

# Converting Colors

YIQ(169.1100, -59.8150,  
-99.9350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(169.1100, -59.8150,  
-99.9350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32FA41
RGB	50, 250, 65
RGB Percent	20%, 98%, 25%
CMY	0.8045, 0.0193, 0.7452
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.74, 0.02
HSL	125°, 95%, 59%
HSV	125°, 80%, 98%
XYZ	36.4730, 69.4788, 16.4858
YIQ	169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

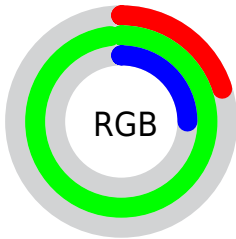
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	50, 236, 250
Decimal	3340865
CIELab	86.74, -79.51, 70.54
CIELCh	87, 106.289, 138.419
Yxy	69.4788, 0.2979, 0.5675
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281530945 (0xFF32FA41)
YUV	169.1100, -51.3262, -104.4595
Hunter-Lab	83.3540, -67.7636, 46.6213

# Details

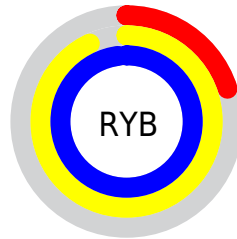
The YIQ color **169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF33**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **130.8900, 59.8150, 99.9350**, and the grayscale version is **170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202.9900, -31.8530, -67.0290**, and **112.7040, -52.8000, -100.4160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.0130, -67.3320, -112.3880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.2070, -52.2980, -87.4820**.

# Distribution



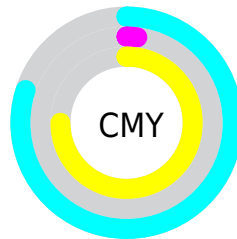
- Red (20%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350 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 169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 169.1100,  
-59.8150, -99.9350

■ 169.1100,  
-59.8150, -99.9350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 133.0330,  
-70.0840, -106.5640

■ 202.9900,  
-31.8530, -67.0290

■ 112.7040,  
-52.8000, -100.4160

■ 216.0490,  
-21.1730, -51.3250

■ 96.2680, -45.1000,  
-85.7720

■ 229.2220,  
-10.8140, -35.3100

■ 79.8320, -37.4000,  
-71.1280

■ 242.0960, -1.0510,  
-19.5070

■ 63.9830, -29.9750,  
-57.0070

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,  
-4.6650

■ 48.1340, -22.5500,  
-42.8860

■ 34.0460, -15.9500,

-30.3340

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,  
-16.2130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 169.1100,  
-59.8150, -99.9350

■ 169.1100,  
-59.8150, -99.9350

■ 159.0130,  
-67.3320, -112.3880

■ 179.2070,  
-52.2980, -87.4820

■ 148.9160,  
-74.8490, -124.8410

■ 189.3040,  
-44.7810, -75.0290

■ 199.4010,  
-37.2640, -62.5760

■ 209.4980,  
-29.7470, -50.1230

■ 219.7090,  
-22.5510, -37.3590

■ 229.8060,  
-15.0340, -24.9060

■ 239.9030, -7.5170,  
-12.4530

■ 250.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



195.9950, 56.8670, -77.9890



169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350



169.4070, -125.6580, -79.5620

# Triad

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



169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350



170.5370, -148.1300, -46.7380



154.9460, 72.2950, 49.9510

# Complementary

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



169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350



130.8900, 59.8150, 99.9350

# 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.



166.9500, 41.2500, 78.4500



169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350



182.2620, -77.0710, -7.4310

# Square

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



169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



197.4740, 26.9500, 51.2540



172.0640, 90.2320, -5.3200



# Rectangle

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



169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350



177.5010, -148.4490, -57.4810



197.4740, 26.9500, 51.2540



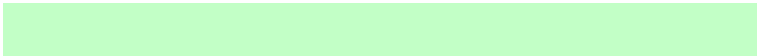
154.0120, 63.9020, 64.3980

# Sweetspot

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



169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350



230.2630, -18.0590, -30.6590



223.3130, 56.4520, -64.9560



112.9470, -10.8170, -18.7290



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.



169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350



155.9810, -73.4740, -122.2260



180.2820, -91.2730, -69.4570



119.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880



112.5390, -56.4690, -94.4930



36.3770, -18.3800, -30.3480



# Inverse Universe

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



130.8900, 59.8150, 99.9350



109.0190, 73.4740, 122.2260



119.7180, 91.2730, 69.4570



117.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



76.3470, 56.7900, 94.1820

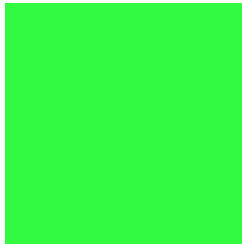


24.7370, 18.0590, 30.6590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350 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 169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350 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 169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350.



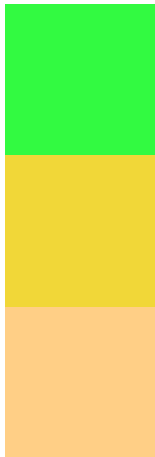
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350.

-99.9350.

# 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

169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350

### Protanopia

204.6480, 66.5350, -43.9370

### Deuteranopia

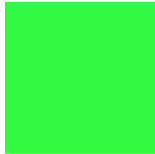
213.0300, 52.0410, -12.5270



## Tritanopia

198.9870, -78.2150, -19.7430

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350



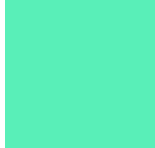
## Protanomaly

191.6910, 20.2770, -64.6430



## Deuteranomaly

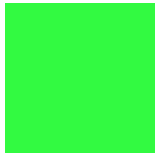
197.1470, 10.9660, -44.5700



## Tritanomaly

187.8800, -71.7450, -48.9050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350



## Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

168.8340, -21.4050, -36.1010

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350 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(50, 250, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 250, 65)  
}
```

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(50, 250, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 250, 65) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350 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(50, 250, 65) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 250, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 250, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 250, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 250, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 250,  
65) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.1100, -59.8150, -99.9350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 250, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 250,  
65) }
```

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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