

Converting Colors

YIQ(166.2590, -42.0220,
-119.5420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(166.2590, -42.0220,
-119.5420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34FF09
RGB	52, 255, 9
RGB Percent	20%, 100%, 4%
CMY	0.7967, 0.0000, 0.9645
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.96, 0.00
HSL	110°, 100%, 52%
HSV	110°, 96%, 100%
XYZ	37.2172, 72.2655, 12.2457
YIQ	166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

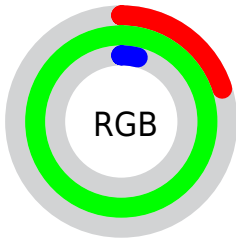
Format	Color
R_{YB}	9, 255, 212
Decimal	3473161
CIE _{Lab}	88.10, -82.90, 82.94
CIE _{LCh}	88, 117.261, 134.986
Yxy	72.2655, 0.3057, 0.5937
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281663241 (0xFF34FF09)
YUV	166.2590, -77.5287, -100.2051
Hunter-Lab	85.0091, -70.6183, 50.9656

Details

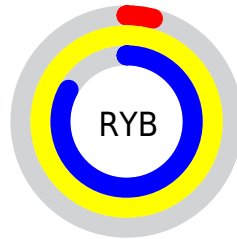
The YIQ color **166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **97.7410, 42.0220, 119.5420**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200.7660, -19.8390, -75.5110**, and **115.0520, -53.9000, -102.5080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.8410, -43.9010, -124.0370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.5020, -37.8520, -107.0040**.

Distribution



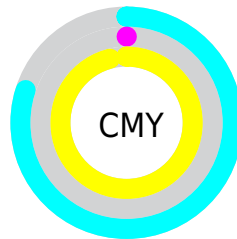
- Red (20%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420 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 166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

166.2590,
-42.0220, -119.5420

166.2590,
-42.0220, -119.5420

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

132.0750,
-61.8750, -117.6750

200.7660,
-19.8390, -75.5110

115.0520,
-53.9000, -102.5080

214.4660, -9.5260,
-58.6620

98.6160, -46.2000,
-87.8640

227.7530, 0.5120,
-42.3360

82.1800, -38.5000,
-73.2200

240.7410, 9.9540,
-26.2220

66.3310, -31.0750,
-59.0990

250.4400, 12.8400,
-12.4400

50.4820, -23.6500,
-44.9780

253.8600, 3.2100,

36.3940, -17.0500,

-3.1100

-32.4260

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 166.2590,
-42.0220, -119.5420

■ 166.2590,
-42.0220, -119.5420

■ 162.8410,
-43.9010, -124.0370

■ 175.5020,
-37.8520, -107.0040

■ 184.6310,
-33.3610, -94.7770

■ 193.8740,
-29.1910, -82.2390

■ 203.0030,
-24.7000, -70.0120

■ 212.2460,
-20.5300, -57.4740

■ 221.3750,
-16.0390, -45.2470

■ 230.6180,
-11.8690, -32.7090

■ 239.7470, -7.3780,
-20.4820

■ 248.9900, -3.2080,
-7.9440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200.7570, 63.4690, -76.4910



166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420



167.8110, -121.1640, -83.9160

Triad

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



166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420



175.8200, -150.6050, -51.4450



138.5900, 77.0140, 69.0620

Complementary

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



166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420



97.7410, 42.0220, 119.5420

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.



157.5580, 45.6500, 86.8180



166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420



155.8620, -141.2550, -33.6630

Square

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



166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



199.2350, 26.1250, 49.6850



164.0910, 94.7700, 0.5460

Rectangle

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



166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420



176.7030, -146.2020, -59.6580



199.2350, 26.1250, 49.6850



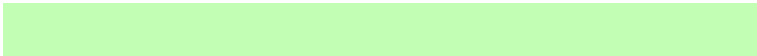
137.4110, 67.9330, 84.9650

Sweetspot

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



166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420



228.3250, -12.6020, -35.9460



200.5410, 91.3410, -52.9710



111.8070, -7.6070, -21.8390



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.



166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420



162.8410, -43.9010, -124.0370



162.2940, -92.6880, -104.4000



123.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750



121.9840, -32.8570, -92.8970



40.8570, -11.0440, -31.1400

Inverse Universe

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



97.7410, 42.0220, 119.5420



92.1590, 43.9010, 124.0370



101.7060, 92.6880, 104.4000



119.4720, 1.7870, 6.1630



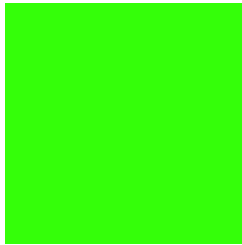
69.0160, 32.8570, 92.8970



23.1430, 11.0440, 31.1400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

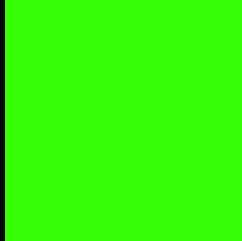
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

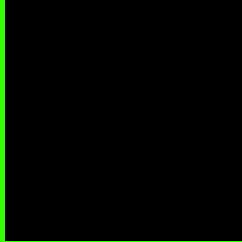
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420.

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

166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420

Protanopia

202.4060, 86.9870, -62.1730

Deuteranopia

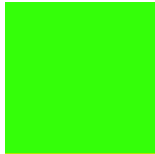
217.4470, 46.4930, -11.0990



Tritanopia

204.0800, -74.0430, -18.2590

Trichromacy



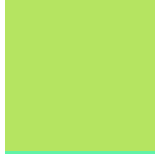
Original Color

166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420



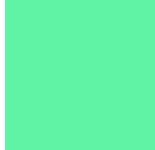
Protanomaly

189.1500, 40.1330, -83.0910



Deuteranomaly

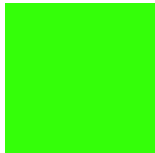
199.0130, 14.0390, -50.7050



Tritanomaly

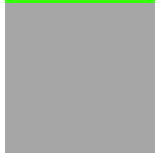
190.2690, -62.8950, -55.1110

Monochromacy



Original Color

166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420



Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

165.7280, -15.5350, -43.3670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420 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(52, 255, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 255, 9)  
}
```

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(52, 255, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 255, 9) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420 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(52, 255, 9) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 255, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 255, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 255, 9); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 255, 9);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 255, 9)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.2590, -42.0220, -119.5420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 255, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 255,  
9) }
```

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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