

Converting Colors

YIQ(157.4020, -56.2000,
-60.8080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080)
contains.

YIQ(157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(157.4020, -56.2000,
-60.8080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42D474
RGB	66, 212, 116
RGB Percent	26%, 83%, 45%
CMY	0.7416, 0.1684, 0.5452
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.45, 0.17
HSL	141°, 63%, 55%
HSV	141°, 69%, 83%
XYZ	28.9487, 49.5323, 24.5464
YIQ	157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

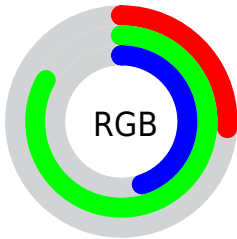
Format	Color
RYB	66, 175, 212
Decimal	4379764
CIELab	75.78, -59.20, 36.52
CIELCh	76, 69.559, 148.330
Yxy	49.5323, 0.2810, 0.4808
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282569844 (0xFF42D474)
YUV	157.4020, -20.4112, -80.1596
Hunter-Lab	70.3792, -49.7420, 28.5866

Details

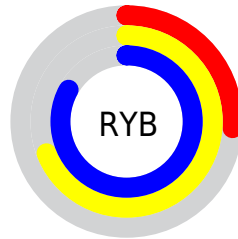
The YIQ color **157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **120.5980, 56.2000, 60.8080**, and the grayscale version is **158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.1200, -46.2980, -53.0340**, and **99.0960, -64.0860, -61.0620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.5270, -64.2220, -69.6140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165.2770, -48.1780, -52.0020**.

Distribution



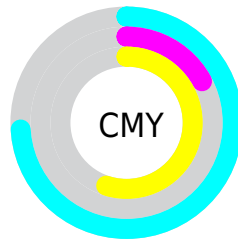
- Red (26%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080 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 157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157.4020,
-56.2000, -60.8080

■ 157.4020,
-56.2000, -60.8080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 123.3510,
-69.3580, -64.6380

■ 208.1200,
-46.2980, -53.0340

■ 99.0960, -64.0860,
-61.0620

■ 220.2820,
-37.4060, -37.9660

■ 80.3970, -48.6360,
-54.7160

■ 232.4440,
-28.5140, -22.8980

■ 62.1710, -33.1400,
-49.2040

■ 244.7200,
-19.9430, -7.5190

■ 45.1990, -21.1750,
-40.2710

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 31.6980, -14.8500,
-28.2420

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,

-15.1670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.4020,
-56.2000, -60.8080

■ 157.4020,
-56.2000, -60.8080

■ 149.5270,
-64.2220, -69.6140

■ 165.2770,
-48.1780, -52.0020

■ 141.3530,
-72.8400, -78.6320

■ 173.1520,
-40.1560, -43.1960


■ 133.4780,
-80.8620, -87.4380


■ 181.3260,
-31.5380, -34.1780


■ 132.7660,
-81.7330, -88.1730


■ 189.2010,
-23.5160, -25.3720

■ 197.0760,
-15.4940, -16.5660

 204.9510, -7.4720,
-7.7600

 212.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

 221.0000, 9.1680,
10.0640

 228.1630, 16.3190,
18.1350

Harmonies

Analogous

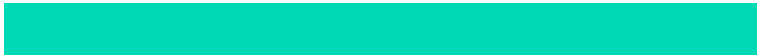
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



173.1230, 19.5410, -51.2990



157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080



148.0130, -117.7760, -57.2000

Triad

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



157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080



143.5350, -135.4800, -22.6800



169.7230, 73.4000, 24.4080

Complementary

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



157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080



120.5980, 56.2000, 60.8080

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.



172.7960, 55.1020, 47.6620



157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080



183.5660, -21.0040, 28.2440

Square

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



157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080



152.3400, -139.6050, -30.5250



189.8430, 30.5250, 58.0530



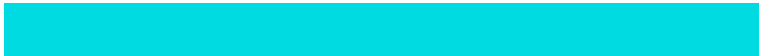
177.6550, 84.1340, -4.9380

Rectangle

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



157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080



153.6160, -132.1750, -44.0390



189.8430, 30.5250, 58.0530



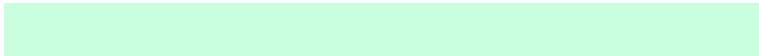
169.0680, 68.3550, 33.2430

Sweetspot

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



157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080



234.8640, -20.9490, -22.3330



180.7050, 17.6620, -55.7940



116.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



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.



157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080



175.7660, -81.7330, -88.1730



165.6100, -79.3120, -38.4160



102.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090



107.1030, -65.9640, -71.0840



26.9510, -16.6400, -17.8240

Inverse Universe

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



120.5980, 56.2000, 60.8080



122.3480, 81.4120, 88.4840



112.3900, 79.3120, 38.4160



100.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



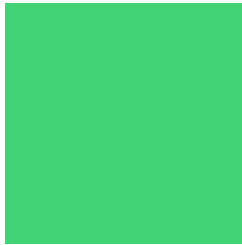
63.8970, 65.9640, 71.0840



16.1630, 16.3190, 18.1350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080 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 157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080 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 157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080.

-60.8080.

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

157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080

Protanopia

181.3760, 36.0870, -20.7530

Deuteranopia

184.4130, 43.8330, -6.9430



Tritanopia

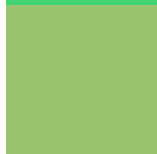
172.6250, -65.3320, -16.4360

Trichromacy



Original Color

157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080



Protanomaly

172.7520, 2.2530, -35.3390



Deuteranomaly

174.6590, 7.2490, -26.7590



Tritanomaly

167.1670, -61.7070, -32.5790

Monochromacy



Original Color

157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080



Achromatopsia

157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

157.1630, -20.3530, -22.1210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080 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(66, 212, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 212, 116)  
}
```

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(66, 212, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 212, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080 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(66, 212, 116) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 212, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 212, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 212, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 212, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 212,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 157.4020, -56.2000, -60.8080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 212, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 212,  
116) }
```

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