

Converting Colors

YIQ(169.1950, -32.5470,
-32.4110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(169.1950, -32.5470,
-32.4110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	76C796
RGB	118, 199, 150
RGB Percent	46%, 78%, 59%
CMY	0.5375, 0.2195, 0.4118
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.25, 0.22
HSL	144°, 42%, 62%
HSV	144°, 41%, 78%
XYZ	33.3979, 46.9113, 36.1389
YIQ	169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

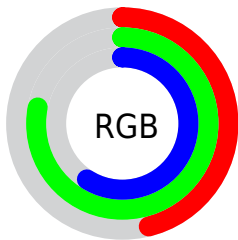
Format	Color
RYB	118, 176, 199
Decimal	7784342
CIELab	74.13, -35.68, 16.93
CIELCh	74, 39.488, 154.616
Yxy	46.9113, 0.2868, 0.4029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285974422 (0xFF76C796)
YUV	169.1950, -9.4631, -44.8980
Hunter-Lab	68.4918, -32.8208, 16.6606

Details

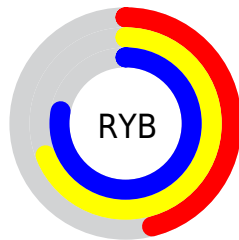
The YIQ color **169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **147.8050, 32.5470, 32.4110**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.6680, -32.5010, -33.2450**, and **115.5370, -33.5100, -31.4780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.8470, -40.6150, -40.3830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.5430, -24.4790, -24.4390**.

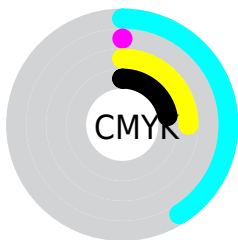
Distribution



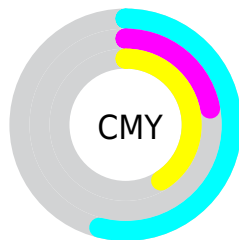
- Red (46%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110 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 169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 169.1950,
-32.5470, -32.4110

■ 169.1950,
-32.5470, -32.4110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 141.7220,
-32.5930, -31.5770

■ 224.6680,
-32.5010, -33.2450

■ 115.5370,
-33.5100, -31.4780

■ 236.2320,
-24.8010, -18.6010

■ 88.2810, -35.6650,
-30.9690

■ 247.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 60.5190, -42.2670,
-32.4670

■ 43.9230, -28.6050,
-26.7570

■ 27.8000, -14.8970,
-21.8810

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,

-12.0290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 169.1950,
-32.5470, -32.4110

■ 169.1950,
-32.5470, -32.4110

■ 161.8470,
-40.6150, -40.3830

■ 176.5430,
-24.4790, -24.4390

■ 154.4990,
-48.6830, -48.3550

■ 183.8910,
-16.4110, -16.4670

■ 147.1510,
-56.7510, -56.3270

■ 191.2390, -8.3430,
-8.4950

■ 139.8030,
-64.8190, -64.2990

■ 198.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 132.4550,
-72.8870, -72.2710

■ 205.6360, 7.1970,
7.2370

■ 125.8190,
-80.0840, -79.5080

■ 212.9840, 15.2650,
15.2090

■ 219.7340, 22.1410,
22.7570

■ 221.1020, 18.2890,
26.4890

■ 222.1280, 15.4000,
29.2880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174.9360, 4.9110, -28.4410



169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110



160.2240, -75.0490, -33.0730

Triad

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



169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110



178.5250, -49.2900, 12.2300



183.7980, 59.6470, 14.8390

Complementary

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



169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110



147.8050, 32.5470, 32.4110

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.



186.0380, 50.7040, 28.2400



169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110



185.9710, -9.0830, 26.9570

Square

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



169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110



164.4610, -87.9370, -8.7450



187.3960, 26.4490, 32.7930



181.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160

Rectangle

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



169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110



151.6090, -103.9340, -32.7180



187.3960, 26.4490, 32.7930



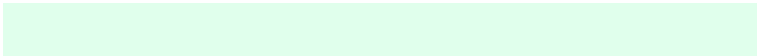
184.7750, 58.4540, 19.9420

Sweetspot

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



169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110



243.5650, -12.3770, -12.4810



180.4970, 7.5250, -31.7630



121.3640, -7.1970, -7.2370



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.



169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110



208.9610, -50.1040, -50.1360



173.7550, -45.3870, -19.9710



95.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



102.9770, -65.3690, -65.3450



22.7280, -14.3940, -14.4740

Inverse Universe

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



147.8050, 32.5470, 32.4110



176.0390, 50.1040, 50.1360



143.2450, 45.3870, 19.9710



93.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



60.0230, 65.3690, 65.3450



13.2720, 14.3940, 14.4740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

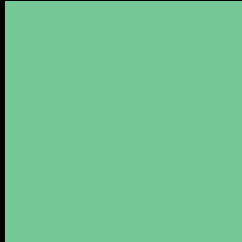
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

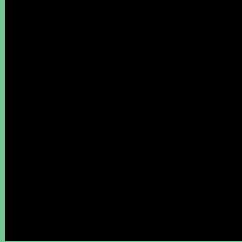
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110.

-32.4110.

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

169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110

Protanopia

180.0280, 19.9920, -9.8960

Deuteranopia

182.0000, 26.3630, 1.2990



Tritanopia

175.4710, -41.1710, -8.2670

Trichromacy



Original Color

169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110

Protanomaly

176.4060, 1.0120, -18.3480

Deuteranomaly

177.1880, 4.8620, -11.0260

Tritanomaly

173.3430, -38.2350, -17.4270

Monochromacy



Original Color

169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110

Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

168.9780, -12.1020, -11.9580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110 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(118, 199, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 199, 150)  
}
```

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(118, 199, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 199, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110 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(118, 199, 150) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 199, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 199, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 199, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 199, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 199,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 199, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
199, 150) }
```

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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