red (43%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490 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 157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157.1150,
-37.5930, -18.0490

■ 157.1150,
-37.5930, -18.0490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 130.2290,
-37.9140, -17.7380

■ 212.4030,
-38.4640, -18.7840

■ 104.2290,
-37.9140, -17.7380

■ 235.8210,
-36.5850, -14.2890

■ 78.0330, -40.2980,
-18.5860

■ 244.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 52.3640, -42.7280,
-18.6000

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 36.3550, -29.3410,
-13.4130

■ 22.2210, -17.1000,
-9.4840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 157.1150,
-37.5930, -18.0490

■ 157.1150,
-37.5930, -18.0490

■ 151.3910,
-47.3580, -22.7980

■ 162.8390,
-27.8280, -13.3000

■ 145.6670,
-57.1230, -27.5470

■ 168.5630,
-18.0630, -8.5510

■ 139.9430,
-66.8880, -32.2960

■ 174.2870, -8.2980,
-3.8020

■ 134.2190,
-76.6530, -37.0450

■ 179.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 128.6090,
-86.7390, -41.4830

■ 185.3220, 10.9570,
5.1730

■ 123.1840,
-95.9080, -46.0200

■ 191.0460, 20.7220,
9.9220

■ 122.1730,
-97.3750, -46.9670

■ 196.7700, 30.4870,
14.6710

■ 202.4940, 40.2520,
19.4200

■ 203.4340, 40.4810,
20.7770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159.7120, -17.4650, -19.3930



157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490



156.6440, -49.1480, -12.3800

Triad

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



157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490



168.9030, -6.3760, 16.4400



167.1380, 34.6620, -0.4260

Complementary

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



157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490



131.8850, 37.5930, 18.0490

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.



168.4300, 37.1360, 9.8080



157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490



170.0320, 15.3100, 19.9020

Square

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



157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490



165.0140, -28.9780, 7.5500



170.2370, 30.6700, 16.8620



165.4690, 23.0640, -10.5040

Rectangle

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



157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490



158.5180, -48.5530, -6.6410



170.2370, 30.6700, 16.8620



167.6160, 36.3120, 2.7120

Sweetspot

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



157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490



223.1720, -15.4040, -7.1800



153.7920, -12.4190, -33.7550



111.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490



198.0690, -58.3150, -27.9710



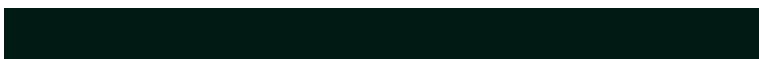
144.8680, -34.7990, -2.5990



86.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



104.4030, -83.1630, -40.2110



17.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670

Inverse Universe

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



131.8850, 37.5930, 18.0490



158.9310, 58.3150, 27.9710



144.1320, 34.7990, 2.5990



82.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



48.5970, 83.1630, 40.2110



8.2300, 14.2120, 6.7560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490 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 157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

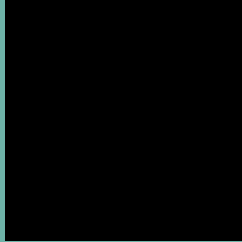
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490.



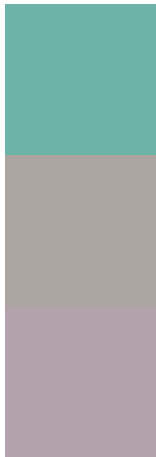
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490.

-18.0490.

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

157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490

Protanopia

165.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950

Deuteranopia

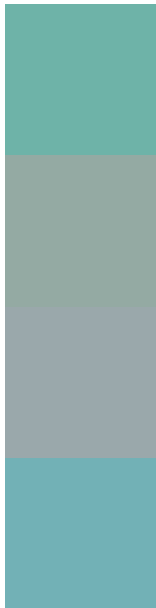
167.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370



Tritanopia

159.6560, -40.2540, -8.3660

Trichromacy



Original Color

157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490

Protanomaly

162.6240, -10.8650, -6.8410

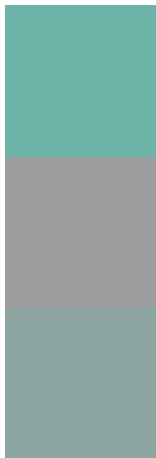
Deuteranomaly

164.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350

Tritanomaly

158.7330, -39.1530, -11.8010

Monochromacy



Original Color

157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490

Achromatopsia

157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

157.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490 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(110, 179, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 179, 168)  
}
```

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(110, 179, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 179, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490 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(110, 179, 168) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 179, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 179, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 179, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 179, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 179,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 157.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 179, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
179, 168) }
```

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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