

Converting Colors

YIQ(165.5960, -50.3340,
-45.9660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(165.5960, -50.3340,
-45.9660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59D18F
RGB	89, 209, 143
RGB Percent	35%, 82%, 56%
CMY	0.6513, 0.1802, 0.4394
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.32, 0.18
HSL	147°, 57%, 58%
HSV	147°, 57%, 82%
XYZ	31.8797, 49.7274, 33.8897
YIQ	165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

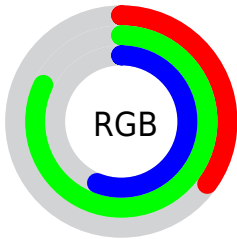
Format	Color
RYB	89, 172, 209
Decimal	5886351
CIELab	75.90, -48.73, 22.91
CIELCh	76, 53.846, 154.818
Yxy	49.7274, 0.2760, 0.4306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284076431 (0xFF59D18F)
YUV	165.5960, -11.1398, -67.1747
Hunter-Lab	70.5176, -42.7094, 20.8685

Details

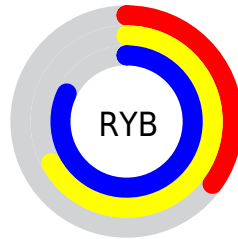
The YIQ color **165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **132.4040, 50.3340, 45.9660**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.3950, -45.1540, -40.7220**, and **103.8760, -65.9220, -49.8100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.9490, -58.9980, -54.1500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.1290, -41.3490, -38.0930**.

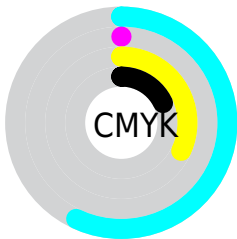
Distribution



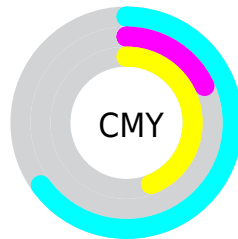
- Red (35%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660 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 165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 165.5960,
-50.3340, -45.9660

■ 165.5960,
-50.3340, -45.9660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.6280,
-53.3600, -46.1920

■ 216.3950,
-45.1540, -40.7220

■ 103.8760,
-65.9220, -49.8100

■ 228.2580,
-36.8580, -25.8660

■ 82.3010, -56.7530,
-45.2730

■ 240.2350,
-28.8830, -10.6990

■ 64.4170, -42.2200,
-38.8280

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 47.2340, -28.2830,
-32.5950

■ 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,

-15.1670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 165.5960,
-50.3340, -45.9660

■ 165.5960,
-50.3340, -45.9660

■ 157.9490,
-58.9980, -54.1500

■ 173.1290,
-41.3490, -38.0930

■ 150.4160,
-67.9830, -62.0230

■ 180.7760,
-32.6850, -29.9090

■ 142.7690,
-76.6470, -70.2070

■ 188.3090,
-23.7000, -22.0360

■ 135.2360,
-85.6320, -78.0800

■ 195.9560,
-15.0360, -13.8520

■ 133.3990,
-87.6490, -80.0730

■ 203.1900, -6.6470,
-6.1910

■ 210.8370, 2.0170,
1.9930

■ 218.3700, 11.0020,
9.8660

■ 225.7180, 19.0700,
17.8380

■ 226.9720, 15.5390,
21.2590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176.5580, 5.5550, -40.1170



165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660



146.5600, -120.5740, -50.5420

Triad

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



165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660



174.9850, -65.5650, 4.3150



180.6310, 67.4870, 15.9270

Complementary

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



165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660



132.4040, 50.3340, 45.9660

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.



181.9940, 54.0040, 34.5160



165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660



189.8450, -8.4880, 32.6960

Square

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



165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660



148.2310, -137.6800, -26.8640



192.2760, 36.0750, 45.5710



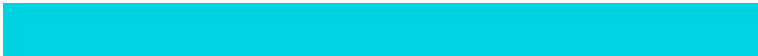
185.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200

Rectangle

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



165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660



150.3220, -131.1670, -40.2790



192.2760, 36.0750, 45.5710



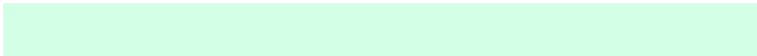
179.9930, 63.7720, 22.6840

Sweetspot

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



165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660



239.4070, -17.9240, -16.5800



179.7720, 7.5280, -48.3440



118.5160, -10.6810, -10.1770



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.



165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660



191.3180, -73.7590, -67.4790



172.2080, -68.9520, -27.9280



101.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980



107.2800, -70.5960, -64.2280



26.1190, -17.0530, -15.8450

Inverse Universe

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



132.4040, 50.3340, 45.9660



142.6820, 73.7590, 67.4790



125.7920, 68.9520, 27.9280



97.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



60.8340, 70.2750, 64.5390



14.7670, 17.3740, 15.5340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

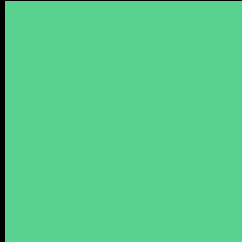
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660 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 165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660.



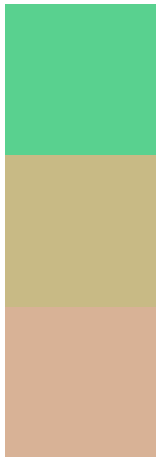
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660.

-45.9660.

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

165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660

Protanopia

184.1440, 25.3570, -13.5150

Deuteranopia

186.1700, 31.6360, -0.6520



Tritanopia

175.2130, -58.1800, -13.8920

Trichromacy



Original Color

165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660



Protanomaly

177.3360, -1.9670, -24.9350



Deuteranomaly

178.5310, 2.1580, -17.0900



Tritanomaly

171.5040, -55.1060, -25.5540

Monochromacy



Original Color

165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660



Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

166.1080, -18.5200, -16.7920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660 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(89, 209, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 209, 143)  
}
```

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(89, 209, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 209, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660 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(89, 209, 143) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 209, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 209, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 209, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 209, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 209,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.5960, -50.3340, -45.9660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 209, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 209,  
143) }
```

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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