

# Converting Colors

YIQ(163.9660, -30.1640,  
-26.0360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(163.9660, -30.1640,  
-26.0360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	77BD99
RGB	119, 189, 153
RGB Percent	47%, 74%, 60%
CMY	0.5335, 0.2587, 0.4001
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.19, 0.26
HSL	149°, 35%, 60%
HSV	149°, 37%, 74%
XYZ	31.5529, 42.6255, 36.6914
YIQ	163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

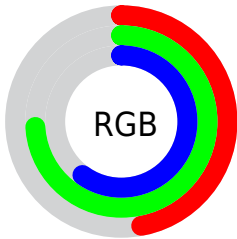
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	119, 166, 189
Decimal	7847321
CIELab	71.30, -30.09, 11.34
CIElCh	71, 32.152, 159.345
Yxy	42.6255, 0.2846, 0.3845
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286037401 (0xFF77BD99)
YUV	163.9660, -5.4062, -39.4352
Hunter-Lab	65.2882, -27.9878, 12.3813

# Details

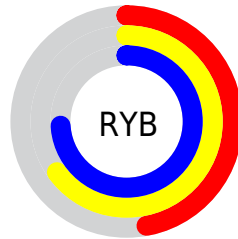
The YIQ color **163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **144.0340, 30.1640, 26.0360**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.7270, -30.9890, -27.6050**, and **110.6070, -30.5310, -24.8910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.1450, -38.2780, -33.1740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170.7870, -22.0500, -18.8980**.

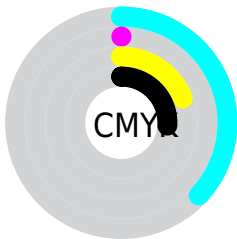
# Distribution



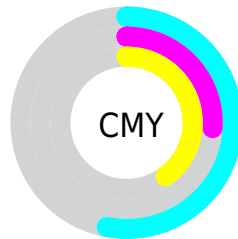
- Red (47%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360 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 163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 163.9660,  
-30.1640, -26.0360

■ 163.9660,  
-30.1640, -26.0360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 137.3790,  
-29.8890, -25.5130

■ 219.7270,  
-30.9890, -27.6050

■ 110.6070,  
-30.5310, -24.8910

■ 236.9870,  
-25.4890, -17.1450

■ 85.4220, -31.4480,  
-24.7920

■ 247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 57.6600, -38.0500,  
-26.2900

■ 39.5690, -27.3680,  
-21.6400

■ 24.2610, -14.5770,  
-16.6650

■ 5.2830, -2.4750,

-4.7070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 163.9660,  
-30.1640, -26.0360

■ 163.9660,  
-30.1640, -26.0360

■ 157.1450,  
-38.2780, -33.1740

■ 170.7870,  
-22.0500, -18.8980

■ 150.4380,  
-46.7130, -40.0010

■ 177.4940,  
-13.6150, -12.0710

■ 143.6170,  
-54.8270, -47.1390

■ 184.3150, -5.5010,  
-4.9330

■ 136.7960,  
-62.9410, -54.2770

■ 191.1360, 2.6130,  
2.2050

■ 129.9750,  
-71.0550, -61.4150

■ 197.6580, 10.1310,  
9.1310

■ 123.5670,  
-78.8940, -68.0300

■ 204.3650, 18.5660,  
15.9580

■ 121.4310,  
-81.5070, -70.2350

■ 211.1860, 26.6800,  
23.0960

■ 213.5220, 25.8540,  
27.0540

■ 214.6620, 22.6440,  
30.1640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



168.6460, 0.0960, -23.7760



163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360



159.2910, -58.8200, -24.3240

# Triad

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



163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360



173.1370, -33.5180, 12.7380



176.4760, 48.6900, 9.6660

# Complementary

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



163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360



144.0340, 30.1640, 26.0360

# 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.



178.1030, 42.9110, 20.7910



163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360



178.1580, -2.4800, 22.9280

# Square

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



163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360



165.2210, -60.6580, -2.0180



178.8100, 24.9830, 26.3190



174.5100, 42.1820, -4.5540



# Rectangle

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



163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360



157.5810, -71.2000, -20.2240



178.8100, 24.9830, 26.3190



177.1110, 48.4600, 13.8360

# Sweetspot

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



163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360



235.3310, -11.5980, -10.0780



170.8540, 2.2060, -28.9780



116.3040, -6.9680, -5.8800



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360



206.3240, -46.3920, -40.3120



167.9560, -41.3990, -15.1510



90.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



101.5240, -68.1670, -58.6870



19.9070, -13.3400, -11.5480



# Inverse Universe

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



144.0340, 30.1640, 26.0360



175.6760, 46.3920, 40.3120



140.0440, 41.3990, 15.1510



88.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



56.4760, 68.1670, 58.6870



11.0930, 13.3400, 11.5480



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360 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 163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

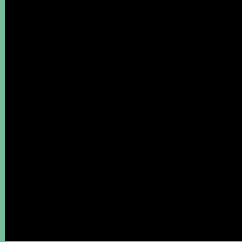
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360.



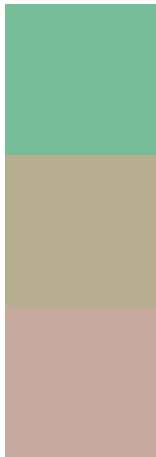
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360.

-26.0360.

# 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

163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360

### Protanopia

172.7980, 14.9480, -6.5880

### Deuteranopia

175.5310, 20.4940, 3.0380



## Tritanopia

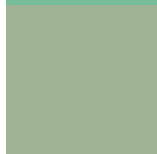
168.5640, -36.9990, -6.7830

# Trichromacy



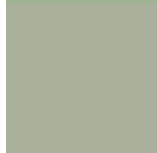
## Original Color

163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360



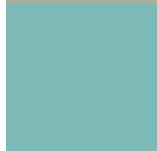
## Protanomaly

169.7850, -1.3730, -13.6690



## Deuteranomaly

171.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040



## Tritanomaly

166.7180, -34.7970, -13.6530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360



## Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

164.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360 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(119, 189, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 189, 153)  
}
```

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(119, 189, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 189, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360 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(119, 189, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 189, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 189, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 189, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 189, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 189,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 189, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
189, 153) }
```

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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