

Converting Colors

YIQ(161.7460, -50.3360,
-34.9120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(161.7460, -50.3360,
-34.9120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5CC69E
RGB	92, 198, 158
RGB Percent	36%, 78%, 62%
CMY	0.6395, 0.2233, 0.3806
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.20, 0.22
HSL	157°, 48%, 57%
HSV	157°, 54%, 78%
XYZ	30.7787, 45.1473, 39.4204
YIQ	161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

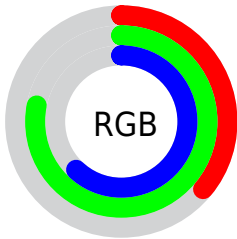
Format	Color
RYB	92, 157, 198
Decimal	6080158
CIELab	72.99, -40.22, 10.88
CIElCh	73, 41.666, 164.857
Yxy	45.1473, 0.2668, 0.3914
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284270238 (0xFF5CC69E)
YUV	161.7460, -1.8468, -61.1672
Hunter-Lab	67.1917, -35.8197, 12.2496

Details

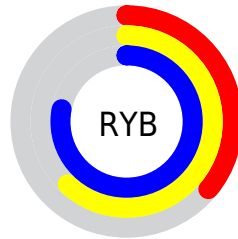
The YIQ color **161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **128.2540, 50.3360, 34.9120**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.5180, -49.6940, -35.5340**, and **103.9130, -58.1760, -36.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.8540, -59.6880, -41.6400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168.5240, -40.6630, -28.4950**.

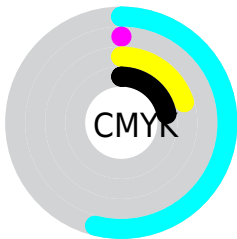
Distribution



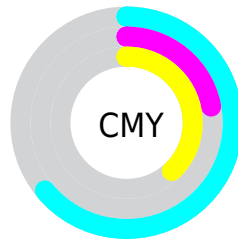
- Red (36%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120 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 161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 161.7460,
-50.3360, -34.9120

■ 161.7460,
-50.3360, -34.9120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 133.3760,
-52.1700, -34.7140

■ 218.5180,
-49.6940, -35.5340

■ 103.6140,
-58.7720, -36.2120

■ 230.3810,
-41.3980, -20.6780

■ 78.0270, -58.4970,
-35.6890

■ 240.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 60.7300, -44.2390,
-29.7670

■ 249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 43.5470, -30.3020,
-23.5340

■ 28.3530, -17.8320,
-18.2480

■ 10.5660, -4.9500,

-9.4140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 161.7460,
-50.3360, -34.9120

■ 161.7460,
-50.3360, -34.9120

■ 154.8540,
-59.6880, -41.6400

■ 168.5240,
-40.6630, -28.4950

■ 148.0760,
-69.3610, -48.0570

■ 175.4160,
-31.3110, -21.7670

■ 141.5970,
-78.4380, -54.2620

■ 181.8950,
-22.2340, -15.5620

■ 134.7050,
-87.7900, -60.9900

■ 188.7870,
-12.8820, -8.8340

■ 130.2480,
-93.9330, -65.3010

■ 195.5650, -3.2090,
-2.4170

■ 202.4570, 6.1430,
4.3110

■ 209.2350, 15.8160,
10.7280

■ 215.8280, 24.5720,
17.2440

■ 218.1210, 25.3050,
20.4810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169.8850, -8.2470, -32.2710



161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120



142.2610, -112.0020, -40.6900

Triad

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



161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120



178.2000, -37.8290, 19.2830



179.8920, 62.0780, 9.3260

Complementary

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



161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120



128.2540, 50.3360, 34.9120

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.



181.4640, 58.1320, 25.7800



161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120



183.6630, 3.7080, 31.9320

Square

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



161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120



164.7870, -82.8030, -2.6670



183.4960, 37.9110, 34.3190



177.8390, 51.2610, -9.4030

Rectangle

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



161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120



141.5340, -125.7120, -34.5120



183.4960, 37.9110, 34.3190



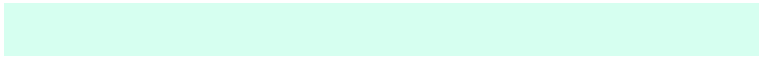
180.7660, 62.6730, 15.0650

Sweetspot

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



161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120



241.0310, -19.6210, -13.3570



166.4810, -4.7140, -46.7460



119.3850, -11.6900, -8.4100



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.



161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120



199.1950, -77.2460, -53.8380



159.2620, -59.8760, -16.1960



95.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



107.3090, -77.5670, -53.5270



23.6400, -16.9620, -11.9860

Inverse Universe

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



128.2540, 50.3360, 34.9120



147.6910, 77.5670, 53.5270



130.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960



93.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



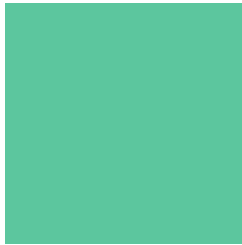
55.8050, 77.2460, 53.8380



12.2460, 17.2830, 11.6750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120 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 161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120 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

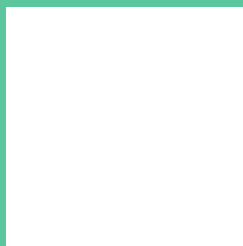
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120.



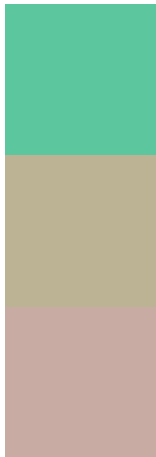
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120.

-34.9120.

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

161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120

Protanopia

177.5700, 15.5900, -7.2100

Deuteranopia

179.4600, 19.2560, 3.4480



Tritanopia

167.7080, -55.2000, -12.8320

Trichromacy



Original Color

161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120



Protanomaly

171.6700, -8.4790, -17.0470



Deuteranomaly

172.8540, -5.8210, -10.1490



Tritanomaly

165.9220, -53.2270, -21.0590

Monochromacy



Original Color

161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120



Achromatopsia

162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

162.0420, -18.1540, -12.4100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120 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(92, 198, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 198, 158)  
}
```

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(92, 198, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 198, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120 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(92, 198, 158) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 198, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 198, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 198, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 198, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 198,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 161.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 198, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 198,  
158) }
```

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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