

Converting Colors

YIQ(163.2350, -93.0590,
-81.1470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(163.2350, -93.0590,
-81.1470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	18F180
RGB	24, 241, 128
RGB Percent	9%, 95%, 50%
CMY	0.9064, 0.0545, 0.4983
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.47, 0.05
HSL	149°, 89%, 52%
HSV	149°, 90%, 95%
XYZ	35.7469, 64.7134, 31.0042
YIQ	163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

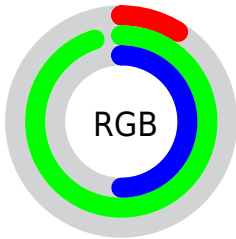
Format	Color
RYB	24, 171, 241
Decimal	1634688
CIELab	84.34, -71.57, 41.41
CIELCh	84, 82.687, 149.943
Yxy	64.7134, 0.2719, 0.4923
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279824768 (0xFF18F180)
YUV	163.2350, -17.3709, -122.1091
Hunter-Lab	80.4447, -61.4587, 33.4603

Details

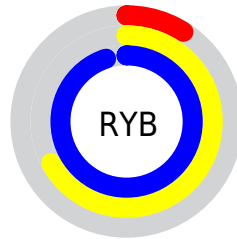
The YIQ color **163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF99**. The color can be described as middle washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **101.7650, 93.0590, 81.1470**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.1170, -59.4110, -52.1710**, and **116.0850, -74.7210, -72.0730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.6910, -103.5110, -89.9670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.7790, -82.6070, -72.3270**.

Distribution



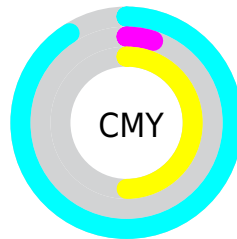
- Red (9%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470 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 163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163.2350,
-93.0590, -81.1470

■ 163.2350,
-93.0590, -81.1470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.0720,
-91.0420, -79.1540

■ 205.1170,
-59.4110, -52.1710

■ 116.0850,
-74.7210, -72.0730

■ 218.4750,
-48.1350, -36.2550

■ 96.7990, -58.9960,
-65.2040

■ 231.3490,
-38.3720, -20.4520

■ 77.9860, -43.2250,
-59.1690

■ 242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 59.2870, -27.7750,
-52.8230

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,

-26.6730

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.2350,
-93.0590, -81.1470

■ 163.2350,
-93.0590, -81.1470

■ 154.6910,
-103.5110, -89.9670

■ 171.7790,
-82.6070, -72.3270

■ 180.4370,
-72.4760, -63.1960

■ 189.0950,
-62.3450, -54.0650

■ 197.6390,
-51.8930, -45.2450

■ 206.2970,
-41.7620, -36.1140

■ 215.1400,
-30.7140, -27.0820

■ 223.7980,
-20.5830, -17.9510

■ 232.3420,
-10.1310, -9.1310

■ 241.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191.9900, 20.8730, -64.4310



163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470



168.7010, -134.6930, -64.4930

Triad

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



163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470



158.2100, -142.3550, -35.7550



176.9780, 68.1280, 20.8320

Complementary

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



163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470



101.7650, 93.0590, 81.1470

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.



178.7120, 46.7110, 51.0550



163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470



202.7920, -10.1370, 24.0310

Square

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



163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470



168.7760, -147.3050, -45.1690



196.3000, 27.5000, 52.3000



187.6510, 80.7890, -15.9070

Rectangle

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



163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470



174.0590, -149.7800, -49.8760



196.3000, 27.5000, 52.3000



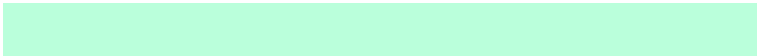
175.7190, 62.0280, 32.2680

Sweetspot

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



163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470



230.2650, -29.5680, -25.8240



186.0630, 9.4610, -88.8990



113.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340



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.



163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470



163.5930, -109.2870, -95.4230



175.3190, -127.0850, -48.1810



115.7280, -5.2260, -4.4100



118.0400, -78.8480, -68.8640



35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910

Inverse Universe

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



101.7650, 93.0590, 81.1470



91.4070, 109.2870, 95.4230



89.6810, 127.0850, 48.1810



112.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



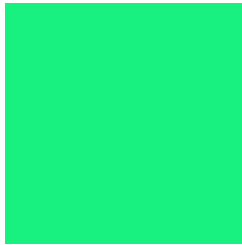
65.9600, 78.8480, 68.8640



20.0500, 24.0670, 20.8910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470 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 163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

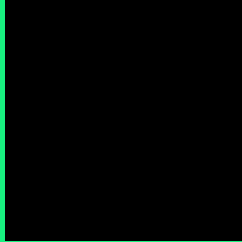
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470.



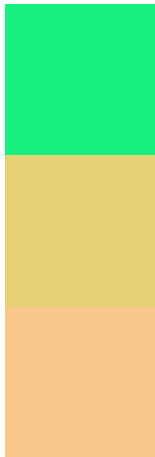
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470.

-81.1470.

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

163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470

Protanopia

203.7910, 42.0480, -24.1600

Deuteranopia

207.2950, 49.9770, -8.1590



Tritanopia

189.6870, -86.2380, -23.0220

Trichromacy



Original Color

163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470



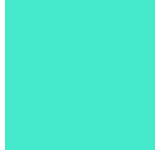
Protanomaly

188.8660, -7.2360, -45.0920



Deuteranomaly

191.1260, -1.7360, -34.6320



Tritanomaly

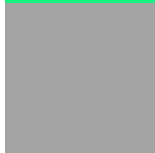
180.2450, -88.7100, -44.3100

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470



Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

162.7050, -33.9230, -29.4990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470 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(24, 241, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 241, 128)  
}
```

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(24, 241, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 241, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470 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(24, 241, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 241, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 241, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 241, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 241, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 241,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.2350, -93.0590, -81.1470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 241, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 241,  
128) }
```

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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