

Converting Colors

YIQ(160.6350, -98.7960,
-48.7480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(160.6350, -98.7960,
-48.7480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	24DBBB
RGB	36, 219, 187
RGB Percent	14%, 86%, 73%
CMY	0.8592, 0.1409, 0.2670
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.15, 0.14
HSL	169°, 72%, 50%
HSV	169°, 84%, 86%
XYZ	35.0347, 54.6600, 55.6651
YIQ	160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

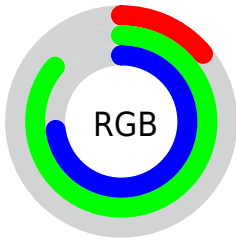
Format	Color
RYP	36, 136, 219
Decimal	2415547
CIELab	78.85, -50.31, 3.61
CIELCh	79, 50.443, 175.901
Yxy	54.6600, 0.2410, 0.3760
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280605627 (0xFF24DBBB)
YUV	160.6350, 12.9979, -109.3049
Hunter-Lab	73.9324, -44.7950, 7.1121

Details

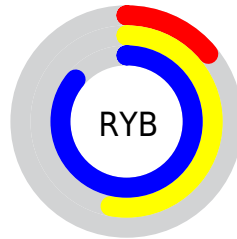
The YIQ color **160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as middle washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **94.3650, 98.7960, 48.7480**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.3700, -78.3960, -32.9880**, and **110.9570, -87.8390, -43.5750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.6010, -110.6240, -54.6560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.6690, -86.9680, -42.8400**.

Distribution



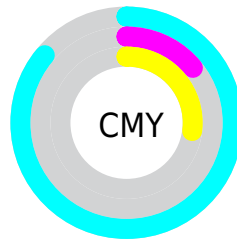
- Red (14%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480 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 160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160.6350,
-98.7960, -48.7480

■ 160.6350,
-98.7960, -48.7480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 130.3570,
-103.8850, -50.1330

■ 212.3700,
-78.3960, -32.9880

■ 110.9570,
-87.8390, -43.5750

■ 223.3060,
-63.1760, -22.4720

■ 92.2580, -72.3890,
-37.2290

■ 232.5750,
-44.7000, -15.9000

■ 74.1460, -57.2140,
-31.4060

■ 242.1430,
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 56.2620, -42.6810,
-24.9610

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 39.7800, -29.3400,
-18.9400

■ 23.8850, -16.2740,

-13.4420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.6350,
-98.7960, -48.7480

■ 160.6350,
-98.7960, -48.7480

■ 153.6010,
-110.6240, -54.6560

■ 167.6690,
-86.9680, -42.8400

■ 149.1870,
-118.3260, -58.2460

■ 174.7030,
-75.1400, -36.9320

■ 181.6230,
-62.9910, -31.3350

■ 188.6570,
-51.1630, -25.4270

■ 195.3920,
-39.9310, -19.7310

■ 202.4260,
-28.1030, -13.8230

■ 209.4600,
-16.2750, -7.9150

■ 216.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

■ 223.5280, 7.3810,
3.9010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179.3660, -29.0150, -41.3590



160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480



155.3430, -135.6600, -41.4520

Triad

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



160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480



194.1760, -20.0860, 22.6180



191.3620, 66.2060, 0.5900

Complementary

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



160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480



94.3650, 98.7960, 48.7480

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.



188.0630, 57.5830, 19.2070



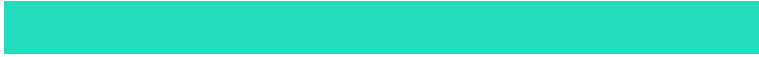
160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480



201.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400

Square

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



160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480



178.4410, -76.0170, -4.5050



191.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930



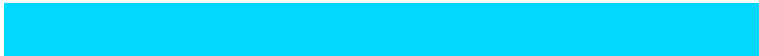
191.7000, 52.7300, -19.5100

Rectangle

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



160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480



155.8620, -141.2550, -33.6630



191.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930



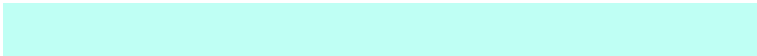
189.6810, 64.0500, 6.6260

Sweetspot

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



160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480



234.6100, -34.6130, -16.9890



153.2880, -30.6570, -88.7130



115.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450



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.



160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480



173.6250, -137.5350, -68.0550



130.2370, -93.1180, -8.4620



106.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540



117.8530, -93.4780, -46.0060



31.3340, -24.8480, -12.2400

Inverse Universe

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



94.3650, 98.7960, 48.7480



81.3750, 137.5350, 68.0550



124.7630, 93.1180, 8.4620



102.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



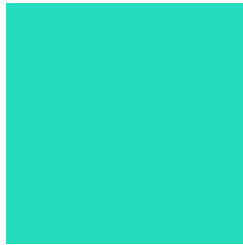
55.1470, 93.4780, 46.0060



14.6660, 24.8480, 12.2400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

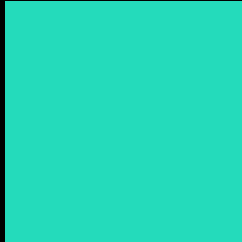
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

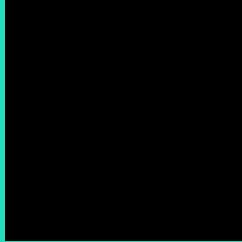
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

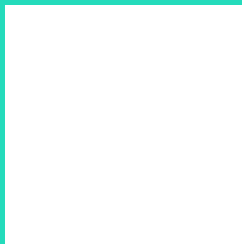
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480.

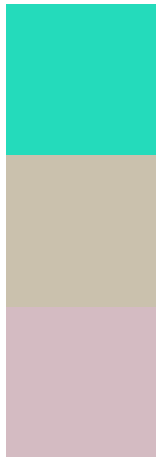


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480.

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

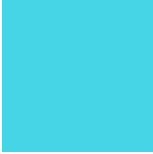
160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480

Protanopia

193.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120

Deuteranopia

195.2730, 12.6530, 7.4770



Tritanopia

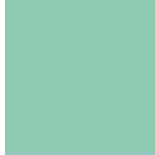
171.8820, -91.2810, -25.2410

Trichromacy



Original Color

160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480



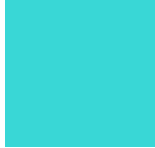
Protanomaly

181.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840



Deuteranomaly

182.8390, -27.8280, -13.3000



Tritanomaly

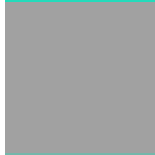
167.6440, -93.8470, -33.8070

Monochromacy



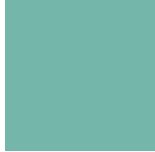
Original Color

160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480



Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

160.8980, -35.4840, -17.7240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480 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(36, 219, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 219, 187)  
}
```

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(36, 219, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 219, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480 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(36, 219, 187) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 219, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 219, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 219, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 219, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 219,  
187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.6350, -98.7960, -48.7480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 219, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 219,  
187) }
```

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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