

Converting Colors

YIQ(142.1680, -98.9790,
-50.9390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(142.1680, -98.9790,
-50.9390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	10CAA5
RGB	16, 202, 165
RGB Percent	6%, 79%, 65%
CMY	0.9376, 0.2075, 0.3533
CMYK	0.92, 0.00, 0.18, 0.21
HSL	168°, 85%, 43%
HSV	168°, 92%, 79%
XYZ	28.1336, 45.1001, 42.7754
YIQ	142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

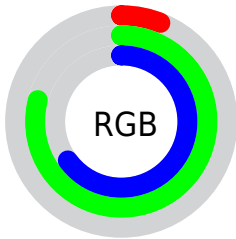
Format	Color
RYB	16, 119, 202
Decimal	1100453
CIELab	72.96, -50.22, 6.90
CIELCh	73, 50.689, 172.180
Yxy	45.1001, 0.2425, 0.3888
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279290533 (0xFF10CAA5)
YUV	142.1680, 11.2562, -110.6493
Hunter-Lab	67.1566, -42.7458, 9.2448

Details

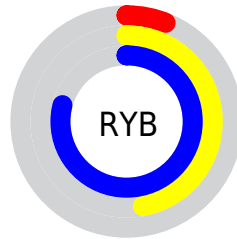
The YIQ color **142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **75.8320, 98.9790, 50.9390**, and the grayscale version is **142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206.1600, -78.1650, -42.6850**, and **99.1710, -76.6980, -41.7380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137.0420, -107.5520, -55.2640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148.6040, -88.3430, -45.4550**.

Distribution



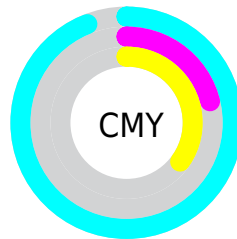
- Red (6%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390 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 142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 142.1680,
-98.9790, -50.9390

■ 142.1680,
-98.9790, -50.9390

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 117.9840,
-92.4690, -47.7730

■ 206.1600,
-78.1650, -42.6850

■ 99.1710, -76.6980,
-41.7380

■ 218.9200,
-68.0810, -27.1930

■ 80.5860, -61.5690,
-35.0810

■ 229.2860,
-51.2560, -18.2320

■ 62.5880, -46.7150,
-28.9470

■ 238.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

■ 45.4050, -32.7780,
-22.7140

■ 247.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 30.2110, -20.3080,
-17.4280

■ 10.5660, -4.9500,

-9.4140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 142.1680,
-98.9790, -50.9390

■ 142.1680,
-98.9790, -50.9390

■ 137.0420,
-107.5520, -55.2640

■ 148.6040,
-88.3430, -45.4550

■ 155.0400,
-77.7070, -39.9710

■ 161.7750,
-66.4750, -34.2750

■ 168.2110,
-55.8390, -28.7910

■ 174.6470,
-45.2030, -23.3070

■ 181.0830,
-34.5670, -17.8230

■ 187.5190,
-23.9310, -12.3390

■ 194.2540,
-12.6990, -6.6430

■ 200.6900, -2.0630,
-1.1590

Harmonies

Analogous

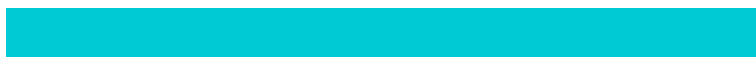
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



164.6010, -22.3670, -40.6950



142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390



143.4430, -124.1980, -39.9260

Triad

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



142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390



179.0700, -31.4110, 24.1170



178.2320, 72.6240, 5.4240

Complementary

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



142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390



75.8320, 98.9790, 50.9390

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.



176.3570, 65.7430, 25.5110



142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390



184.6910, 15.6730, 40.8650

Square

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



142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390



158.2630, -96.0070, -5.6630



181.0140, 51.2520, 40.3400



175.8360, 55.3430, -17.3050

Rectangle

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



142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390



144.7600, -132.0400, -29.9600



181.0140, 51.2520, 40.3400



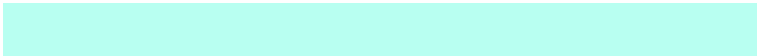
177.8610, 72.5310, 12.6190

Sweetspot

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



142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390



232.1750, -37.8220, -19.4060



136.2450, -29.0980, -89.4340



113.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270



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.



142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390



172.9410, -135.6090, -69.9210



113.5140, -95.4560, -10.1440



98.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420



112.6040, -88.3430, -45.4550



25.8400, -20.4010, -10.2330

Inverse Universe

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



75.8320, 98.9790, 50.9390



82.0590, 135.6090, 69.9210



104.4860, 95.4560, 10.1440



95.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



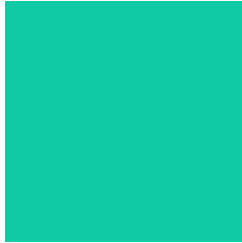
53.3960, 88.3430, 45.4550



12.2740, 20.0800, 10.5440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390 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 142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

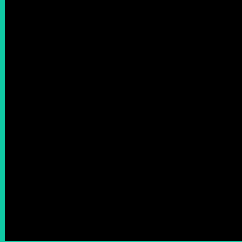
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

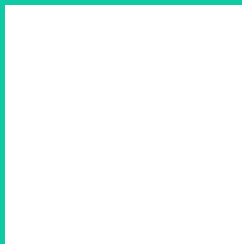
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390.



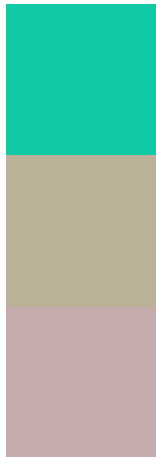
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390.

-50.9390.

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

142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390

Protanopia

177.1400, 13.9850, -5.6550

Deuteranopia

179.4750, 14.9000, 5.3000



Tritanopia

157.4590, -85.5960, -23.6440

Trichromacy



Original Color

142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390



Protanomaly

164.4550, -27.0470, -21.9510



Deuteranomaly

165.8560, -26.4980, -15.3780



Tritanomaly

151.9110, -90.2250, -33.3690

Monochromacy



Original Color

142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390



Achromatopsia

142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

142.0720, -36.0340, -18.7700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390 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(16, 202, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 202, 165)  
}
```

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(16, 202, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 202, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390 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(16, 202, 165) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 202, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 202, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 202, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 202, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 202,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 142.1680, -98.9790, -50.9390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 202, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 202,  
165) }
```

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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