

Converting Colors

YIQ(158.1840, -98.1900,
-103.8060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(158.1840, -98.1900,
-103.8060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FC5A
RGB	0, 252, 90
RGB Percent	0%, 99%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.0113, 0.6473
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.64, 0.01
HSL	141°, 100%, 49%
HSV	141°, 100%, 99%
XYZ	36.6861, 70.4241, 21.3175
YIQ	158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

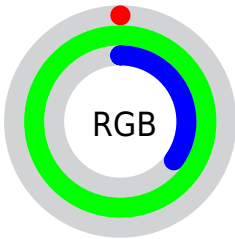
Format	Color
RYB	0, 186, 252
Decimal	64602
CIELab	87.20, -80.80, 61.81
CIELCh	87, 101.728, 142.587
Yxy	70.4241, 0.2857, 0.5484
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278254682 (0xFF00FC5A)
YUV	158.1840, -33.6147, -138.7274
Hunter-Lab	83.9191, -68.8252, 43.6823

Details

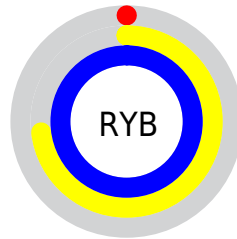
The YIQ color **158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF66**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **93.8160, 98.1900, 103.8060**, and the grayscale version is **159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201.0130, -47.8550, -63.3670**, and **117.1840, -62.6590, -92.4430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.4830, -88.4260, -93.5300**.

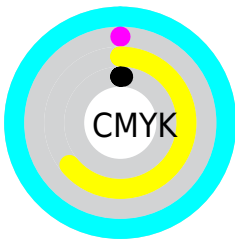
Distribution



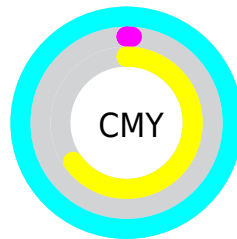
- Red (0%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060 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 158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 158.1840,
-98.1900, -103.8060

■ 158.1840,
-98.1900, -103.8060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 137.8550,
-80.9060, -97.6580

■ 201.0130,
-47.8550, -63.3670

■ 117.1840,
-62.6590, -92.4430

■ 214.6700,
-35.9830, -47.2390

■ 96.8550, -45.3750,
-86.2950

■ 227.7290,
-25.3030, -31.5350

■ 81.0060, -37.9500,
-72.1740

■ 241.0160,
-15.2650, -15.2090

■ 64.5700, -30.2500,
-57.5300

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 49.3080, -23.1000,
-43.9320

■ 34.6330, -16.2250,

-30.8570

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.1840,
-98.1900, -103.8060

■ 167.4830,
-88.4260, -93.5300

■ 176.7820,
-78.6620, -83.2540

■ 186.4940,
-68.6230, -72.4550

■ 195.7930,
-58.8590, -62.1790

■ 205.0920,
-49.0950, -51.9030

■ 214.3910,
-39.3310, -41.6270

■ 223.6900,
-29.5670, -31.3510

■ 233.4020,
-19.5280, -20.5520

■ 242.7010, -9.7640,
-10.2760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195.0540, 49.2110, -82.4130



158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060



171.3450, -131.1150, -74.2750

Triad

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



158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060



168.1890, -147.0300, -44.6460



163.3120, 70.7840, 38.7840

Complementary

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



158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060



93.8160, 98.1900, 103.8060

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.



170.1470, 41.8930, 72.3010



158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060



195.7720, -42.9160, 6.8440

Square

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



158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



196.3000, 27.5000, 52.3000



178.6520, 88.2160, -12.8400

Rectangle

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



158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



196.3000, 27.5000, 52.3000



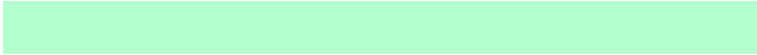
161.5630, 63.3080, 53.1320

Sweetspot

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



158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060



226.6900, -29.5670, -31.3510



196.9600, 28.4440, -97.0280



110.8260, -17.7860, -19.0820



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.



158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060



160.0590, -99.3360, -105.0640



172.3200, -137.9940, -65.2420



120.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440



118.5810, -73.4820, -78.0100



38.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610

Inverse Universe

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



93.8160, 98.1900, 103.8060



94.9410, 99.3360, 105.0640



79.6800, 137.9940, 65.2420



116.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



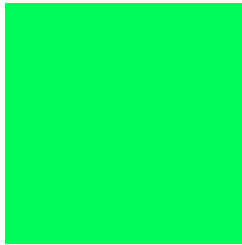
70.3050, 73.8030, 77.6990



22.6850, 23.8370, 25.0610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060 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 158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

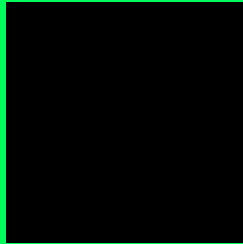
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060.

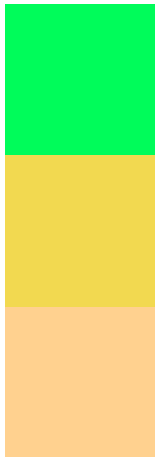


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060.

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

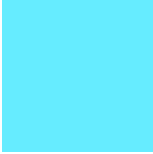
158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060

Protanopia

208.8570, 58.8770, -37.3070

Deuteranopia

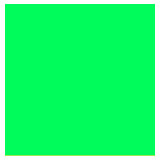
215.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740



Tritanopia

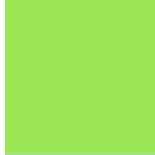
198.1000, -85.9630, -22.4990

Trichromacy



Original Color

158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060



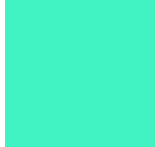
Protanomaly

190.6320, 1.5700, -61.5180



Deuteranomaly

194.6490, -5.1270, -44.7670



Tritanomaly

183.7190, -90.4050, -52.1410

Monochromacy



Original Color

158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060



Achromatopsia

158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

158.0650, -35.2970, -37.6410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060 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(0, 252, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 252, 90)  
}
```

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(0, 252, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 252, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060 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(0, 252, 90) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 252, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 252, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 252, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 252, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 252, 90)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 158.1840, -98.1900, -103.8060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 252, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 252,  
90) }
```

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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