

Converting Colors

YIQ(159.4190, -53.7290,
-33.9930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(159.4190, -53.7290,
-33.9930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	57C4A1
RGB	87, 196, 161
RGB Percent	34%, 77%, 63%
CMY	0.6591, 0.2312, 0.3688
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.18, 0.23
HSL	161°, 48%, 55%
HSV	161°, 56%, 77%
XYZ	30.1029, 44.0948, 40.6208
YIQ	159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

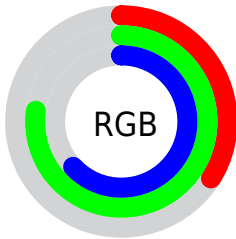
Format	Color
RYB	87, 152, 196
Decimal	5751969
CIELab	72.29, -39.75, 8.25
CIELCh	72, 40.594, 168.274
Yxy	44.0948, 0.2622, 0.3840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283942049 (0xFF57C4A1)
YUV	159.4190, 0.7794, -63.5115
Hunter-Lab	66.4039, -35.2875, 10.2137

Details

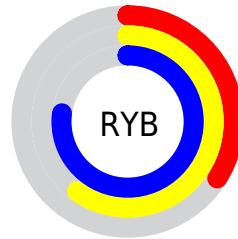
The YIQ color **159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **123.5810, 53.7290, 33.9930**, and the grayscale version is **159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.4900, -52.4910, -34.4030**, and **99.0800, -66.0160, -37.0880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.7550, -63.7230, -40.0990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.0830, -43.7350, -27.8870**.

Distribution



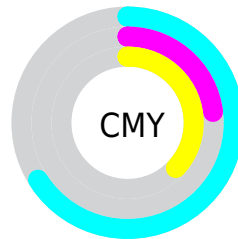
- Red (34%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930 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 159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 159.4190,
-53.7290, -33.9930

■ 159.4190,
-53.7290, -33.9930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 130.7500,
-56.1590, -34.0070

■ 216.4900,
-52.4910, -34.4030

■ 99.6670, -66.2910,
-37.6110

■ 229.5270,
-44.7450, -20.5930

■ 77.1950, -58.9100,
-33.7100

■ 239.4520,
-30.9920, -11.0240

■ 59.8980, -44.6520,
-27.7880

■ 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 43.3020, -30.9900,
-22.0780

■ 27.5210, -18.2450,
-16.2690

■ 8.8050, -4.1250,

-7.8450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.4190,
-53.7290, -33.9930

■ 159.4190,
-53.7290, -33.9930

■ 152.7550,
-63.7230, -40.0990

■ 166.0830,
-43.7350, -27.8870

■ 146.2760,
-72.8000, -46.3040

■ 172.5620,
-34.6580, -21.6820

■ 139.6120,
-82.7940, -52.4100

■ 179.2260,
-24.6640, -15.5760

■ 133.2470,
-92.1920, -58.3040

■ 185.5910,
-15.2660, -9.6820

■ 130.2140,
-96.5930, -61.1450

■ 192.2550, -5.2720,
-3.5760

■ 199.0330, 4.4010,
2.8410

■ 205.3980, 13.7990,
8.7350

■ 212.0620, 23.7930,
14.8410

■ 216.1490, 28.1020,
19.3500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640



159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930



141.6140, -111.4980, -38.8100

Triad

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



159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930



177.6630, -31.8230, 20.5690



177.9410, 60.3820, 7.0220

Complementary

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



159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930



123.5810, 53.7290, 33.9930

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.



179.9970, 57.9490, 23.5890



159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930



181.7020, 7.9720, 31.7480

Square

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



159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930



165.3860, -74.1840, 0.8240



181.8120, 39.8370, 32.4530



175.6320, 47.4100, -11.1980

Rectangle

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



159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930



139.7730, -124.8870, -32.9430



181.8120, 39.8370, 32.4530



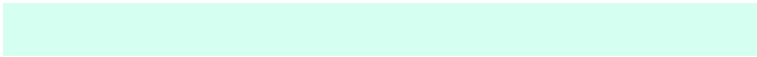
178.8150, 60.9770, 12.7610

Sweetspot

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



159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930



240.5470, -21.1340, -13.4700



161.7470, -8.5190, -49.3750



119.2000, -12.6070, -8.3110



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.



159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930



197.6010, -84.2610, -53.3570



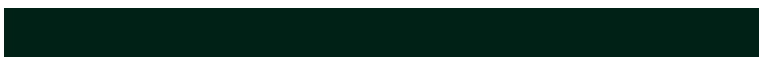
152.8430, -60.0140, -13.6940



93.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



106.9330, -79.2640, -50.3040



21.8790, -16.1370, -10.4170

Inverse Universe

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



123.5810, 53.7290, 33.9930



141.3990, 84.2610, 53.3570



130.1570, 60.0140, 13.6940



90.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



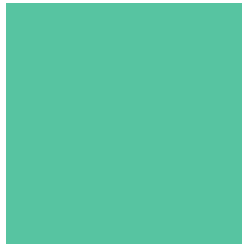
54.0670, 79.2640, 50.3040



11.1210, 16.1370, 10.4170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930 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 159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

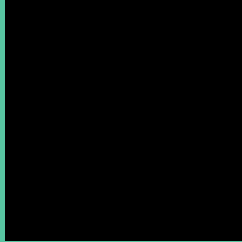
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930.

-33.9930.

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

159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930

Protanopia

175.7270, 13.7100, -6.1780

Deuteranopia

177.7310, 17.0550, 4.7910



Tritanopia

165.0990, -57.8590, -14.2030

Trichromacy



Original Color

159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930



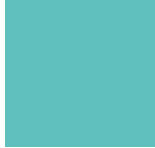
Protanomaly

169.5280, -10.9550, -16.2270



Deuteranomaly

170.8260, -8.6180, -9.0180



Tritanomaly

162.9540, -56.2530, -21.2850

Monochromacy



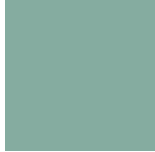
Original Color

159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930



Achromatopsia

159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

158.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930 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(87, 196, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 196, 161)  
}
```

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(87, 196, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 196, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930 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(87, 196, 161) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 196, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 196, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 196, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 196, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 196,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 159.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 196, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 196,  
161) }
```

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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