

Converting Colors

YIQ(159.4350, -50.6580,
-29.0740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(159.4350, -50.6580,
-29.0740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5DC0A6
RGB	93, 192, 166
RGB Percent	36%, 75%, 65%
CMY	0.6355, 0.2469, 0.3492
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.14, 0.25
HSL	164°, 44%, 56%
HSV	164°, 52%, 75%
XYZ	30.2452, 42.7928, 42.7200
YIQ	159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

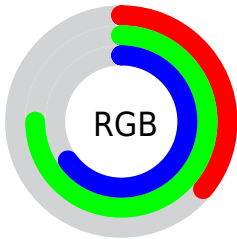
Format	Color
RYB	93, 150, 192
Decimal	6144166
CIELab	71.41, -35.43, 4.30
CIElCh	71, 35.688, 173.082
Yxy	42.7928, 0.2613, 0.3697
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284334246 (0xFF5DC0A6)
YUV	159.4350, 3.2365, -58.2635
Hunter-Lab	65.4162, -31.9490, 7.0721

Details

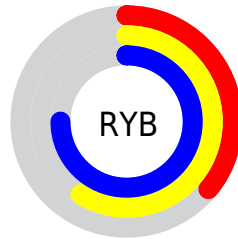
The YIQ color **159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **125.5650, 50.6580, 29.0740**, and the grayscale version is **159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.2070, -50.0160, -29.6960**, and **102.6730, -57.2600, -30.5720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.1840, -60.3770, -34.6570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165.6860, -40.9390, -23.4910**.

Distribution



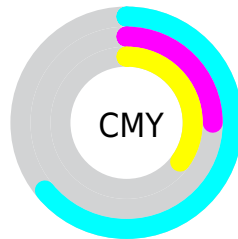
- Red (36%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740 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 159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 159.4350,
-50.6580, -29.0740

■ 159.4350,
-50.6580, -29.0740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 131.9510,
-52.1710, -29.1870

■ 216.2070,
-50.0160, -29.6960

■ 102.6730,
-57.2600, -30.5720

■ 231.4070,
-44.2870, -17.8790

■ 76.0040, -59.6900,
-30.5860

■ 240.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 58.5930, -45.1110,
-24.9750

■ 249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 41.9970, -31.4490,
-19.2650

■ 26.8030, -18.9790,
-13.9790

■ 5.8700, -2.7500,

-5.2300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.4350,
-50.6580, -29.0740

■ 159.4350,
-50.6580, -29.0740

■ 153.1840,
-60.3770, -34.6570

■ 165.6860,
-40.9390, -23.4910

■ 146.9330,
-70.0960, -40.2400

■ 171.9370,
-31.2200, -17.9080

■ 140.3830,
-80.4110, -46.0350

■ 178.4870,
-20.9050, -12.1130

■ 134.1320,
-90.1300, -51.6180

■ 184.7380,
-11.1860, -6.5300

■ 128.7780,
-98.0610, -56.5650

■ 190.9890, -1.4670,
-0.9470

■ 197.2400, 8.2520,
4.6360

■ 203.4910, 17.9710,
10.2190

■ 210.0410, 28.2860,
16.0140

■ 213.0030, 31.4490,
19.2650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165.5130, -15.7670, -28.1430



159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740



152.7320, -82.1110, -26.2310

Triad

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



159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740



176.2250, -21.7820, 20.3140



175.6410, 52.3590, 3.7430

Complementary

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



159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740



125.5650, 50.6580, 29.0740

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.



177.3120, 52.4480, 18.6560



159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740



179.6330, 12.4200, 28.2280

Square

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



159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740



167.8890, -56.4870, 4.9930



179.2800, 38.2790, 27.6470



173.3260, 39.5240, -11.4520

Rectangle

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



159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740



153.4250, -88.2560, -19.4880



179.2800, 38.2790, 27.6470



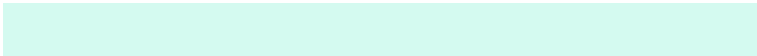
176.2870, 53.5960, 8.8600

Sweetspot

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



159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740



237.4980, -19.4380, -11.1660



158.8870, -11.7290, -46.2650



117.4390, -11.7820, -6.7420



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740



198.9810, -79.2190, -45.6110



148.8980, -52.6790, -8.9590



93.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



107.9590, -82.1530, -47.5050



22.1070, -16.7790, -9.7950

Inverse Universe

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



125.5650, 50.6580, 29.0740



146.0190, 79.2190, 45.6110



136.1020, 52.6790, 8.9590



90.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



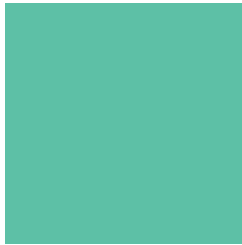
52.9270, 82.4740, 47.1940



10.8930, 16.7790, 9.7950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740 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 159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740 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

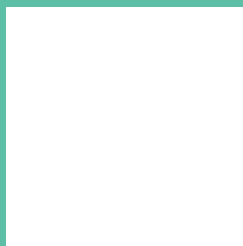
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740.



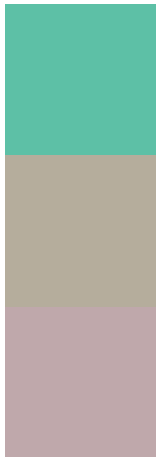
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740.

-29.0740.

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

159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740

Protanopia

173.4540, 10.2250, -3.5910

Deuteranopia

175.2190, 12.7450, 5.8090



Tritanopia

163.8930, -54.2830, -12.9310

Trichromacy



Original Color

159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740

Protanomaly

168.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920

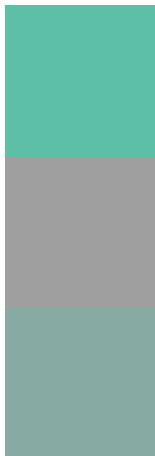
Deuteranomaly

169.5100, -10.5440, -7.1520

Tritanomaly

162.3890, -53.0440, -18.8680

Monochromacy



Original Color

159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740

Achromatopsia

159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

159.2100, -18.5670, -10.4310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740 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(93, 192, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 192, 166)  
}
```

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(93, 192, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 192, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740 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(93, 192, 166) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 192, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 192, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 192, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 192, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 192,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 159.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 192, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 192,  
166) }
```

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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