

Converting Colors

YIQ(162.5150, -46.7530,
-72.3290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(162.5150, -46.7530,
-72.3290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	49DE5B
RGB	73, 222, 91
RGB Percent	29%, 87%, 36%
CMY	0.7142, 0.1292, 0.6432
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 0.59, 0.13
HSL	127°, 69%, 58%
HSV	127°, 67%, 87%
XYZ	30.7645, 54.4427, 18.7797
YIQ	162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

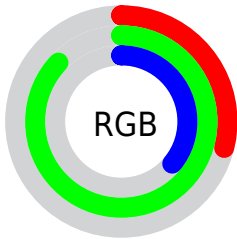
Format	Color
RYB	73, 206, 222
Decimal	4841051
CIELab	78.72, -64.97, 51.98
CIELCh	79, 83.207, 141.339
Yxy	54.4427, 0.2958, 0.5236
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283031131 (0xFF49DE5B)
YUV	162.5150, -35.2569, -78.5047
Hunter-Lab	73.7853, -54.6995, 36.5593

Details

The YIQ color **162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290** 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 **132.4850, 46.7530, 72.3290**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.4770, -34.4220, -59.0140**, and **100.9590, -56.9310, -75.0990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.6570, -53.4450, -83.2130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.2590, -39.7400, -61.7560**.

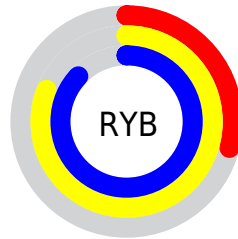
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (87%)

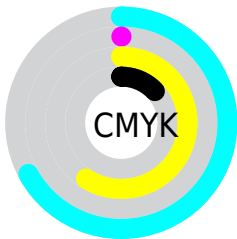
Blue (36%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (87%)

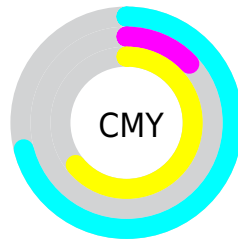


Cyan (67%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (59%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290 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 162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162.5150,
-46.7530, -72.3290

■ 162.5150,
-46.7530, -72.3290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 128.6600,
-57.5270, -75.3110

■ 207.4770,
-34.4220, -59.0140

■ 100.9590,
-56.9310, -75.0990

■ 219.8240,
-24.6130, -44.0450

■ 81.0060, -37.9500,
-72.1740

■ 232.1000,
-16.0420, -28.6660

■ 65.7440, -30.8000,
-58.5760

■ 244.5610, -6.5540,
-13.3860

■ 50.4820, -23.6500,
-44.9780

■ 35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,

-19.3510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 162.5150,
-46.7530, -72.3290

■ 162.5150,
-46.7530, -72.3290

■ 153.6570,
-53.4450, -83.2130

■ 171.2590,
-39.7400, -61.7560

■ 144.6140,
-61.0540, -93.9980

■ 180.1170,
-33.0480, -50.8720

■ 135.7560,
-67.7460, -104.8820

■ 189.2740,
-25.7600, -39.7760

■ 133.3920,
-69.7170, -107.7090

■ 198.0180,
-18.7470, -29.2030

■ 206.8760,
-12.0550, -18.3190

■ 215.6200, -5.0420,
-7.7460

■ 224.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

■ 233.5210, 9.2590,
13.9230

■ 235.6290, 9.0750,
17.2590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176.0560, 46.8700, -67.5140



162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290



153.6890, -117.2240, -67.2080

Triad

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



162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290



152.9270, -139.8800, -31.0480



163.5740, 72.8020, 35.2500

Complementary

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



162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290



132.4850, 46.7530, 72.3290

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.



170.7050, 48.5890, 61.0770



162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290



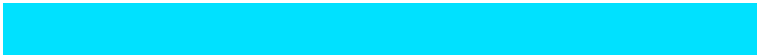
181.0310, -44.8430, 14.2370

Square

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



162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290



161.1450, -143.7300, -38.3700



192.1910, 29.4250, 55.9610



173.2040, 87.0220, -2.2100

Rectangle

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



162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290



161.0190, -135.1080, -51.4600



192.1910, 29.4250, 55.9610



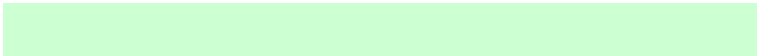
163.6030, 65.8310, 45.9510

Sweetspot

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



162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290



234.6210, -15.9510, -24.8070



199.9310, 37.6970, -49.9430



115.6530, -9.8090, -14.9690



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.



162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290



172.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750



170.9510, -70.5070, -49.3150



107.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



105.7060, -55.1410, -85.5170



28.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380

Inverse Universe

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



132.4850, 46.7530, 72.3290



130.6410, 64.9500, 100.4860



124.0490, 70.5070, 49.3150



105.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



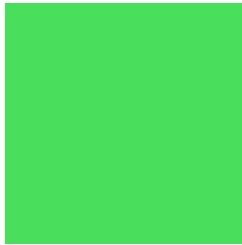
70.2940, 55.1410, 85.5170



19.2540, 14.8050, 23.5490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

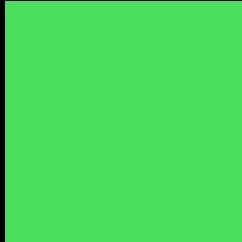
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

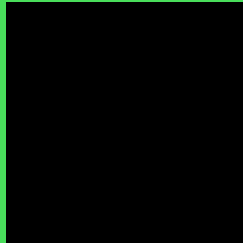
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290.

-72.3290.

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

162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290

Protanopia

186.9240, 48.7430, -29.8570

Deuteranopia

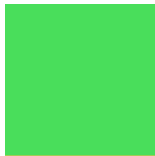
190.4990, 57.9100, -14.2660



Tritanopia

180.9350, -63.2690, -15.2770

Trichromacy



Original Color

162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290



Protanomaly

178.1750, 13.7630, -45.7010



Deuteranomaly

180.3210, 19.5840, -35.5520



Tritanomaly

174.0980, -57.2590, -36.0990

Monochromacy



Original Color

162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290



Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

162.4960, -17.0970, -26.0650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290 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(73, 222, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 222, 91)  
}
```

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(73, 222, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 222, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290 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(73, 222, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 222, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(73, 222, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 222, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 222, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 222,  
91) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 162.5150, -46.7530, -72.3290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 222, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 222,  
91) }
```

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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