

Converting Colors

YIQ(157.1210, -82.4290,
-42.5010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(157.1210, -82.4290,
-42.5010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34CFB0
RGB	52, 207, 176
RGB Percent	20%, 81%, 69%
CMY	0.7964, 0.1880, 0.3101
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.15, 0.19
HSL	168°, 62%, 51%
HSV	168°, 75%, 81%
XYZ	31.5685, 48.5162, 48.7349
YIQ	157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

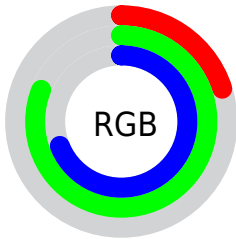
Format	Color
RYB	52, 138, 207
Decimal	3461040
CIELab	75.15, -46.62, 4.17
CIELCh	75, 46.806, 174.893
Yxy	48.5162, 0.2451, 0.3766
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281651120 (0xFF34CFB0)
YUV	157.1210, 9.3073, -92.1911
Hunter-Lab	69.6535, -40.9936, 7.2737

Details

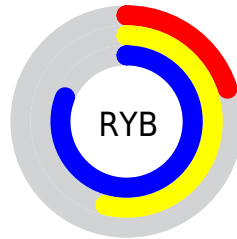
The YIQ color **157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **101.8790, 82.4290, 42.5010**, and the grayscale version is **157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.6110, -71.8850, -35.3490**, and **103.3600, -81.6040, -40.9320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.3860, -93.6610, -48.1970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.8560, -71.1970, -36.8050**.

Distribution



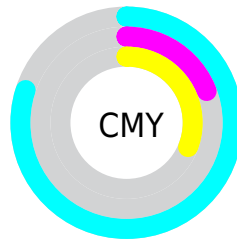
- Red (20%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (69%)



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



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010 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 157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157.1210,
-82.4290, -42.5010

■ 157.1210,
-82.4290, -42.5010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 122.0590,
-97.0540, -47.2780

■ 212.4970,
-71.5640, -35.6600

■ 103.2460,
-81.2830, -41.2430

■ 224.5020,
-60.7920, -21.6240

■ 84.6610, -66.1540,
-34.5860

■ 233.4720,
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 66.6630, -51.3000,
-28.4520

■ 242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 49.3660, -37.0420,
-22.5300

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 33.4710, -23.9760,
-17.0320

■ 16.7610, -9.9930,

-11.6330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.1210,
-82.4290, -42.5010

■ 157.1210,
-82.4290, -42.5010

■ 150.3860,
-93.6610, -48.1970

■ 163.8560,
-71.1970, -36.8050

■ 143.6510,
-104.8930, -53.8930

■ 170.2920,
-60.5610, -31.3210

■ 140.4330,
-110.2110, -56.6350

■ 177.0270,
-49.3290, -25.6250

■ 183.8760,
-38.4180, -19.6180

■ 190.3120,
-27.7820, -14.1340

■ 197.0470,
-16.5500, -8.4380

■ 203.7820, -5.3180,
-2.7420

■ 210.5170, 5.9140,
2.9540

■ 216.9530, 16.5500,
8.4380

Harmonies

Analogous

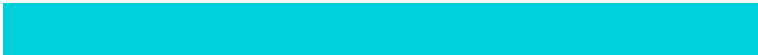
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



171.5130, -24.9350, -38.2070



157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010



146.5890, -127.5450, -39.8410

Triad

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



157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010



186.1910, -24.4420, 24.4700



185.1280, 66.9850, 2.9930

Complementary

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



157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010



101.8790, 82.4290, 42.5010

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.



183.2700, 61.4340, 21.0020



157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010



190.6650, 18.5620, 38.0660

Square

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



157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010



171.6740, -75.0550, 0.0890



186.9980, 48.1810, 35.4210



182.3130, 49.5660, -17.2340

Rectangle

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



157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010



147.6780, -134.7450, -30.4970



186.9980, 48.1810, 35.4210



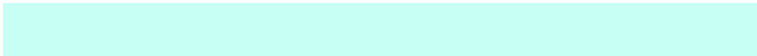
184.5290, 67.5340, 9.5660

Sweetspot

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



157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010



237.0020, -29.8450, -15.2930



153.1510, -22.3610, -73.8570



117.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



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.



157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010



180.9860, -122.3140, -63.0660



134.8270, -80.2800, -9.8480



101.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



114.0060, -89.5350, -45.8790



27.8290, -21.8680, -11.1800

Inverse Universe

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



101.8790, 82.4290, 42.5010



99.1280, 121.9930, 63.3770



124.1730, 80.2800, 9.8480



97.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



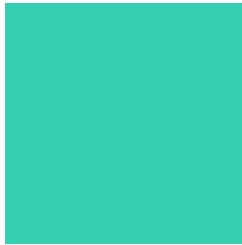
54.1080, 89.2140, 46.1900



13.1710, 21.8680, 11.1800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010 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 157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

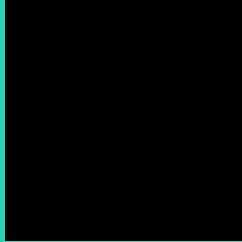
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

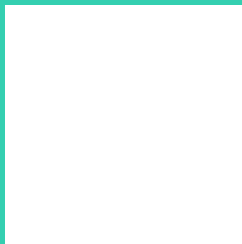
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010.



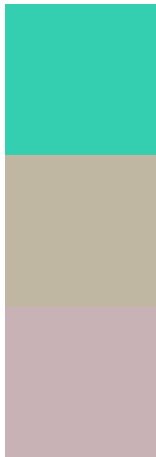
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010.

-42.5010.

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

157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010

Protanopia

183.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120

Deuteranopia

185.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200



Tritanopia

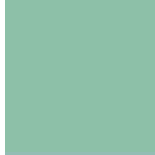
165.2640, -80.5530, -21.4250

Trichromacy



Original Color

157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010



Protanomaly

174.0150, -22.6920, -18.2760



Deuteranomaly

175.4160, -22.1430, -11.7030



Tritanomaly

162.3360, -81.0560, -28.8320

Monochromacy



Original Color

157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010



Achromatopsia

157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

157.0020, -29.8450, -15.2930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010 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(52, 207, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 207, 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(52, 207, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 207, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010 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(52, 207, 176) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 207, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 207, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 207, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 207, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 207,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 157.1210, -82.4290, -42.5010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 207, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 207,  
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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