

# Converting Colors

YIQ(160.2590, 40.4900,  
-28.9660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(160.2590, 40.4900,  
-28.9660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5A842
RGB	181, 168, 66
RGB Percent	71%, 66%, 26%
CMY	0.2902, 0.3412, 0.7409
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.63, 0.29
HSL	53°, 47%, 48%
HSV	53°, 63%, 71%
XYZ	34.0409, 38.2200, 10.7468
YIQ	160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

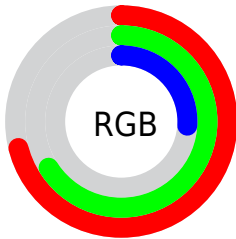
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	81, 181, 66
Decimal	11905090
CIELab	68.18, -7.78, 52.71
CIELCh	68, 53.285, 98.392
Yxy	38.2200, 0.4101, 0.4604
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290095170 (0xFFB5A842)
YUV	160.2590, -46.4697, 18.1899
Hunter-Lab	61.8223, -9.9026, 32.9691

# Details

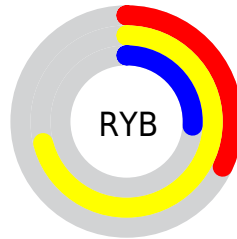
The YIQ color **160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **86.7410, -40.4900, 28.9660**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.8140, 43.2410, -29.2630**, and **106.0370, 40.9950, -32.6130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.0330, 46.8180, -33.5180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.4850, 34.1620, -24.4140**.

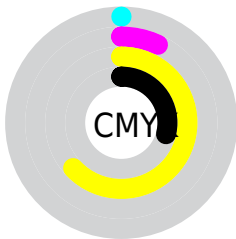
# Distribution



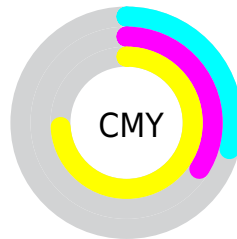
- Red (71%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (74%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660 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 160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 160.2590, 40.4900,  
-28.9660


 160.2590, 40.4900,  
-28.9660


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 133.5470, 39.6190,  
-29.7010


 215.8140, 43.2410,  
-29.2630


 106.0370, 40.9950,  
-32.6130


 240.1120, 36.4100,  
-32.1180


 83.3060, 33.1080,  
-27.3400

 245.6520, 26.3220,  
-25.5020

 62.0310, 23.9370,  
-20.8230

 248.8440, 17.3340,  
-16.7940

 41.3430, 14.4910,  
-14.8290

 252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

 21.8400, 5.9620,  
-8.9340

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 160.2590, 40.4900,  
-28.9660

■ 160.2590, 40.4900,  
-28.9660

■ 157.0330, 46.8180,  
-33.5180

■ 163.4850, 34.1620,  
-24.4140

■ 153.8070, 53.1460,  
-38.0700

■ 166.7110, 27.8340,  
-19.8620

■ 150.5810, 59.4740,  
-42.6220

■ 169.9370, 21.5060,  
-15.3100

■ 148.6260, 63.6010,  
-45.8310

■ 173.1630, 15.1780,  
-10.7580

■ 176.5030, 8.5290,  
-5.8950

■ 179.7290, 2.2010,  
-1.3430

■ 182.9550, -4.1270,  
3.2090

■ 186.1810,  
-10.4550, 7.7610

■ 189.4070,  
-16.7830, 12.3130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



163.6790, 66.3910, -8.2730



160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660



154.1490, -0.5430, -39.7350

# Triad

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



160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660



136.0060, -123.9250, -28.3490



170.6030, 39.4680, 44.6520

# Complementary

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



160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660



86.7410, -40.4900, 28.9660

# 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.



170.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020



160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660



135.3170, -131.6300, -15.3580

# Square

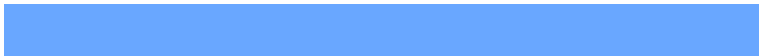
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660



131.9360, -109.7090, -43.7010



158.4940, -65.2000, 14.2240



166.5890, 68.4460, 37.1020



# Rectangle

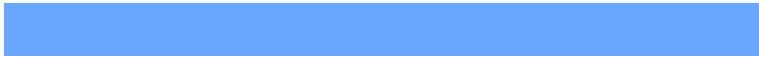
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660



147.5930, -37.0840, -43.8040



158.4940, -65.2000, 14.2240



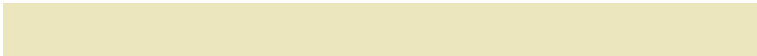
171.2470, 25.8510, 43.6350

# Sweetspot

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



160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660



226.9350, 15.8200, -11.3800



101.8670, 64.3670, 28.4230



112.1610, 9.4920, -6.8280



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660



202.2670, 63.2340, -44.6860



154.7340, 10.6910, -45.0930



87.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760



125.5790, 53.7880, -38.6920



21.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170



# Inverse Universe

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



86.7410, -40.4900, 28.9660



88.1460, -62.9590, 45.2090



92.2660, -10.6910, 45.0930



81.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



27.4210, -53.7880, 38.6920



4.7250, -9.1710, 6.5170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660 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 160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

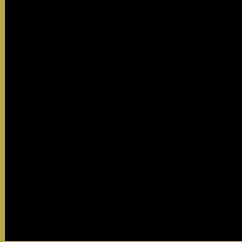
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.2590, 40.4900,

-28.9660.

# 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

160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660

### Protanopia

160.8680, 43.1490, -27.5950

### Deuteranopia

162.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030



## Tritanopia

168.3490, 15.4950, 11.0390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660

## Protanomaly

160.5690, 42.5530, -27.8070

## Deuteranomaly

161.7490, 51.0340, -21.8140

## Tritanomaly

165.4680, 24.8050, -3.5070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660 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(181, 168, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 168, 66)  
}
```

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(181, 168, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 168, 66) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660 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(181, 168, 66) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 168, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 168, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 168, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 168, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 168,  
66) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 168, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
168, 66) }
```

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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