

# Converting Colors

YIQ(159.2840, -42.0290,  
-80.8530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(159.2840, -42.0290,  
-80.8530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	45DF44
RGB	69, 223, 68
RGB Percent	27%, 87%, 27%
CMY	0.7299, 0.1252, 0.7334
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.70, 0.13
HSL	120°, 71%, 57%
HSV	120°, 70%, 87%
XYZ	29.8938, 54.4878, 14.4086
YIQ	159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

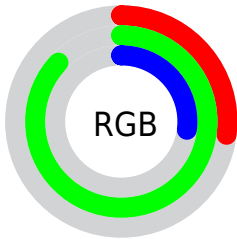
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	68, 223, 222
Decimal	4579140
CIELab	78.75, -68.35, 61.44
CIELCh	79, 91.906, 138.051
Yxy	54.4878, 0.3026, 0.5516
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282769220 (0xFF45DF44)
YUV	159.2840, -45.0030, -79.1791
Hunter-Lab	73.8159, -56.8893, 40.0979

# Details

The YIQ color **159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC33**. The color can be described as dark muted green. A complement of this color would be **131.7160, 42.0290, 80.8530**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.7840, -28.2770, -65.7570**, and **97.4420, -45.6500, -86.8180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.1980, -48.0790, -92.3590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168.3700, -35.9790, -69.3470**.

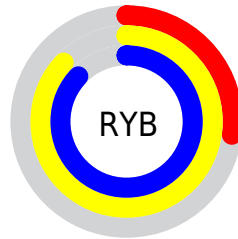
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (87%)

Blue (27%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (87%)

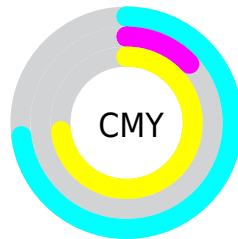


Cyan (69%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530 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 159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 159.2840,  
-42.0290, -80.8530

■ 159.2840,  
-42.0290, -80.8530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 122.2820,  
-56.8830, -86.9870

■ 204.4850,  
-28.8730, -65.9690

■ 97.4420, -45.6500,  
-86.8180

■ 217.2450,  
-18.7890, -50.4770

■ 81.5930, -38.2250,  
-72.6970

■ 229.4070, -9.8970,  
-35.4090

■ 65.7440, -30.8000,  
-58.5760

■ 241.8680, -0.4090,  
-20.1290

■ 50.4820, -23.6500,  
-44.9780

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

■ 36.3940, -17.0500,  
-32.4260

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,

-19.3510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 159.2840,  
-42.0290, -80.8530

■ 159.2840,  
-42.0290, -80.8530

■ 150.1980,  
-48.0790, -92.3590

■ 168.3700,  
-35.9790, -69.3470

■ 140.9980,  
-53.8080, -104.1760

■ 177.5700,  
-30.2500, -57.5300

■ 131.6130,  
-60.4540, -115.8940


■ 186.6560,  
-24.2000, -46.0240

■ 131.2000,  
-60.7290, -116.4170


■ 196.0410,  
-17.5540, -34.3060

■ 205.2410,  
-11.8250, -22.4890

 214.3270, -5.7750,  
-10.9830

 223.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

 232.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290

 236.2160, 8.8000,  
16.7360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



176.8240, 53.3350, -69.0410



159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530



153.4950, -113.9220, -71.9860

# Triad

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



159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530



155.2750, -140.9800, -33.1400



154.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850

# Complementary

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



159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530



131.7160, 42.0290, 80.8530

# 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.



165.0290, 48.0370, 71.0850



159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530



170.8320, -69.5080, 4.1880

# Square

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



159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530



163.4930, -144.8300, -40.4620



191.0170, 29.9750, 57.0070



166.0630, 91.9730, 1.6770



# Rectangle

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



159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530



161.3950, -133.4110, -54.6830



191.0170, 29.9750, 57.0070



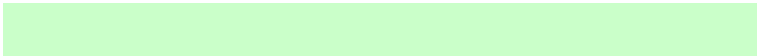
154.4220, 68.2590, 57.0190

# Sweetspot

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



159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530



232.9970, -14.2540, -28.0300



203.5690, 50.5800, -46.6360



114.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360



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.



159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530



168.0420, -57.1080, -110.4520



167.5350, -66.7000, -57.7400



107.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530



103.6110, -47.8040, -91.8360



28.1760, -13.2000, -25.1040



# Inverse Universe

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



131.7160, 42.0290, 80.8530



130.2570, 57.7040, 110.6640



123.4650, 66.7000, 57.7400



105.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



72.3890, 47.8040, 91.8360

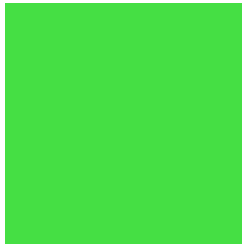


19.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530 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 159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530 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

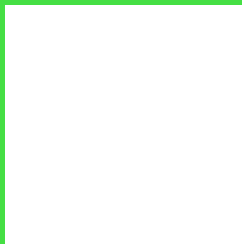
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530.



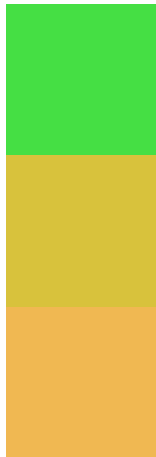
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530.

-80.8530.

# 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

159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530

### Protanopia

185.3020, 56.1260, -37.0100

### Deuteranopia

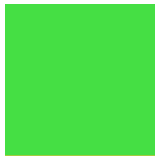
189.1160, 66.1180, -19.8500



## Tritanopia

180.9350, -63.2690, -15.2770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530



## Protanomaly

176.2540, 20.5500, -53.0660



## Deuteranomaly

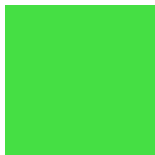
178.2260, 26.9210, -41.8710



## Tritanomaly

172.8870, -55.2870, -38.7990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530



## Achromatopsia

159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

158.8720, -15.4000, -29.2880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530 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(69, 223, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 223, 68)  
}
```

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(69, 223, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 223, 68) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530 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(69, 223, 68) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 223, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(69, 223, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 223, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 223, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 223,  
68) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 159.2840, -42.0290, -80.8530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 223, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 223,  
68) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor