

Converting Colors

YIQ(164.2900, -49.0520,
-36.1560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(164.2900, -49.0520,
-36.1560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5FC99D
RGB	95, 201, 157
RGB Percent	37%, 79%, 62%
CMY	0.6277, 0.2116, 0.3845
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.22, 0.21
HSL	155°, 50%, 58%
HSV	155°, 53%, 79%
XYZ	31.6912, 46.6560, 39.2152
YIQ	164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

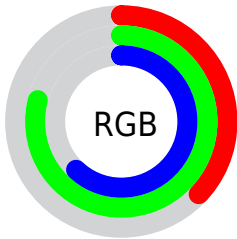
Format	Color
RYB	95, 162, 201
Decimal	6277533
CIELab	73.97, -41.09, 12.82
CIELCh	74, 43.040, 162.667
Yxy	46.6560, 0.2696, 0.3969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284467613 (0xFF5FC99D)
YUV	164.2900, -3.5940, -60.7673
Hunter-Lab	68.3052, -36.7164, 13.7743

Details

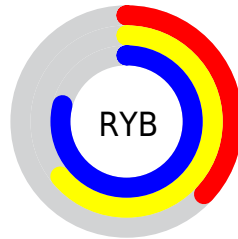
The YIQ color **164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **131.7100, 49.0520, 36.1560**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.3010, -47.5850, -35.2090**, and **106.7560, -56.2960, -37.0320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.1820, -39.7000, -29.4280**.

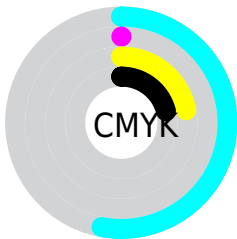
Distribution



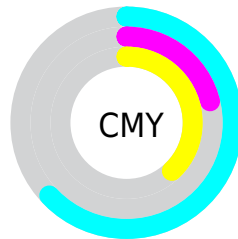
- Red (37%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560 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 164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 164.2900,
-49.0520, -36.1560

■ 164.2900,
-49.0520, -36.1560

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 135.9200,
-50.8860, -35.9580

■ 219.3010,
-47.5850, -35.2090

■ 106.7560,
-56.2960, -37.0320

■ 231.1640,
-39.2890, -20.3530

■ 79.6740, -59.0010,
-37.5690

■ 241.5450,
-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 61.7900, -44.4680,
-31.1240

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 45.1940, -30.8060,
-25.4140

■ 29.4130, -18.0610,
-19.6050

■ 12.9140, -6.0500,

-11.5060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 164.2900,
-49.0520, -36.1560

■ 164.2900,
-49.0520, -36.1560

■ 157.3980,
-58.4040, -42.8840

■ 171.1820,
-39.7000, -29.4280

■ 150.3920,
-67.4350, -49.9230

■ 178.1880,
-30.6690, -22.3890

■ 143.5000,
-76.7870, -56.6510

■ 185.0800,
-21.3170, -15.6610

■ 136.6080,
-86.1390, -63.3790

■ 191.9720,
-11.9650, -8.9330

■ 131.4390,
-93.1530, -68.4250

■ 198.9780, -2.9340,
-1.8940

■ 206.1690, 7.0140,
5.0460

■ 213.0610, 16.3660,
11.7740

■ 219.7680, 24.8010,
18.6010

■ 220.6800, 22.2330,
21.0890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172.3260, -5.1750, -32.8790



164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560



141.7330, -119.3830, -44.5910

Triad

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



164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560



179.8790, -41.3590, 17.1770



182.6150, 64.4160, 11.0080

Complementary

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



164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560



131.7100, 49.0520, 36.1560

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.



183.8060, 57.1690, 26.7130



164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560



186.1080, 0.9570, 32.2290

Square

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



164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560



163.9000, -90.5510, -5.4230



186.2510, 37.2230, 35.7750



180.3340, 54.2410, -8.3430

Rectangle

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



164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560



143.4090, -126.8580, -35.7700



186.2510, 37.2230, 35.7750



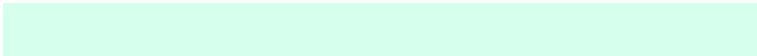
183.3040, 64.0940, 16.8460

Sweetspot

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



164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560



240.8030, -18.9790, -13.9790



170.3780, -2.9260, -46.1100



119.2710, -11.3690, -8.7210



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.



164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560



199.2230, -74.4490, -54.9690



164.0230, -60.7010, -17.7650



95.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



106.5110, -75.3200, -55.7040



23.5260, -16.6410, -12.2970

Inverse Universe

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



131.7100, 49.0520, 36.1560



149.7770, 74.4490, 54.9690



131.9770, 60.7010, 17.7650



93.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



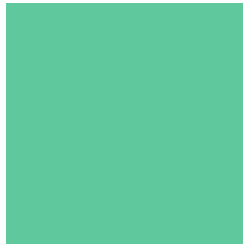
56.4890, 75.3200, 55.7040



12.4740, 16.6410, 12.2970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560 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 164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560 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

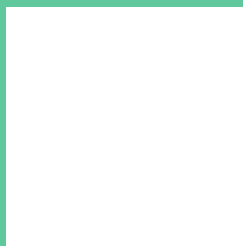
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560.

-36.1560.

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

164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560

Protanopia

179.5270, 17.1490, -7.9310

Deuteranopia

182.0150, 22.0070, 3.1510



Tritanopia

170.7080, -55.2000, -12.8320

Trichromacy



Original Color

164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560



Protanomaly

174.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910



Deuteranomaly

175.6970, -3.9410, -11.1810



Tritanomaly

168.8080, -52.9060, -21.3700

Monochromacy



Original Color

164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560



Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

163.8140, -17.5120, -13.0320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560 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(95, 201, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 201, 157)  
}
```

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(95, 201, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 201, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560 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(95, 201, 157) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 201, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 201, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 201, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 201, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 201,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.2900, -49.0520, -36.1560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 201, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 201,  
157) }
```

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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