

Converting Colors

YIQ(157.3490, -38.3720,
-20.4520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(157.3490, -38.3720,
-20.4520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CB5A5
RGB	108, 181, 165
RGB Percent	42%, 71%, 65%
CMY	0.5766, 0.2901, 0.3531
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.09, 0.29
HSL	167°, 33%, 57%
HSV	167°, 40%, 71%
XYZ	29.4970, 38.9607, 41.5458
YIQ	157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

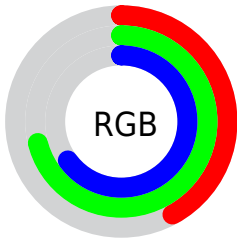
Format	Color
RYB	108, 149, 181
Decimal	7124389
CIELab	68.72, -26.67, 1.01
CIELCh	69, 26.685, 177.826
Yxy	38.9607, 0.2681, 0.3542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285314469 (0xFF6CB5A5)
YUV	157.3490, 3.7719, -43.2791
Hunter-Lab	62.4185, -24.8789, 4.2295

Details

The YIQ color **157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **131.6510, 38.3720, 20.4520**, and the grayscale version is **157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.9360, -38.6470, -20.9750**, and **104.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.5110, -47.8160, -25.5120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.1870, -28.9280, -15.3920**.

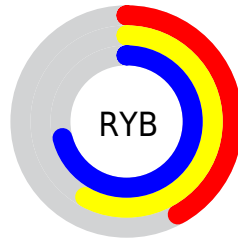
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (71%)

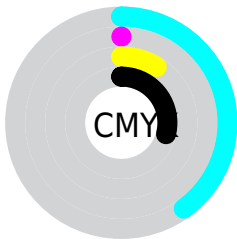
Blue (65%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (71%)

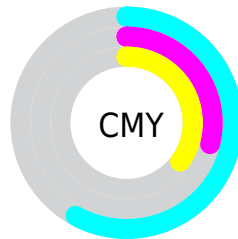


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520 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 157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157.3490,
-38.3720, -20.4520

■ 157.3490,
-38.3720, -20.4520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 130.4630,
-38.6930, -20.1410

■ 212.9360,
-38.6470, -20.9750

■ 104.1640,
-39.2890, -20.3530

■ 235.0660,
-35.8970, -15.7450

■ 77.1960, -42.3150,
-20.5790

■ 244.2360,
-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 53.1960, -42.3150,
-20.5790

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 37.1870, -28.9280,
-15.3920

■ 22.5800, -16.7330,
-10.6290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 157.3490,
-38.3720, -20.4520

■ 157.3490,
-38.3720, -20.4520

■ 151.5110,
-47.8160, -25.5120

■ 163.1870,
-28.9280, -15.3920

■ 145.6730,
-57.2600, -30.5720

■ 169.0250,
-19.4840, -10.3320

■ 139.8350,
-66.7040, -35.6320

■ 174.8630,
-10.0400, -5.2720

■ 133.9970,
-76.1480, -40.6920

■ 180.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 127.8600,
-86.1880, -45.9640

■ 186.5390, 8.8480,
4.8480

■ 122.3210,
-95.0360, -50.8120

■ 192.6760, 18.8880,
10.1200

■ 198.5140, 28.3320,
15.1800

■ 204.3520, 37.7760,
20.2400

■ 205.4060, 37.6840,
21.9080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160.3270, -14.9430, -21.0470



157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520



155.8990, -54.4200, -15.9560

Triad

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



157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520



169.5650, -11.2360, 16.4120



168.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690

Complementary

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



157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520



131.6510, 38.3720, 20.4520

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.



169.8650, 40.3450, 12.2250



157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520



171.4170, 12.7880, 21.5560

Square

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



157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520



164.6650, -35.3050, 6.5750



171.1170, 31.1280, 19.5760



166.4480, 27.5570, -9.3310

Rectangle

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



157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520



157.8160, -55.3840, -9.4960



171.1170, 31.1280, 19.5760



169.2360, 40.4380, 5.0300

Sweetspot

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



157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520



225.5310, -15.0370, -8.3250



155.9340, -9.9430, -34.5750



111.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250



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.



157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520



198.3630, -59.3230, -31.7310



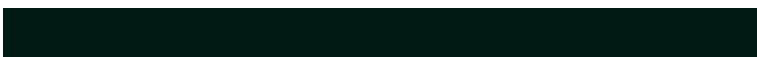
148.0200, -38.2830, -5.5390



86.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



103.3770, -80.2740, -43.0100



17.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780

Inverse Universe

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



131.6510, 38.3720, 20.4520



158.6370, 59.3230, 31.7310



140.9800, 38.2830, 5.5390



82.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



49.6230, 80.2740, 43.0100



8.4580, 13.5700, 7.3780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

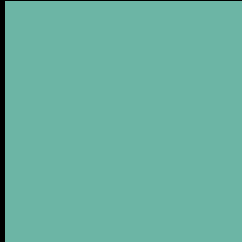
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520 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 157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520.



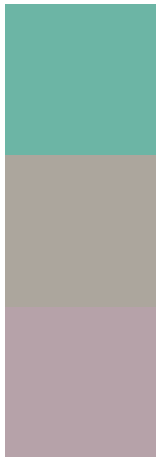
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520.

-20.4520.

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

157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520

Protanopia

166.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

Deuteranopia

168.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170



Tritanopia

160.0580, -41.4460, -8.7900

Trichromacy



Original Color

157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520

Protanomaly

163.1680, -9.5810, -8.0850

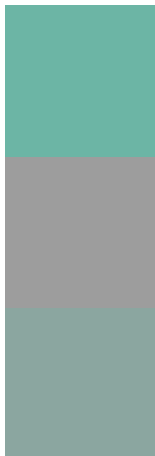
Deuteranomaly

164.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790

Tritanomaly

158.7220, -40.6200, -12.7480

Monochromacy



Original Color

157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520

Achromatopsia

157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

157.2430, -14.1660, -7.5900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520 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(108, 181, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 181, 165)  
}
```

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(108, 181, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 181, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520 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(108, 181, 165) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 181, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 181, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 181, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 181, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 181,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 157.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 181, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
181, 165) }
```

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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