

# Converting Colors

YIQ(169.4720, -89.8930,  
-94.4770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(169.4720, -89.8930,  
-94.4770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	19FF6C
RGB	25, 255, 108
RGB Percent	10%, 100%, 42%
CMY	0.9026, 0.0000, 0.5767
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.58, 0.00
HSL	142°, 100%, 55%
HSV	142°, 90%, 100%
XYZ	38.8604, 72.8060, 26.1749
YIQ	169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

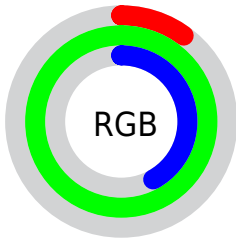
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	25, 194, 255
Decimal	1703788
CIELab	88.36, -78.70, 55.57
CIELCh	88, 96.343, 144.778
Yxy	72.8060, 0.2819, 0.5282
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279893868 (0xFF19FF6C)
YUV	169.4720, -30.3057, -126.7019
Hunter-Lab	85.3264, -68.0267, 41.5406

# Details

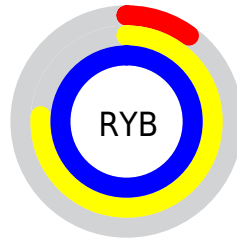
The YIQ color **169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF66**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **110.5280, 89.8930, 94.4770**, and the grayscale version is **170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.4460, -50.3320, -57.0200**, and **121.0940, -70.9130, -86.0250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.1730, -99.6570, -104.7530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178.7710, -80.1290, -84.2010**.

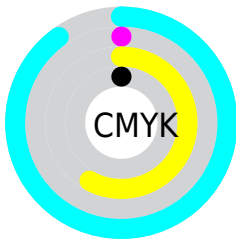
# Distribution



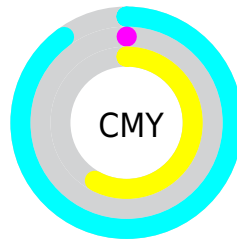
- Red (10%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770 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 169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 169.4720,  
-89.8930, -94.4770

■ 169.4720,  
-89.8930, -94.4770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 141.3090,  
-87.8760, -92.4840

■ 204.4460,  
-50.3320, -57.0200

■ 121.0940,  
-70.9130, -86.0250

■ 217.8040,  
-39.0560, -41.1040

■ 101.0100,  
-52.9410, -81.3330

■ 230.9770,  
-28.6970, -25.0890

■ 82.1800, -38.5000,  
-73.2200

■ 243.8510,  
-18.9340, -9.2860

■ 66.3310, -31.0750,  
-59.0990

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 51.0690, -23.9250,  
-45.5010

■ 36.3940, -17.0500,

-32.4260

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 169.4720,  
-89.8930, -94.4770

■ 169.4720,  
-89.8930, -94.4770

■ 160.1730,  
-99.6570, -104.7530

■ 178.7710,  
-80.1290, -84.2010

■ 188.4830,  
-70.0900, -73.4020

■ 197.7820,  
-60.3260, -63.1260

■ 207.3800,  
-49.9660, -52.6380

■ 216.6790,  
-40.2020, -42.3620

■ 226.3910,  
-30.1630, -31.5630

■ 235.6900,  
-20.3990, -21.2870

■ 245.2880,  
-10.0390, -10.7990

254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



197.4020, 48.1110, -84.5050



169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770



172.7130, -134.9670, -70.5430

# Triad

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



169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770



168.7760, -147.3050, -45.1690



172.1170, 66.6590, 30.9390

# Complementary

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



169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770



110.5280, 89.8930, 94.4770

# 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.



177.2080, 39.9230, 63.9470



169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770



204.1330, -27.6950, 11.8330

# Square

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



169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



199.2350, 26.1250, 49.6850



186.0210, 82.6230, -16.1050



# Rectangle

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



169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



199.2350, 26.1250, 49.6850



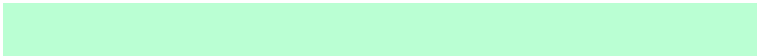
170.7270, 59.5500, 44.1420

# Sweetspot

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



169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770



229.3530, -27.0000, -28.3120



204.5610, 25.5540, -88.7020



112.6630, -15.7690, -17.0890



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.



169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770



160.1730, -99.6570, -104.7530



182.2400, -125.8450, -59.6450



123.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550



119.9830, -74.6740, -78.4340



40.1900, -24.9830, -26.3190



# Inverse Universe

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



110.5280, 89.8930, 94.4770



94.8270, 99.6570, 104.7530



97.6460, 126.1660, 59.3340



119.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



71.0170, 74.6740, 78.4340

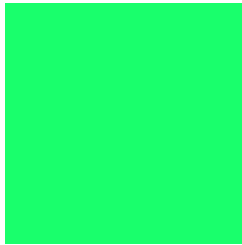


23.8100, 24.9830, 26.3190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770 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 169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770 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 169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770.



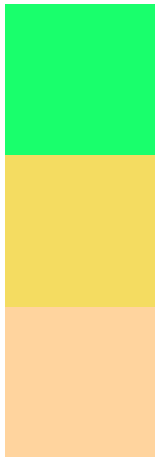
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770.



# 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

169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770

### Protanopia

213.1540, 53.7870, -33.1650

### Deuteranopia

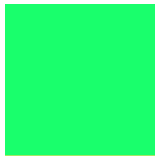
218.7010, 42.9620, -7.6780



## Tritanopia

204.6670, -74.3180, -18.7820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770



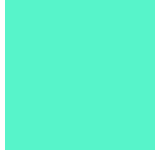
## Protanomaly

197.3210, 1.2480, -55.6800



## Deuteranomaly

200.9250, -5.7240, -39.4520



## Tritanomaly

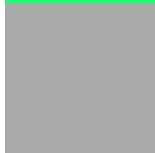
192.2690, -80.0900, -46.3460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770



## Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

169.1410, -32.4550, -34.0790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770 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(25, 255, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 255, 108)  
}
```

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(25, 255, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 255, 108) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770 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(25, 255, 108) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 255, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 255, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 255, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 255, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 255,  
108) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.4720, -89.8930, -94.4770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 255, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 255,  
108) }
```

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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