

Converting Colors

YIQ(164.4240, -36.0710,
-67.6790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(164.4240, -36.0710,
-67.6790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58DA59
RGB	88, 218, 89
RGB Percent	35%, 85%, 35%
CMY	0.6553, 0.1449, 0.6510
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.59, 0.14
HSL	121°, 64%, 60%
HSV	121°, 60%, 86%
XYZ	30.9033, 52.9619, 18.0427
YIQ	164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

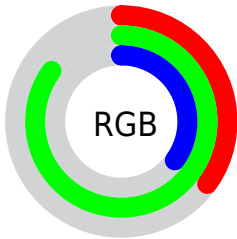
Format	Color
RYB	88, 217, 218
Decimal	5823065
CIELab	77.85, -60.72, 51.96
CIELCh	78, 79.919, 139.445
Yxy	52.9619, 0.3032, 0.5197
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284013145 (0xFF58DA59)
YUV	164.4240, -37.1840, -67.0238
Hunter-Lab	72.7749, -51.5575, 36.2430

Details

The YIQ color **164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790** 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 **141.5760, 36.0710, 67.6790**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.5380, -27.2240, -57.3040**, and **98.9700, -55.4640, -74.1520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.3380, -42.1210, -79.1850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.5100, -30.0210, -56.1730**.

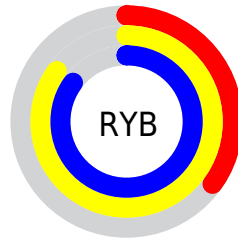
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (85%)

Blue (35%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (85%)

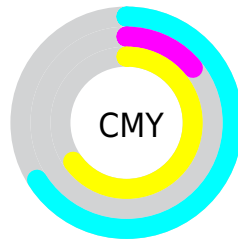


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (59%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790 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 164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 164.4240,
-36.0710, -67.6790

■ 164.4240,
-36.0710, -67.6790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 134.4450,
-40.5640, -68.8520

■ 210.5380,
-27.2240, -57.3040

■ 98.9700, -55.4640,
-74.1520

■ 222.5860,
-18.0110, -42.5470

■ 79.2450, -37.1250,
-70.6050

■ 234.7480, -9.1190,
-27.4790

■ 63.3960, -29.7000,
-56.4840

■ 247.3230, 0.0480,
-11.8880

■ 48.7210, -22.8250,
-43.4090

■ 34.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,

-17.7820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 164.4240,
-36.0710, -67.6790

■ 164.4240,
-36.0710, -67.6790

■ 155.3380,
-42.1210, -79.1850

■ 173.5100,
-30.0210, -56.1730

■ 146.3660,
-48.4920, -90.3800

■ 182.4820,
-23.6500, -44.9780

■ 137.2800,
-54.5420, -101.8860

■ 191.2690,
-18.1960, -33.6840

■ 128.6070,
-60.3170, -112.8690

■ 200.2410,
-11.8250, -22.4890

■ 128.1940,
-60.5920, -113.3920

■ 209.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 218.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 227.3850, 6.6460,
11.7180

■ 233.2810, 10.1750,
19.3510

Harmonies

Analogous

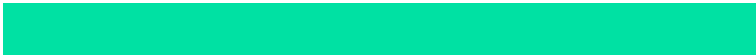
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



176.3860, 46.1810, -60.5310



164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790



150.6570, -114.1980, -66.9820

Triad

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



164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790



151.7530, -139.3300, -30.0020



164.7310, 70.9220, 36.2820

Complementary

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



164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790



141.5760, 36.0710, 67.6790

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.



173.1670, 47.1680, 59.2960



164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790



178.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290

Square

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



164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790



159.3840, -142.9050, -36.8010



193.3650, 28.8750, 54.9150



172.8280, 85.3250, 1.0130

Rectangle

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



164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790



157.7590, -131.4400, -51.8560



193.3650, 28.8750, 54.9150



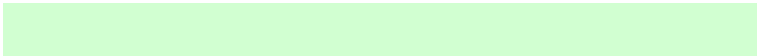
165.1190, 64.3180, 45.8380

Sweetspot

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



164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790



236.0020, -12.6500, -24.0580



203.1800, 41.7300, -40.4300



116.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



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.



164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790



179.2360, -51.2420, -95.6100



171.7200, -56.6150, -47.7750



105.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530



101.6650, -47.8960, -90.1680



27.0020, -12.6500, -24.0580

Inverse Universe

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



141.5760, 36.0710, 67.6790



146.7640, 51.2420, 95.6100



134.2800, 56.6150, 47.7750



103.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



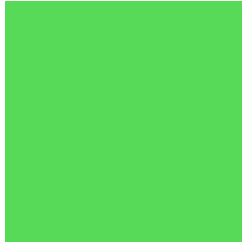
71.3350, 47.8960, 90.1680



18.9980, 12.6500, 24.0580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

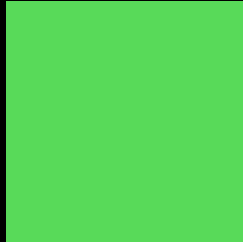
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790 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 164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790.



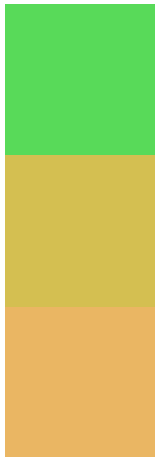
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790.

-67.6790.

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

164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790

Protanopia

184.7390, 47.8260, -29.7580

Deuteranopia

188.0860, 57.6350, -14.7890



Tritanopia

181.4090, -55.7960, -13.0440

Trichromacy



Original Color

164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790



Protanomaly

177.4960, 17.2930, -43.5950



Deuteranomaly

179.4140, 23.7560, -34.0680



Tritanomaly

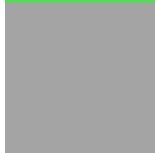
175.2840, -48.9150, -33.1310

Monochromacy



Original Color

164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790



Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

164.2900, -13.5210, -24.7930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790 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(88, 218, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 218, 89)  
}
```

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(88, 218, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 218, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790 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(88, 218, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 218, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 218, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 218, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 218, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 218,  
89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 218, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 218,  
89) }
```

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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