

Converting Colors

YIQ(164.8010, -87.7000,
-51.6040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(164.8010, -87.7000,
-51.6040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31DEAE
RGB	49, 222, 174
RGB Percent	19%, 87%, 68%
CMY	0.8083, 0.1291, 0.3180
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 0.22, 0.13
HSL	163°, 72%, 53%
HSV	163°, 78%, 87%
XYZ	35.0340, 55.9842, 48.9634
YIQ	164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

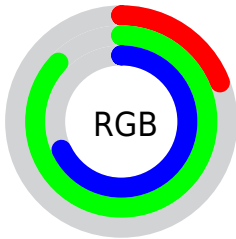
Format	Color
R_{YB}	49, 149, 222
Decimal	3268270
CIE _{Lab}	79.60, -53.59, 11.61
CIE _{LCh}	80, 54.834, 167.777
Yxy	55.9842, 0.2503, 0.3999
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281458350 (0xFF31DEAE)
YUV	164.8010, 4.5351, -101.5575
Hunter-Lab	74.8226, -47.3609, 13.5768

Details

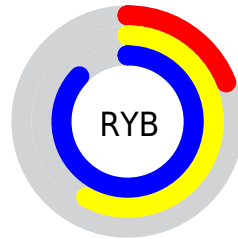
The YIQ color **164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **106.1990, 87.7000, 51.6040**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.6820, -70.6470, -35.7590**, and **111.3500, -84.8120, -48.8760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.5390, -98.8860, -58.1340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.0630, -76.5140, -45.0740**.

Distribution



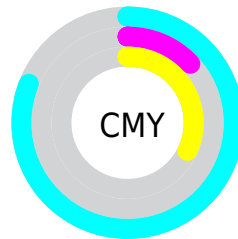
- Red (19%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040 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 164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 164.8010,
-87.7000, -51.6040

■ 164.8010,
-87.7000, -51.6040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 130.6360,
-100.5370, -55.7450

■ 212.5680,
-70.3260, -36.0700

■ 111.3500,
-84.8120, -48.8760

■ 224.8010,
-60.1960, -21.4120

■ 92.6510, -69.3620,
-42.5300

■ 234.0700,
-41.7200, -14.8400

■ 74.0660, -54.2330,
-35.8730

■ 243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 56.1820, -39.7000,
-29.4280

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 39.7000, -26.3590,
-23.4070

■ 23.4630, -12.3300,

-18.8420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 164.8010,
-87.7000, -51.6040

■ 164.8010,
-87.7000, -51.6040

■ 157.5390,
-98.8860, -58.1340

■ 172.0630,
-76.5140, -45.0740

■ 149.9780,
-110.6680, -64.8760

■ 179.3250,
-65.3280, -38.5440

■ 148.5540,
-112.4100, -66.3460

■ 186.8860,
-53.5460, -31.8020

■ 194.2620,
-42.6810, -24.9610

■ 201.5240,
-31.4950, -18.4310

■ 208.7860,
-20.3090, -11.9010

■ 216.0480, -9.1230,
-5.3710

■ 223.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 230.8710, 13.8450,
7.9010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183.0160, -16.4060, -44.1020



164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040



156.7790, -134.1920, -46.0320

Triad

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



164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040



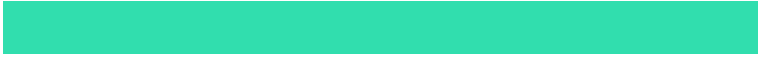
191.7070, -35.1230, 14.2930



189.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370

Complementary

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



164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040



106.1990, 87.7000, 51.6040

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.



187.0830, 54.8310, 25.0310



164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040



201.7940, 13.8850, 40.2290

Square

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



164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040



161.6200, -119.6620, -23.0060



193.4840, 38.1850, 40.3690



194.2670, 64.3750, -15.7930

Rectangle

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



164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040



158.7970, -142.6300, -36.2780



193.4840, 38.1850, 40.3690



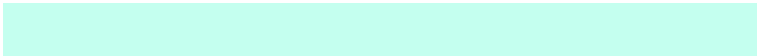
187.5440, 63.1780, 11.4180

Sweetspot

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



164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040



235.5350, -30.0280, -17.4840



165.2020, -18.3710, -80.0910



116.0960, -18.2460, -10.7420



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.



164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040



175.6020, -121.5330, -71.7170



148.5540, -92.9330, -17.3250



108.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



117.7900, -89.1670, -52.5510



32.1660, -24.4350, -14.2190

Inverse Universe

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



106.1990, 87.7000, 51.6040



94.3980, 121.5330, 71.7170



122.4460, 92.9330, 17.3250



104.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



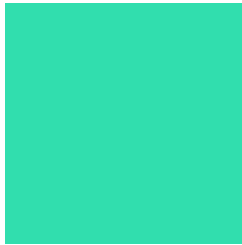
58.2100, 89.1670, 52.5510



15.8340, 24.4350, 14.2190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

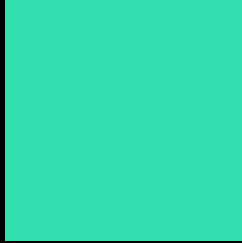
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

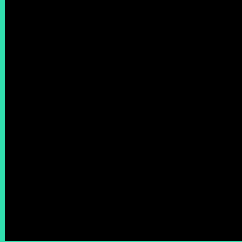
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

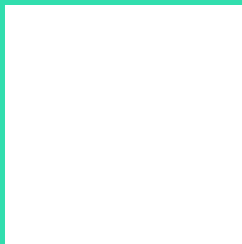
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040.



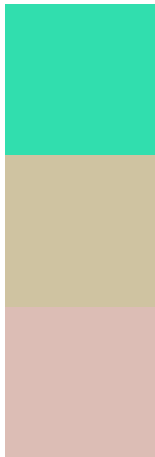
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040.

-51.6040.

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

164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040

Protanopia

194.7120, 18.0660, -8.0300

Deuteranopia

197.3570, 21.0440, 4.0840



Tritanopia

176.5840, -84.4500, -22.3860

Trichromacy



Original Color

164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040



Protanomaly

184.1090, -20.2610, -23.7890



Deuteranomaly

185.5210, -18.2450, -16.2690



Tritanomaly

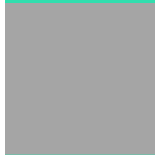
172.3630, -85.6860, -33.0300

Monochromacy



Original Color

164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040



Achromatopsia

165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

165.1110, -31.7700, -18.9540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040 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(49, 222, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 222, 174)  
}
```

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(49, 222, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 222, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040 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(49, 222, 174) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 222, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 222, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 222, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 222, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 222,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.8010, -87.7000, -51.6040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 222, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 222,  
174) }
```

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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