

# Converting Colors

YIQ(156.9600, -22.0000,  
-41.8400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(156.9600, -22.0000,  
-41.8400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EBE6E
RGB	110, 190, 110
RGB Percent	43%, 75%, 43%
CMY	0.5689, 0.2548, 0.5686
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.42, 0.25
HSL	120°, 38%, 59%
HSV	120°, 42%, 75%
XYZ	27.6576, 41.2781, 21.2598
YIQ	156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

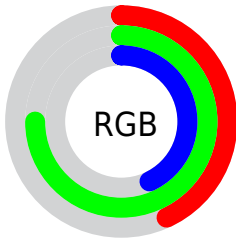
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	110, 190, 190
Decimal	7257710
CIELab	70.37, -40.95, 32.89
CIELCh	70, 52.524, 141.236
Yxy	41.2781, 0.3066, 0.4577
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285447790 (0xFF6EBE6E)
YUV	156.9600, -23.1513, -41.1839
Hunter-Lab	64.2480, -35.5931, 25.3545

# Details

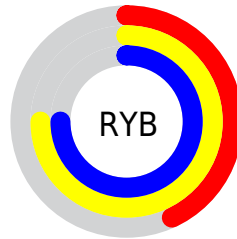
The YIQ color **156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **143.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400**, and the grayscale version is **157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.9060, -21.9080, -43.5080**, and **103.2310, -24.2010, -40.4970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.1130, -27.2250, -51.7770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030**.

# Distribution



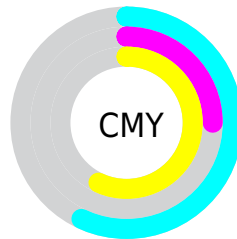
- Red (43%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400 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 156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 156.9600,  
-22.0000, -41.8400

■ 156.9600,  
-22.0000, -41.8400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 130.1880,  
-22.6420, -41.2180

■ 212.9060,  
-21.9080, -43.5080

■ 103.2310,  
-24.2010, -40.4970

■ 229.0520,  
-16.0870, -33.3590

■ 75.6650, -28.4190,  
-41.1470

■ 240.9150, -7.7910,  
-18.5030

■ 51.2630, -27.2270,  
-40.7230

■ 253.1910, 0.7800,  
-3.1240

■ 35.8070, -16.7750,  
-31.9030

■ 23.4800, -11.0000,  
-20.9200

■ 1.7610, -0.8250,

-1.5690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 156.9600,  
-22.0000, -41.8400

■ 156.9600,  
-22.0000, -41.8400

■ 149.1130,  
-27.2250, -51.7770

■ 164.8070,  
-16.7750, -31.9030

■ 141.2660,  
-32.4500, -61.7140

■ 172.6540,  
-11.5500, -21.9660

■ 133.4190,  
-37.6750, -71.6510

■ 180.5010, -6.3250,  
-12.0290

■ 125.5720,  
-42.9000, -81.5880

■ 188.3480, -1.1000,  
-2.0920

■ 117.7250,  
-48.1250, -91.5250

■ 196.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450

■ 111.5300,  
-52.2500, -99.3700

■ 204.0420, 9.3500,  
17.7820

■ 211.8890, 14.5750,  
27.7190

■ 216.8450, 17.8750,  
33.9950

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



164.5990, 24.6730, -34.1670



156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



132.2490, -103.7010, -53.4690

# Triad

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



156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



141.2970, -119.7100, -11.1180



170.2760, 70.4650, 28.0410

# Complementary

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



156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



143.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400

# 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.



175.1500, 53.8650, 42.5450



156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



171.3730, -36.6380, 25.2340

# Square

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



156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



140.6340, -131.4450, -24.2210



177.0330, 14.7100, 41.7980



171.1290, 74.4120, 6.0600



# Rectangle

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



156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



136.5980, -114.5690, -43.7290



177.0330, 14.7100, 41.7980



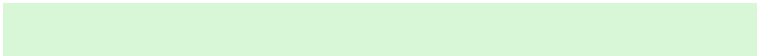
170.9260, 65.8790, 34.0630

# Sweetspot

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



156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



233.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360



180.8800, 25.6800, -24.8800



116.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600



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.



156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



194.9620, -34.6500, -65.8980



161.5200, -34.8400, -29.4000



90.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



92.7460, -43.4500, -82.6340



18.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



# Inverse Universe

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



143.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400



173.0380, 34.6500, 65.8980



138.4800, 34.8400, 29.4000



88.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



65.2540, 43.4500, 82.6340



12.8030, 8.5250, 16.2130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400 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 156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

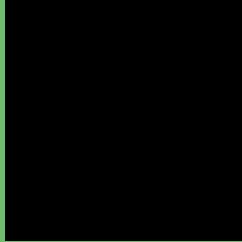
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400.

-41.8400.

# 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

156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400

### Protanopia

168.0320, 31.3640, -17.7560

### Deuteranopia

170.7870, 39.8440, -6.2360



## Tritanopia

165.8630, -36.4030, -6.5710

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400

**Protanomaly**

164.1110, 11.7880, -26.4200

**Deuteranomaly**

165.3770, 17.1510, -18.9850

**Tritanomaly**

162.8830, -31.1280, -19.5760

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400

**Achromatopsia**

157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

157.0230, -7.9750, -15.1670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400 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(110, 190, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 190, 110)  
}
```

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(110, 190, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 190, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400 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(110, 190, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 190, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 190, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 190, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 190, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 190,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 190, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
190, 110) }
```

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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