

Converting Colors

YIQ(169.4350, -52.9400,
-86.8600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600)
contains.

YIQ(169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(169.4350, -52.9400,
-86.8600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	41F050
RGB	65, 240, 80
RGB Percent	25%, 94%, 31%
CMY	0.7456, 0.0585, 0.6863
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.67, 0.06
HSL	125°, 85%, 60%
HSV	125°, 73%, 94%
XYZ	34.8001, 64.0614, 18.1161
YIQ	169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

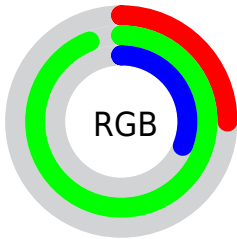
Format	Color
RYB	65, 226, 240
Decimal	4321360
CIELab	84.00, -73.33, 62.41
CIELCh	84, 96.289, 139.599
Yxy	64.0614, 0.2975, 0.5476
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282511440 (0xFF41F050)
YUV	169.4350, -44.0915, -91.5895
Hunter-Lab	80.0384, -62.4568, 42.6070

Details

The YIQ color **169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF66**. The color can be described as middle washed green. A complement of this color would be **135.5650, 52.9400, 86.8600**, and the grayscale version is **170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206.1520, -32.1290, -62.0250**, and **108.2020, -53.9020, -91.4540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.7510, -60.1820, -98.7900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.1190, -45.6980, -74.9300**.

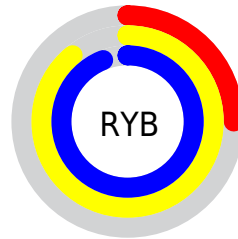
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (94%)

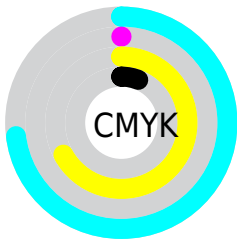
Blue (31%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (94%)

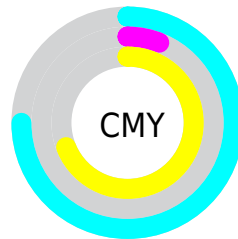


Cyan (73%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (67%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600 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 169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 169.4350,
-52.9400, -86.8600

■ 169.4350,
-52.9400, -86.8600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 129.6710,
-74.3960, -94.4920

■ 206.1520,
-32.1290, -62.0250

■ 108.2020,
-53.9020, -91.4540

■ 218.9120,
-22.0450, -46.5330

■ 90.9850, -42.6250,
-81.0650

■ 231.3730,
-12.5570, -31.2530

■ 74.5490, -34.9250,
-66.4210

■ 244.2470, -2.7940,
-15.4500

■ 59.2870, -27.7750,
-52.8230

■ 254.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

■ 29.3500, -13.7500,

-26.1500

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 169.4350,
-52.9400, -86.8600

■ 169.4350,
-52.9400, -86.8600

■ 159.7510,
-60.1820, -98.7900

■ 179.1190,
-45.6980, -74.9300

■ 150.0670,
-67.4240, -110.7200

■ 188.8030,
-38.4560, -63.0000

■ 143.2740,
-72.7410, -118.9890

■ 198.4870,
-31.2140, -51.0700

■ 208.1710,
-23.9720, -39.1400

■ 217.8550,
-16.7300, -27.2100

■ 227.5390, -9.4880,
-15.2800

■ 237.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 246.1950, 4.1250,
7.8450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188.9070, 54.2990, -75.5010



169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600



165.4120, -124.0540, -75.5900

Triad

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



169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600



164.0800, -145.1050, -40.9850



161.3060, 70.9210, 41.8090

Complementary

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



169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600



135.5650, 52.9400, 86.8600

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.



171.0930, 41.9850, 70.6330



169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600



185.3510, -57.9080, 3.2120

Square

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



169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600



172.8850, -149.2300, -48.8300



196.3000, 27.5000, 52.3000



174.5090, 87.4810, -5.0230

Rectangle

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



169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600



173.7680, -144.8270, -57.0430



196.3000, 27.5000, 52.3000



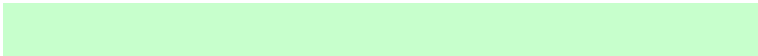
160.6170, 63.2160, 54.8000

Sweetspot

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



169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600



232.4420, -17.0050, -27.7330



215.5650, 47.2350, -57.6050



114.3000, -10.3130, -16.8490



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.



169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600



164.6540, -67.6990, -111.2430



179.3530, -80.8670, -59.8030



115.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650



109.8320, -55.7360, -91.2560



33.4420, -17.0050, -27.7330

Inverse Universe

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



135.5650, 52.9400, 86.8600



121.3460, 67.6990, 111.2430



125.6470, 80.8670, 59.8030



112.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



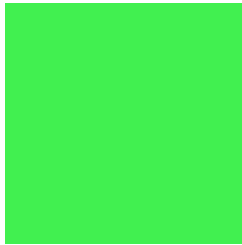
74.1680, 55.7360, 91.2560



22.5580, 17.0050, 27.7330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600 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 169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600 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 169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600.



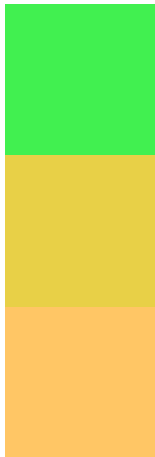
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600.

-86.8600.

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

169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600

Protanopia

199.5580, 58.2810, -37.5190

Deuteranopia

203.9850, 65.1090, -18.0830



Tritanopia

193.2760, -71.6590, -17.4110

Trichromacy



Original Color

169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600



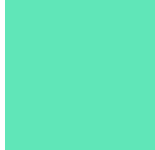
Protanomaly

188.7050, 17.6620, -55.7940



Deuteranomaly

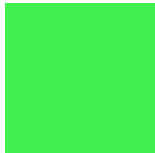
191.2470, 22.4280, -43.0440



Tritanomaly

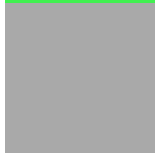
184.6900, -65.0980, -42.7140

Monochromacy



Original Color

169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600



Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

169.2520, -19.5260, -31.6060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600 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(65, 240, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 240, 80)  
}
```

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(65, 240, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 240, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600 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(65, 240, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 240, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 240, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 240, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 240, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 240,  
80) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.4350, -52.9400, -86.8600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 240, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 240,  
80) }
```

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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