

# Converting Colors

YIQ(157.1990, -81.9280,  
-24.0400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400)</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(157.1990, -81.9280,  
-24.0400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	40C3CF
RGB	64, 195, 207
RGB Percent	25%, 76%, 81%
CMY	0.7493, 0.2351, 0.1886
CMYK	0.69, 0.06, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	185°, 60%, 53%
HSV	185°, 69%, 81%
XYZ	32.8888, 44.6431, 65.8604
YIQ	157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

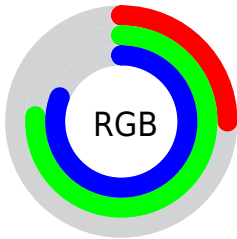
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	64, 132, 207
Decimal	4244431
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	72.66, -31.11, -16.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	73, 35.117, 207.630
Y <sub>xy</sub>	44.6431, 0.2294, 0.3113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282434511 (0xFF40C3CF)
YUV	157.1990, 24.5519, -81.7355
Hunter-Lab	66.8155, -29.0635, -11.6716

# Details

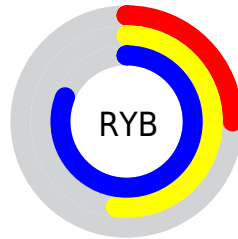
The YIQ color **157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **113.8010, 81.9280, 24.0400**, and the grayscale version is **157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.8640, -73.6750, -24.9310**, and **100.2090, -87.8880, -26.1600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.7460, -93.8940, -27.4460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164.6520, -69.9620, -20.6340**.

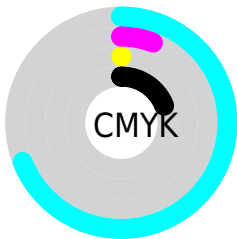
# Distribution



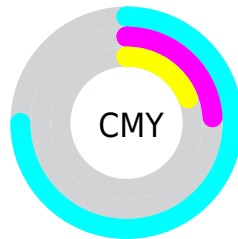
- Red (25%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400 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 157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 157.1990,  
-81.9280, -24.0400

■ 157.1990,  
-81.9280, -24.0400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 121.4140,  
-98.8910, -30.4990

■ 215.8640,  
-73.6750, -24.9310

■ 100.2090,  
-87.8880, -26.1600

■ 226.8940,  
-56.0240, -19.9280

■ 81.9830, -72.3920,  
-20.6480

■ 235.8640,  
-38.1440, -13.5680

■ 64.4580, -57.4920,  
-15.3480

■ 244.8340,  
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 47.6340, -43.1880,  
-10.2600

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 31.5110, -29.4800,  
-5.3840

■ 14.4420, -15.8640,

1.1600

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 157.1990,  
-81.9280, -24.0400

■ 157.1990,  
-81.9280, -24.0400

■ 149.7460,  
-93.8940, -27.4460

■ 164.6520,  
-69.9620, -20.6340

■ 143.1790,  
-105.5390, -31.1630

■ 171.2190,  
-58.3170, -16.9170

■ 135.7260,  
-117.5050, -34.5690

■ 178.6720,  
-46.3510, -13.5110

■ 135.1280,  
-118.6970, -34.9930

■ 186.1250,  
-34.3850, -10.1050

■ 193.2790,  
-23.0150, -6.9110

■ 200.1450,  
-10.7740, -2.9820

■ 207.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 214.7520, 12.5620,  
3.6180

■ 222.2050, 24.5280,  
7.0240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162.3960, -54.9220, -28.8900



157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400



162.7840, -78.7210, -10.5690

# Triad

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



157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400



183.0850, 16.9590, 28.5670



176.1190, 35.6730, -13.2470

# Complementary

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



157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400



113.8010, 81.9280, 24.0400

# 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.



178.6900, 50.6630, 1.4390



157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400



182.3080, 41.0760, 26.5160

# Square

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



157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400



180.6880, -15.7760, 21.6000



180.7310, 52.5860, 16.1540



172.8060, 11.3290, -23.6070



# Rectangle

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



157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400



169.7420, -60.5670, 1.8410



180.7310, 52.5860, 16.1540



177.5760, 41.8160, -8.9360

# Sweetspot

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



157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400



236.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560



148.9670, -42.2140, -71.9900



116.6710, -18.2470, -5.2150



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

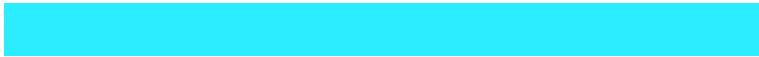


# Same Dimension

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



157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400



181.0460, -121.4020, -35.5300



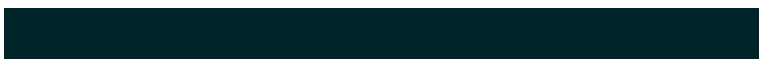
116.6960, -62.9530, 12.0470



101.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



109.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940



26.3930, -23.3360, -6.6000



# Inverse Universe

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



121.6910, 43.1770, 71.0570



128.5040, 64.0780, 105.2780



154.3040, 62.9530, -12.0470



98.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



67.7880, 50.6940, 83.5100

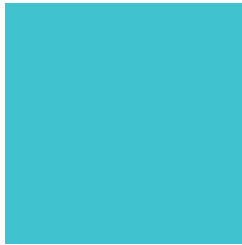


16.4770, 12.5590, 20.1990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400 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 157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

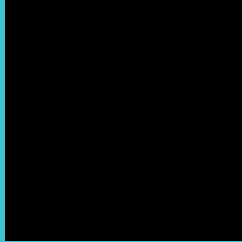
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400.

-24.0400.

# 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

157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400

### Protanopia

177.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860

### Deuteranopia

178.6420, -10.1350, 12.9770



## Tritanopia

158.1390, -81.6990, -22.6830

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400

**Protanomaly**

170.4720, -33.7440, -5.2000

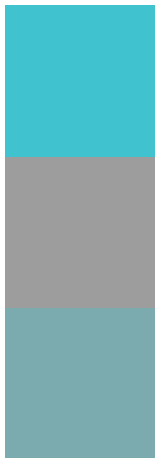
**Deuteranomaly**

170.8510, -36.1290, -0.5210

**Tritanomaly**

157.7260, -81.9740, -23.2060

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400

**Achromatopsia**

157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

157.1040, -29.8920, -8.9320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400 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(64, 195, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 195, 207)  
}
```

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(64, 195, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 195, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400 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(64, 195, 207) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 195, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(64, 195, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 195, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 195, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 195,  
207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 157.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 195, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 195,  
207) }
```

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