

# Converting Colors

YIQ(161.7610, -47.8060,  
-80.7820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(161.7610, -47.8060,  
-80.7820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42E34D
RGB	66, 227, 77
RGB Percent	26%, 89%, 30%
CMY	0.7416, 0.1095, 0.6981
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.66, 0.11
HSL	124°, 74%, 57%
HSV	124°, 71%, 89%
XYZ	31.0650, 56.6646, 16.3178
YIQ	161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

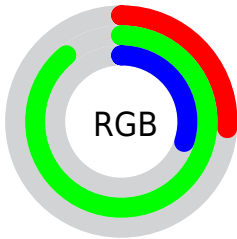
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	66, 217, 227
Decimal	4383565
CIELab	79.99, -69.34, 59.27
CIELCh	80, 91.216, 139.478
Yxy	56.6646, 0.2986, 0.5446
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282573645 (0xFF42E34D)
YUV	161.7610, -41.7872, -83.9824
Hunter-Lab	75.2759, -58.0691, 39.8406

# Details

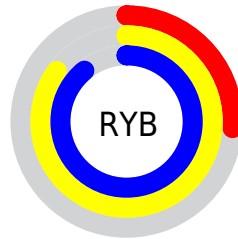
The YIQ color **161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC33**. The color can be described as dark muted green. A complement of this color would be **131.2390, 47.8060, 80.7820**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.0980, -32.0370, -63.6930**, and **100.9300, -49.9600, -85.8000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.4900, -54.7730, -92.1890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.0320, -40.8390, -69.3750**.

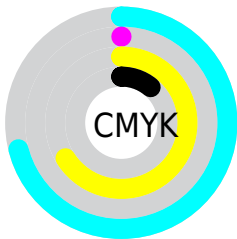
# Distribution



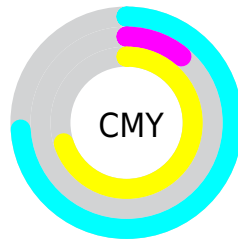
- Red (26%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820 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 161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 161.7610,  
-47.8060, -80.7820

■ 161.7610,  
-47.8060, -80.7820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 121.6980,  
-69.8580, -88.6260

■ 205.0980,  
-32.0370, -63.6930

■ 100.9300,  
-49.9600, -85.8000

■ 217.5590,  
-22.5490, -48.4130

■ 83.9410, -39.3250,  
-74.7890

■ 230.0200,  
-13.0610, -33.1330

■ 68.0920, -31.9000,  
-60.6680

■ 242.5950, -3.8940,  
-17.5420

■ 52.8300, -24.7500,  
-47.0700

■ 253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

■ 37.5680, -17.6000,  
-33.4720

■ 23.4800, -11.0000,

-20.9200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 161.7610,  
-47.8060, -80.7820

■ 161.7610,  
-47.8060, -80.7820

■ 152.4900,  
-54.7730, -92.1890

■ 171.0320,  
-40.8390, -69.3750

■ 143.2190,  
-61.7400, -103.5960

■ 180.0040,  
-34.4680, -58.1800

■ 135.0730,  
-67.5610, -113.7450

■ 189.2750,  
-27.5010, -46.7730

■ 198.6600,  
-20.8550, -35.0550

■ 207.6320,  
-14.4840, -23.8600

 216.9030, -7.5170,  
-12.4530

 226.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

 235.4450, 6.4170,  
10.3610

 238.5640, 7.7000,  
14.6440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



179.1720, 52.2350, -71.1330



161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820



156.6410, -117.2690, -71.9010

# Triad

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



161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820



156.4490, -141.5300, -34.1860



157.5730, 74.5430, 42.2470

# Complementary

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



161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820



131.2390, 47.8060, 80.7820

# 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.



167.2630, 47.2580, 68.6820



161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820



177.6870, -58.7340, 7.1700

# Square

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



161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820



165.2540, -145.6550, -42.0310



192.1910, 29.4250, 55.9610



169.6990, 90.0020, -1.1500



# Rectangle

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



161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820



164.6550, -137.0790, -54.2870



192.1910, 29.4250, 55.9610



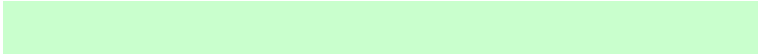
157.8300, 66.9300, 53.5700

# Sweetspot

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



161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820



233.1540, -16.1340, -26.9980



205.3570, 45.1250, -52.4030



115.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140



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.



161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820



167.0890, -64.4900, -108.8260



170.8810, -73.4860, -55.9020



110.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650



106.4410, -53.0770, -89.8850



30.3930, -15.3090, -25.4290



# Inverse Universe

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



131.2390, 47.8060, 80.7820



125.9110, 64.4900, 108.8260



122.1190, 73.4860, 55.9020



107.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



72.4450, 53.3980, 89.5740

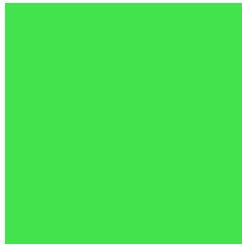


20.6070, 15.3090, 25.4290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

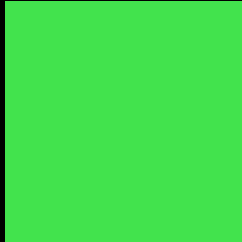
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

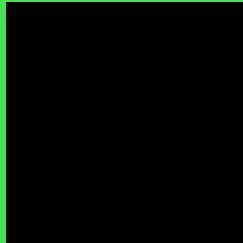
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820.



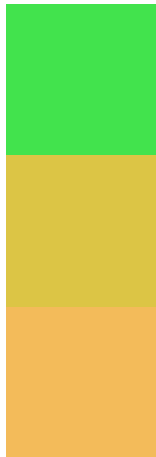
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820.

-80.7820.

# 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

161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820

### Protanopia

189.2850, 54.7960, -34.9320

### Deuteranopia

192.6860, 64.5130, -18.2950



## Tritanopia

183.5540, -66.5700, -16.0260

# Trichromacy



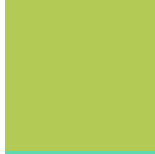
## Original Color

161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820



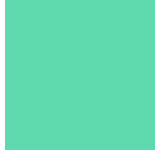
## Protanomaly

179.3400, 17.4320, -51.6240



## Deuteranomaly

181.7850, 23.8490, -41.2630



## Tritanomaly

175.3210, -59.5050, -39.4490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820



## Achromatopsia

162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

162.0890, -17.5090, -29.6130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820 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(66, 227, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 227, 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(66, 227, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 227, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820 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(66, 227, 77) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 227, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 227, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 227, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 227, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 227,  
77) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 161.7610, -47.8060, -80.7820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 227, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 227,  
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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