

Converting Colors

YIQ(159.3140, -31.2640,
-28.1280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280)
contains.

YIQ(159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280)	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(159.3140, -31.2640,
-28.1280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	70BA92
RGB	112, 186, 146
RGB Percent	44%, 73%, 57%
CMY	0.5610, 0.2705, 0.4275
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.22, 0.27
HSL	148°, 35%, 58%
HSV	148°, 40%, 73%
XYZ	29.4275, 40.6468, 33.4791
YIQ	159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

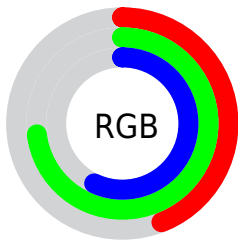
Format	Color
RYB	112, 163, 186
Decimal	7387794
CIELab	69.93, -32.13, 13.16
CIELCh	70, 34.717, 157.722
Yxy	40.6468, 0.2842, 0.3925
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285577874 (0xFF70BA92)
YUV	159.3140, -6.5638, -41.4944
Hunter-Lab	63.7549, -29.1804, 13.4939

Details

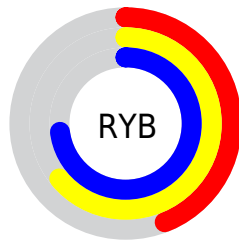
The YIQ color **159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **138.6860, 31.2640, 28.1280**, and the grayscale version is **159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.0750, -32.0890, -29.6970**, and **105.9550, -31.6310, -26.9830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.4930, -39.3780, -35.2660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900**.

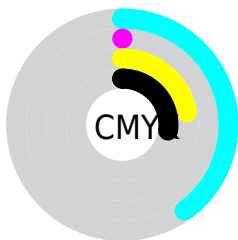
Distribution



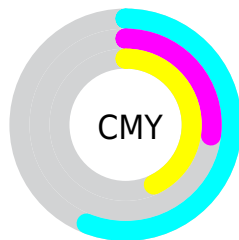
- Red (44%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280 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 159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 159.3140,
-31.2640, -28.1280

■ 159.3140,
-31.2640, -28.1280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 132.4280,
-31.5850, -27.8170

■ 215.0750,
-32.0890, -29.6970

■ 105.9550,
-31.6310, -26.9830

■ 233.9820,
-27.0930, -21.1170

■ 79.9870, -34.6570,
-27.2090

■ 245.4320,
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 53.7200, -38.2790,
-27.6470

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 37.2380, -24.9380,
-21.6260

■ 22.0610, -11.1380,
-18.4180

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 159.3140,
-31.2640, -28.1280

■ 159.3140,
-31.2640, -28.1280

■ 152.4930,
-39.3780, -35.2660

■ 166.1350,
-23.1500, -20.9900

■ 145.9710,
-46.8960, -42.1920

■ 172.6570,
-15.6320, -14.0640

■ 139.1500,
-55.0100, -49.3300

■ 179.4780, -7.5180,
-6.9260

■ 132.6280,
-62.5280, -56.2560

■ 186.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 125.8070,
-70.6420, -63.3940

■ 192.8210, 8.1140,
7.1380

■ 118.9860,
-78.7560, -70.5320

■ 199.6420, 16.2280,
14.2760

■ 118.8720,
-78.4350, -70.8430

■ 206.1640, 23.7460,
21.2020

■ 211.1910, 28.2840,
27.0680

■ 212.4450, 24.7530,
30.4890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164.1900, 1.3800, -25.0200



159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280



152.4750, -65.3300, -27.4900

Triad

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



159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280



168.7990, -38.3780, 12.7100



172.6830, 52.5410, 11.4610

Complementary

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



159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280



138.6860, 31.2640, 28.1280

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.



174.3530, 45.2030, 23.3070



159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280



174.4290, -4.6810, 24.2710

Square

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



159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280



158.8500, -69.9190, -4.8870



175.1630, 25.4870, 28.1990



170.7770, 45.8040, -4.1160

Rectangle

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



159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280



149.1990, -81.9280, -24.0400



175.1630, 25.4870, 28.1990



173.1330, 51.3940, 15.7300

Sweetspot

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



159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280



231.6190, -12.4690, -10.8130



167.6970, 4.0860, -30.0100



115.8910, -7.2430, -6.4030



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280



200.1340, -48.9130, -44.1850



163.4180, -42.8200, -16.9320



88.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



99.6660, -65.6910, -59.5070



17.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010

Inverse Universe

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



138.6860, 31.2640, 28.1280



167.8660, 48.9130, 44.1850



134.5820, 42.8200, 16.9320



86.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



56.2200, 66.0120, 59.1960



10.0820, 11.8730, 10.6010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280 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 159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

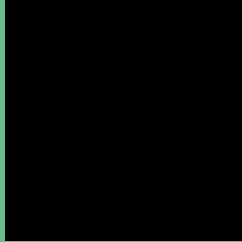
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280.



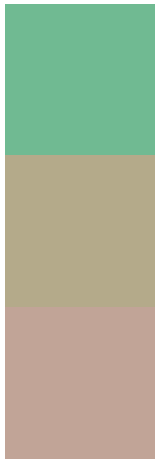
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.3140, -31.2640,

-28.1280.

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

159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280

Protanopia

169.3420, 16.2320, -7.8320

Deuteranopia

171.1890, 21.4570, 2.1050



Tritanopia

164.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300

Trichromacy



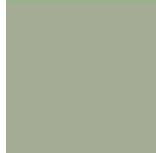
Original Color

159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280



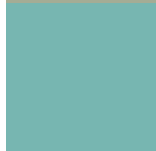
Protanomaly

165.7310, -1.2810, -15.3370



Deuteranomaly

166.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490



Tritanomaly

162.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110

Monochromacy



Original Color

159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280



Achromatopsia

159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

159.2170, -11.2770, -10.3890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280 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(112, 186, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 186, 146)  
}
```

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(112, 186, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 186, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280 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(112, 186, 146) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 186, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 186, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 186, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 186, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 186,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 159.3140, -31.2640, -28.1280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 186, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
186, 146) }
```

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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