

# Converting Colors

YIQ(161.3310, -49.4110,  
-79.2270)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(161.3310, -49.4110,  
-79.2270)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	41E251
RGB	65, 226, 81
RGB Percent	25%, 89%, 32%
CMY	0.7456, 0.1134, 0.6824
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.64, 0.11
HSL	126°, 74%, 57%
HSV	126°, 71%, 89%
XYZ	30.8711, 56.1428, 16.9900
YIQ	161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

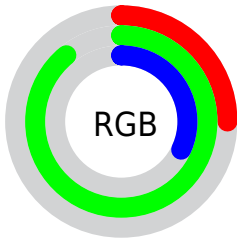
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	65, 211, 226
Decimal	4317777
CIELab	79.70, -68.78, 57.32
CIELCh	80, 89.535, 140.195
Yxy	56.1428, 0.2968, 0.5398
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282507857 (0xFF41E251)
YUV	161.3310, -39.6032, -84.4823
Hunter-Lab	74.9285, -57.5816, 39.0060

# Details

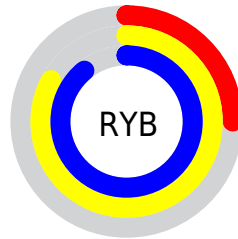
The YIQ color **161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC33**. The color can be described as dark muted green. A complement of this color would be **129.6690, 49.4110, 79.2270**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.2550, -33.9170, -62.6610**, and **101.4830, -52.8950, -82.1670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.1740, -56.6990, -90.3230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170.1890, -42.7190, -68.3430**.

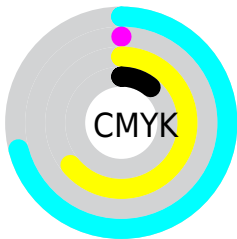
# Distribution



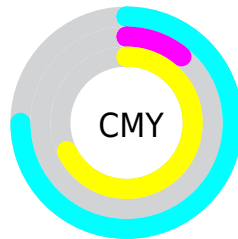
- Red (25%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270 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 161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 161.3310,  
-49.4110, -79.2270

■ 161.3310,  
-49.4110, -79.2270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 121.6810,  
-71.1880, -86.5480

■ 205.2550,  
-33.9170, -62.6610

■ 101.4830,  
-52.8950, -82.1670

■ 217.6020,  
-24.1080, -47.6920

■ 83.3540, -39.0500,  
-74.2660

■ 230.1770,  
-14.9410, -32.1010

■ 67.5050, -31.6250,  
-60.1450

■ 242.6380, -5.4530,  
-16.8210

■ 52.2430, -24.4750,  
-46.5470

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

■ 37.5680, -17.6000,  
-33.4720

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,

-20.3970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 161.3310,  
-49.4110, -79.2270

■ 161.3310,  
-49.4110, -79.2270

■ 152.1740,  
-56.6990, -90.3230

■ 170.1890,  
-42.7190, -68.3430

■ 143.2020,  
-63.0700, -101.5180

■ 179.4600,  
-35.7520, -56.9360


■ 135.2840,  
-69.5330, -111.0450


■ 188.6170,  
-28.4640, -45.8400


■ 197.4750,  
-21.7720, -34.9560

■ 206.7460,  
-14.8050, -23.5490

 215.9030, -7.5170,  
-12.4530

 224.7610, -0.8250,  
-1.5690

 234.0320, 6.1420,  
9.8380

 237.9770, 7.9750,  
15.1670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



177.6880, 50.7220, -71.2460



161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270



156.2820, -117.6360, -70.7560

# Triad

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



161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270



155.2750, -140.9800, -33.1400



159.1060, 74.3600, 40.0560

# Complementary

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



161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270



129.6690, 49.4110, 79.2270

# Split Complementary

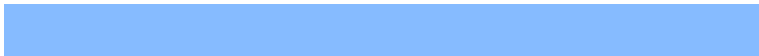
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



168.0950, 47.6710, 66.7030



161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270



178.9050, -53.4160, 9.9120

# Square

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



161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270



164.6670, -145.3800, -41.5080



192.1910, 29.4250, 55.9610



170.8730, 89.4520, -2.1960



# Rectangle

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



161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270



164.1820, -137.1250, -53.4530



192.1910, 29.4250, 55.9610



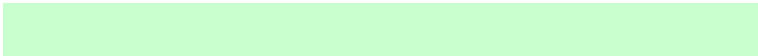
158.7760, 67.0220, 51.9020

# Sweetspot

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



161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270



233.3820, -16.7760, -26.3760



203.7590, 43.9330, -52.8270



115.1260, -9.7630, -15.8030



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.



161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270



167.0610, -67.2870, -107.6950



170.2230, -74.4490, -54.9690



107.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



105.3640, -54.1780, -86.4500



28.7460, -14.8050, -23.5490



# Inverse Universe

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



129.6690, 49.4110, 79.2270



123.9390, 67.2870, 107.6950



120.7770, 74.4490, 54.9690



105.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



70.6360, 54.1780, 86.4500

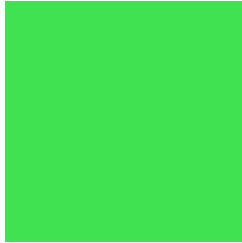


19.3680, 14.4840, 23.8600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270 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 161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

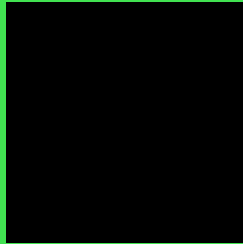
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270.



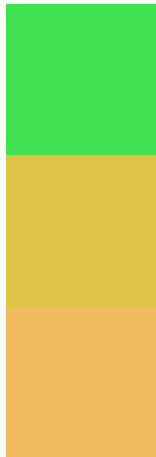
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270.

-79.2270.

# 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

161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270

### Protanopia

188.7410, 53.5120, -33.6880

### Deuteranopia

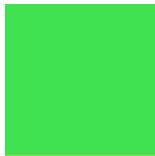
191.8430, 62.6330, -17.2630



## Tritanopia

183.1410, -66.8450, -16.5490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270



## Protanomaly

178.7960, 16.1480, -50.3800



## Deuteranomaly

181.0560, 21.6480, -39.9200



## Tritanomaly

175.1360, -60.4220, -39.3500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270



## Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

161.3170, -18.1510, -28.9910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270 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(65, 226, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 226, 81)  
}
```

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(65, 226, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 226, 81) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270 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(65, 226, 81) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 226, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(65, 226, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 226, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 226, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 226,  
81) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 161.3310, -49.4110, -79.2270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 226, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 226,  
81) }
```

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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