

# Converting Colors

YIQ(159.0990, -76.1950,  
-34.3310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(159.0990, -76.1950,  
-34.3310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	41CAB9
RGB	65, 202, 185
RGB Percent	25%, 79%, 73%
CMY	0.7454, 0.2076, 0.2748
CMYK	0.68, 0.00, 0.08, 0.21
HSL	173°, 56%, 52%
HSV	173°, 68%, 79%
XYZ	32.0575, 46.8886, 53.2189
YIQ	159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

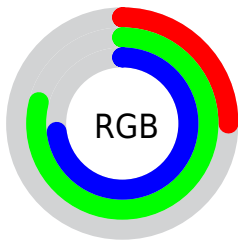
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">65, 138, 202</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4311737</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">74.12, -40.40, -2.17</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">74, 40.456, 183.069</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">46.8886, 0.2426, 0.3548</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282501817</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF41CAB9</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">159.0990, 12.7692, -82.5248</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">68.4753, -36.2649, 1.8525</a>

# Details

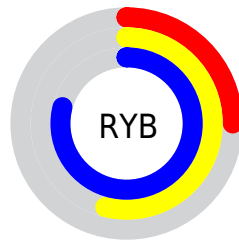
The YIQ color **159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **107.9010, 76.1950, 34.3310**, and the grayscale version is **159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.0290, -70.0060, -30.8540**, and **101.3370, -82.7970, -35.8290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.7770, -87.1520, -39.5040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165.3070, -64.9170, -29.4690**.

# Distribution



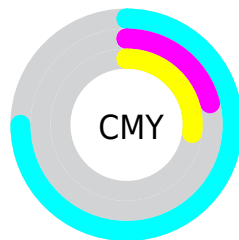
- Red (25%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310 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 159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 159.0990,  
-76.1950, -34.3310

■ 159.0990,  
-76.1950, -34.3310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 124.6350,  
-89.6280, -38.6840

■ 216.0290,  
-70.0060, -30.8540

■ 101.3370,  
-82.7970, -35.8290

■ 226.5950,  
-56.6200, -20.1400

■ 83.2250, -67.6220,  
-30.0060

■ 235.5650,  
-38.7400, -13.7800

■ 65.2270, -52.7680,  
-23.8720

■ 244.5350,  
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 48.5170, -38.7850,  
-18.4730

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 31.9210, -25.1230,  
-12.7630

■ 15.5530, -12.1030,

-6.4310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 159.0990,  
-76.1950, -34.3310

■ 159.0990,  
-76.1950, -34.3310

■ 152.7770,  
-87.1520, -39.5040

■ 165.3070,  
-64.9170, -29.4690

■ 146.5690,  
-98.4300, -44.3660

■ 171.6290,  
-53.9600, -24.2960

■ 139.9480,  
-109.9830, -49.7510

■ 178.2500,  
-42.4070, -18.9110

■ 138.7520,  
-112.3670, -50.5990

■ 184.4580,  
-31.1290, -14.0490

■ 190.7800,  
-20.1720, -8.8760

■ 196.9880, -8.8940,  
-4.0140

■ 203.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590

■ 209.8170, 13.9370,  
6.2330

■ 216.1390, 24.8940,  
11.4060

# Harmonies

## Analogous

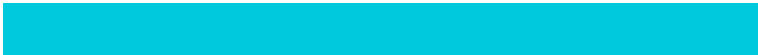
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



168.8530, -31.5840, -33.3440



159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310



143.2950, -126.5370, -36.0810

# Triad

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



159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310



185.4160, -11.8340, 27.2540



181.9200, 55.7070, -1.8690

# Complementary

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



159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310



107.9010, 76.1950, 34.3310

# 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.



183.9230, 60.7930, 16.0970



159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310



187.4390, 24.8900, 33.5140

# Square

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



159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310



177.7310, -52.8660, 10.9580



185.9780, 50.9330, 29.5970



179.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500



# Rectangle

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



159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310



154.7740, -108.2920, -19.8120



185.9780, 50.9330, 29.5970



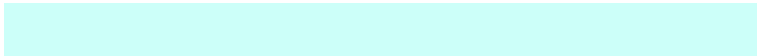
182.7620, 59.3280, 4.0960

# Sweetspot

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



159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310



239.0670, -28.4700, -12.6780



150.8010, -26.9470, -67.8350



118.2750, -17.1920, -7.8160



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.



159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310



190.1430, -115.0260, -51.9700



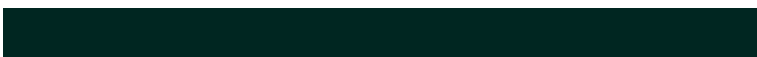
131.6870, -67.9020, -2.8940



98.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310



113.9720, -92.1950, -41.7230



26.0680, -21.0430, -9.6110



# Inverse Universe

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



107.9010, 76.1950, 34.3310



112.8570, 115.0260, 51.9700



135.3130, 67.9020, 2.8940



95.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



52.0280, 92.1950, 41.7230

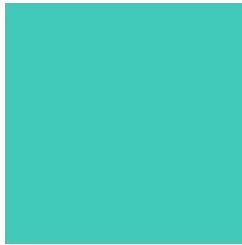


11.9320, 21.0430, 9.6110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

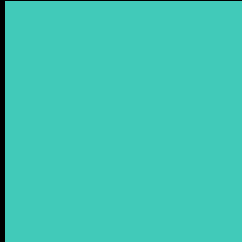
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

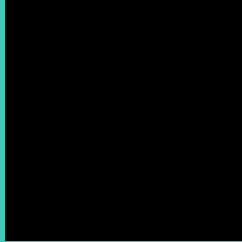
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

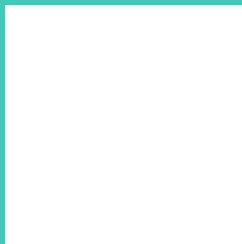
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310.



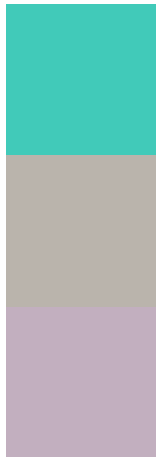
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310.

-34.3310.

# 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

159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310

### Protanopia

180.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160

### Deuteranopia

182.5050, 6.1880, 9.0040



## Tritanopia

164.2430, -76.0600, -20.2520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310



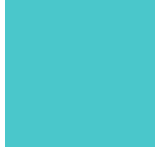
## Protanomaly

172.9920, -23.8850, -13.1730



## Deuteranomaly

174.0940, -23.9320, -6.8120



## Tritanomaly

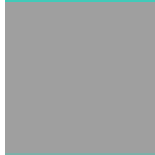
162.0810, -75.7840, -25.2560

# Monochromacy



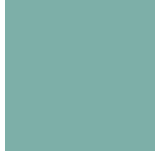
## Original Color

159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310



## Achromatopsia

159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

159.2520, -27.5530, -12.7770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310 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(65, 202, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 202, 185)  
}
```

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(65, 202, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 202, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310 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(65, 202, 185) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 202, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 202, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 202, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 202, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 202,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 159.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 202, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 202,  
185) }
```

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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