

Converting Colors

YIQ(158.1860, -125.7530,
-61.3130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(158.1860, -125.7530,
-61.3130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00E8C1
RGB	0, 232, 193
RGB Percent	0%, 91%, 76%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0898, 0.2436
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.17, 0.09
HSL	170°, 100%, 46%
HSV	170°, 100%, 91%
XYZ	38.4963, 61.6130, 60.2457
YIQ	158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

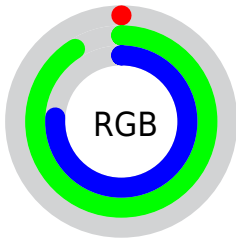
Format	Color
RYB	0, 127, 232
Decimal	59585
CIELab	82.71, -55.52, 5.99
CIELCh	83, 55.845, 173.840
Yxy	61.6130, 0.2401, 0.3842
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278249665 (0xFF00E8C1)
YUV	158.1860, 17.1633, -138.7291
Hunter-Lab	78.4940, -49.8214, 9.4395

Details

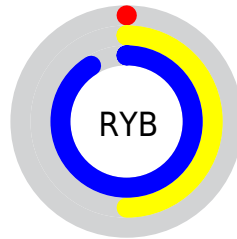
The YIQ color **158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **73.8140, 125.7530, 61.3130**, and the grayscale version is **158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.2600, -83.8980, -32.3940**, and **118.6850, -93.0650, -47.9850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165.5190, -113.3290, -55.1930**.

Distribution



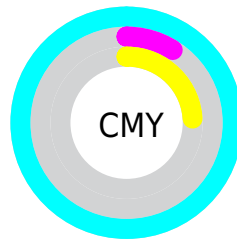
- Red (0%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130 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 158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 158.1860,
-125.7530, -61.3130

■ 158.1860,
-125.7530, -61.3130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 138.0850,
-109.1110, -54.5430

■ 211.2600,
-83.8980, -32.3940

■ 118.5710,
-92.7440, -48.2960

■ 222.1100,
-65.5600, -23.3200

■ 99.8720, -77.2940,
-41.9500

■ 231.9770,
-45.8920, -16.3240

■ 81.1730, -61.8440,
-35.6040

■ 241.2460,
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 63.2890, -47.3110,
-29.1590

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 46.1060, -33.3740,
-22.9260

■ 30.2110, -20.3080,

-17.4280

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.1860,
-125.7530, -61.3130

■ 165.5190,
-113.3290, -55.1930

■ 172.8520,
-100.9050, -49.0730

■ 180.4840,
-87.8850, -42.7410

■ 187.8170,
-75.4610, -36.6210

■ 195.0360,
-62.7160, -30.8120

■ 202.3690,
-50.2920, -24.6920

■ 210.0010,
-37.2720, -18.3600

■ 217.3340,
-24.8480, -12.2400

■ 224.6670,
-12.4240, -6.1200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189.2040, -28.7390, -46.3630



158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130



164.3420, -143.0870, -44.5190

Triad

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



158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130



201.8290, -20.7270, 17.7130



195.9270, 62.9970, -1.8270

Complementary

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



158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130



73.8140, 125.7530, 61.3130

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.



192.0240, 53.3190, 19.3910



158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130



208.6270, 21.7250, 41.3170

Square

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



158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130



180.6900, -90.3200, -15.1200



196.8920, 36.8560, 36.9200



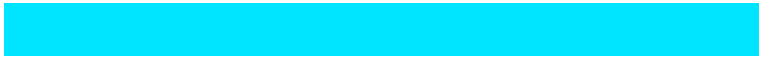
201.9520, 60.7080, -20.9240

Rectangle

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



158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130



163.4930, -144.8300, -40.4620



196.8920, 36.8560, 36.9200



193.8870, 60.4740, 5.3540

Sweetspot

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



158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130



230.7940, -41.1230, -20.1550



149.0410, -38.1720, -112.2200



113.3340, -24.8480, -12.2400



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.



158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130



173.8530, -138.1770, -67.4330



119.7810, -118.1970, -11.0050



113.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540



123.3470, -97.9250, -48.0130



36.7140, -28.9740, -14.5580

Inverse Universe

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



73.8140, 125.7530, 61.3130



81.1470, 138.1770, 67.4330



112.8060, 117.9220, 10.4820



109.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



57.6530, 97.9250, 48.0130



17.1720, 29.2950, 14.2470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

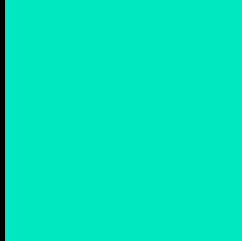
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

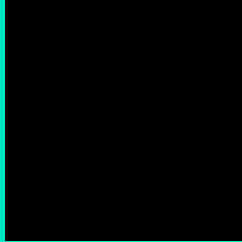
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

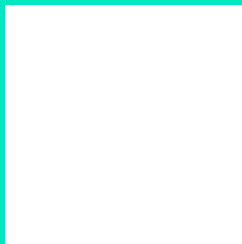
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130.

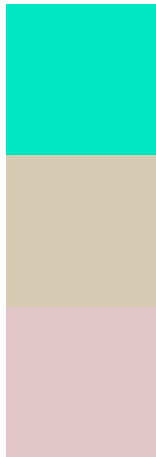


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130.

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

158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130

Protanopia

203.4390, 14.5810, -5.4430

Deuteranopia

205.7140, 15.7250, 6.8690



Tritanopia

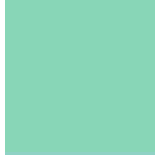
179.8100, -99.9460, -27.8980

Trichromacy



Original Color

158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130



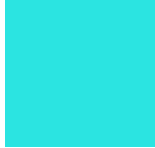
Protanomaly

187.1440, -36.5370, -26.1770



Deuteranomaly

188.4850, -35.7590, -18.2470



Tritanomaly

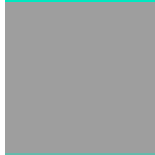
172.3430, -109.2970, -40.1530

Monochromacy



Original Color

158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130



Achromatopsia

158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

158.2880, -45.5700, -22.1620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130 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(0, 232, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 232, 193)  
}
```

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(0, 232, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 232, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130 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(0, 232, 193) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 232, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 232, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 232, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 232, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 232,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 158.1860, -125.7530, -61.3130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 232, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 232,  
193) }
```

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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