

# Converting Colors

YIQ(159.9300, 22.2430,  
-34.1810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(159.9300, 22.2430,  
-34.1810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0B04D
RGB	160, 176, 77
RGB Percent	63%, 69%, 30%
CMY	0.3726, 0.3098, 0.6979
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.56, 0.31
HSL	70°, 39%, 50%
HSV	70°, 56%, 69%
XYZ	31.3598, 39.0606, 12.9156
YIQ	159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

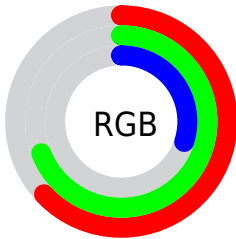
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	77, 176, 93
Decimal	10530893
CIELab	68.80, -20.00, 47.93
CIELCh	69, 51.934, 112.646
Yxy	39.0606, 0.3763, 0.4687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288720973 (0xFFA0B04D)
YUV	159.9300, -40.8845, 0.0614
Hunter-Lab	62.4985, -19.8066, 31.4964

# Details

The YIQ color **159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **93.0700, -22.2430, 34.1810**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.7730, 24.1230, -35.2130**, and **107.2180, 21.3720, -34.9160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.9810, 26.2330, -40.4150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162.8790, 18.2530, -27.9470**.

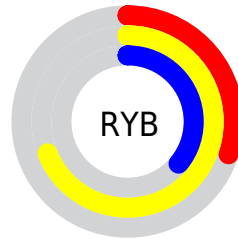
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (69%)

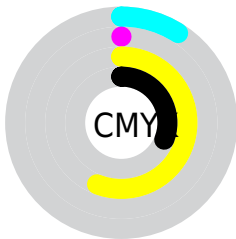
Blue (30%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (36%)

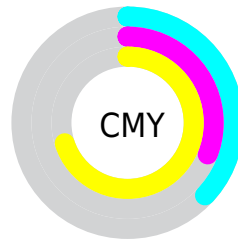


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (56%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (70%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810 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 159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 159.9300, 22.2430,  
-34.1810


 159.9300, 22.2430,  
-34.1810


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 133.0440, 21.9220,  
-33.8700

 215.7730, 24.1230,  
-35.2130


 107.2180, 21.3720,  
-34.9160


 241.0230, 26.4150,  
-32.6970

 82.0330, 20.4550,  
-34.8170


 246.9060, 22.7910,  
-22.0810

 60.4700, 12.1550,  
-27.5650

 250.0980, 13.8030,  
-13.3730

 39.1950, 2.9840,  
-21.0480

 253.4040, 4.4940,  
-4.3540

 18.7840, -8.8000,  
-16.7360

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 159.9300, 22.2430,  
-34.1810

■ 159.9300, 22.2430,  
-34.1810

■ 156.9810, 26.2330,  
-40.4150

■ 162.8790, 18.2530,  
-27.9470

■ 154.1460, 29.9020,  
-46.3380

■ 165.7140, 14.5840,  
-22.0240

■ 151.1970, 33.8920,  
-52.5720

■ 168.6630, 10.5940,  
-15.7900

■ 148.6610, 38.1570,  
-58.2830

■ 171.1990, 6.3290,  
-10.0790

■ 147.2650, 39.2120,  
-60.8840

■ 174.1480, 2.3390,  
-3.8450

■ 177.0970, -1.6510,  
2.3890

■ 179.9320, -5.3200,  
8.3120

■ 182.8810, -9.3100,  
14.5460

■ 185.7160,  
-12.9790, 20.4690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



164.0100, 54.7930, -18.3510



159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810



152.4050, -24.7510, -41.5430

# Triad

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



159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810



137.3570, -129.1070, -22.5390



170.8080, 54.8280, 41.6120

# Complementary

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



159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810



93.0700, -22.2430, 34.1810

# 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.



173.2890, 16.8650, 41.2890



159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810



141.6510, -111.7790, -6.1710

# Square

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



159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810



135.2590, -117.6880, -36.7600



168.4380, -35.2630, 27.8490



167.8310, 73.2160, 27.7440



# Rectangle

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



159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810



140.4180, -70.3240, -47.1240



168.4380, -35.2630, 27.8490



171.7020, 43.5030, 43.1110

# Sweetspot

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



159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810



223.3470, 8.6680, -13.9240



115.4060, 54.8790, 13.1430



111.1820, 4.9990, -8.0010



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810



204.9690, 34.5340, -53.1940



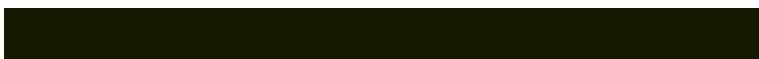
145.5780, -6.3650, -44.3570



87.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110



128.0830, 34.2130, -52.8830



21.5410, 5.3660, -9.1460



# Inverse Universe

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



93.0700, -22.2430, 34.1810



101.0310, -34.5340, 53.1940



107.4220, 6.3650, 44.3570



81.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



24.9170, -34.2130, 52.8830



4.1600, -5.9620, 8.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810 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 159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

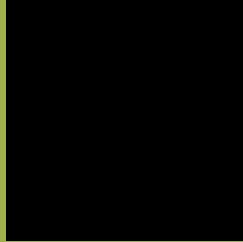
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.9300, 22.2430,

-34.1810.

# 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

159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810

### Protanopia

162.7800, 40.5810, -25.1070

### Deuteranopia

165.1610, 53.0500, -14.2940



## Tritanopia

168.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810

## Protanomaly

161.9640, 34.0710, -28.2730

## Deuteranomaly

163.3720, 41.9100, -21.6580

## Tritanomaly

165.2100, 7.7960, -9.1320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.1020, 7.9800, -12.4680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810 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(160, 176, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 176, 77)  
}
```

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(160, 176, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 176, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810 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(160, 176, 77) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 176, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 176, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 176, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 176, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 176,  
77) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 159.9300, 22.2430, -34.1810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 176, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
176, 77) }
```

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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