

# Converting Colors

YIQ(158.6910, -95.4840,  
-108.7960)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(158.6910, -95.4840,  
-108.7960)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FF4F
RGB	0, 255, 79
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 31%
CMY	1.0000, 0.0000, 0.6904
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.69, 0.00
HSL	139°, 100%, 50%
HSV	139°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	37.1690, 72.0836, 19.3399
YIQ	158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

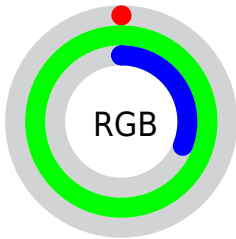
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 195, 255
Decimal	65359
CIELab	88.01, -82.68, 66.90
CIELCh	88, 106.354, 141.020
Yxy	72.0836, 0.2890, 0.5606
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255439 (0xFF00FF4F)
YUV	158.6910, -39.2877, -139.1720
Hunter-Lab	84.9021, -70.4336, 45.9258

# Details

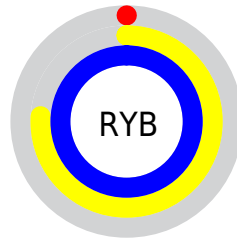
The YIQ color **158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF33**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **96.3090, 95.4840, 108.7960**, and the grayscale version is **159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200.4710, -43.4530, -66.0530**, and **115.0520, -53.9000, -102.5080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168.5170, -85.7660, -97.6860**.

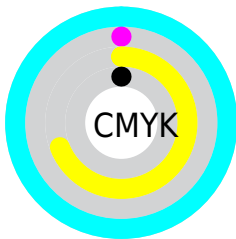
# Distribution



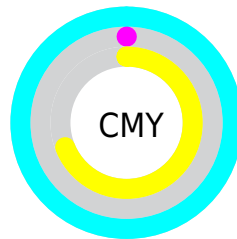
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960 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 158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 158.6910,  
-95.4840, -108.7960

■ 158.6910,  
-95.4840, -108.7960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 137.5470,  
-77.2830, -102.7470

■ 200.4710,  
-43.4530, -66.0530

■ 115.0520,  
-53.9000, -102.5080

■ 214.1280,  
-31.5810, -49.9250

■ 98.6160, -46.2000,  
-87.8640

■ 227.3010,  
-21.2220, -33.9100

■ 82.1800, -38.5000,  
-73.2200

■ 240.4740,  
-10.8630, -17.8950

■ 66.3310, -31.0750,  
-59.0990

■ 253.4620, -1.4210,  
-1.7810

■ 50.4820, -23.6500,  
-44.9780

■ 35.8070, -16.7750,

-31.9030

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,  
-18.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 158.6910,  
-95.4840, -108.7960

■ 168.5170,  
-85.7660, -97.6860

■ 177.9300,  
-76.3230, -87.0990

■ 187.7560,  
-66.6050, -75.9890

■ 197.1690,  
-57.1620, -65.4020

■ 206.9950,  
-47.4440, -54.2920

■ 216.5220,  
-38.3220, -43.3940

■ 226.2340,  
-28.2830, -32.5950

■ 235.7610,  
-19.1610, -21.6970

■ 245.4730, -9.1220,  
-10.8980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



198.0220, 52.2370, -82.1870



158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960



170.8890, -129.8310, -75.5190

# Triad

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



158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960



171.1240, -148.4050, -47.2610



159.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120

# Complementary

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



158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960



96.3090, 95.4840, 108.7960

# 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.



168.1240, 40.7000, 77.4040



158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960



192.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240

# Square

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



158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



196.8870, 27.2250, 51.7770



176.6630, 89.6830, -11.8930



# Rectangle

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



158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



196.8870, 27.2250, 51.7770



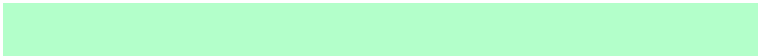
156.9640, 63.8570, 59.7050

# Sweetspot

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



158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960



226.2340, -28.2830, -32.5950



203.2060, 36.5590, -95.4170



110.5980, -17.1440, -19.7040



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.



158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960



172.9410, -135.6090, -69.9210



123.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550



118.8430, -71.4640, -81.5440



39.8480, -24.0200, -27.2520

# Inverse Universe

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



96.3090, 95.4840, 108.7960



82.0590, 135.6090, 69.9210



119.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



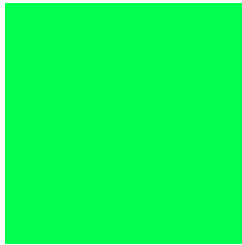
72.1570, 71.4640, 81.5440



24.1520, 24.0200, 27.2520

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

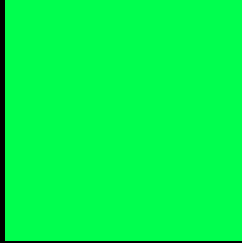
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960 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

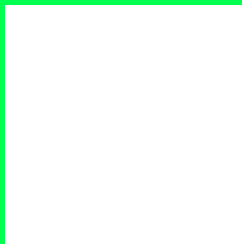
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960.

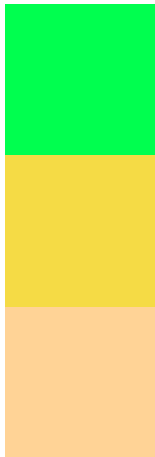


-108.7960.

# 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

158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960

### Protanopia

209.6740, 63.6460, -41.1380

### Deuteranopia

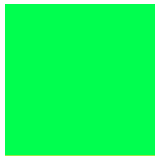
217.2020, 45.8050, -9.6430



## Tritanopia

203.1720, -77.2980, -19.8420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960



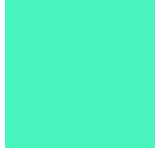
## Protanomaly

191.1500, 5.7430, -65.5610



## Deuteranomaly

195.8230, -5.6770, -45.8130



## Tritanomaly

187.1280, -84.3070, -52.5230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960



## Achromatopsia

159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

158.8970, -34.8840, -39.6200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960 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, 255, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 255, 79)  
}
```

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, 255, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 255, 79) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960 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, 255, 79) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 255, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 255, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 255, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 79)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 158.6910, -95.4840, -108.7960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 255, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 255,  
79) }
```

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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