

Converting Colors

YIQ(169.8940, -22.7750,
-66.3510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(169.8940, -22.7750,
-66.3510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6BDB52
RGB	107, 219, 82
RGB Percent	42%, 86%, 32%
CMY	0.5807, 0.1410, 0.6784
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.63, 0.14
HSL	109°, 66%, 59%
HSV	109°, 63%, 86%
XYZ	32.9195, 54.4169, 16.7519
YIQ	169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

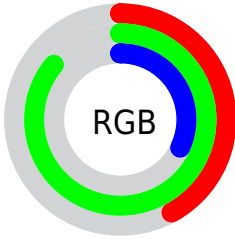
Format	Color
RYB	82, 219, 194
Decimal	7068498
CIELab	78.70, -57.07, 56.12
CIELCh	79, 80.038, 135.484
Yxy	54.4169, 0.3163, 0.5228
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285258578 (0xFF6BDB52)
YUV	169.8940, -43.3317, -55.1580
Hunter-Lab	73.7678, -49.4366, 38.1733

Details

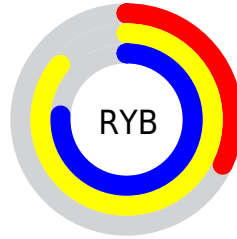
The YIQ color **169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC33**. The color can be described as middle muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **131.1060, 22.7750, 66.3510**, and the grayscale version is **170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.8230, -14.8450, -55.8770**, and **110.5620, -27.7720, -69.4040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.0040, -26.4410, -77.0090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.7840, -19.1090, -55.6930**.

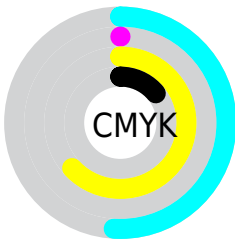
Distribution



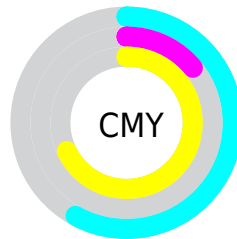
- Red (42%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510 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 169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 169.8940,
-22.7750, -66.3510

■ 169.8940,
-22.7750, -66.3510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 141.1110,
-24.8840, -66.6760

■ 214.8230,
-14.8450, -55.8770

■ 110.2630,
-28.3680, -69.6160

■ 226.9850, -5.9530,
-40.8090

■ 79.8320, -37.4000,
-71.1280

■ 239.1470, 2.9390,
-25.7410

■ 64.5700, -30.2500,
-57.5300

■ 251.1240, 10.9140,
-10.5740

■ 49.3080, -23.1000,
-43.9320

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 35.2200, -16.5000,
-31.3800

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,

-19.3510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 169.8940,
-22.7750, -66.3510

■ 169.8940,
-22.7750, -66.3510

■ 162.0040,
-26.4410, -77.0090

■ 177.7840,
-19.1090, -55.6930

■ 154.1140,
-30.1070, -87.6670

■ 185.6740,
-15.4430, -45.0350

■ 146.2240,
-33.7730, -98.3250

■ 193.5640,
-11.7770, -34.3770

■ 140.5130,
-36.3850, -106.0570

■ 201.4540, -8.1110,
-23.7190

■ 209.3440, -4.4450,
-13.0610

■ 216.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 224.7110, 2.6120,
7.7320

■ 232.3730, 6.9200,
17.7680

■ 233.8680, 9.9000,
18.8280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179.4040, 54.9380, -59.5420



169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510



150.9190, -112.1800, -70.5160

Triad

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



169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510



154.1010, -140.4300, -32.0940



165.9850, 67.3910, 39.7030

Complementary

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



169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510



131.1060, 22.7750, 66.3510

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.



177.4700, 41.9410, 60.4130



169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510



175.2840, -64.9690, 4.5270

Square

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



169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510



161.7320, -144.0050, -38.8930



195.0820, 22.1820, 49.5580



172.9080, 82.3440, 5.4800

Rectangle

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



169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510



158.6080, -129.6970, -55.9130



195.0820, 22.1820, 49.5580



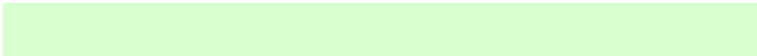
167.6610, 59.9160, 48.5240

Sweetspot

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



169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510



237.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080



188.7070, 50.8520, -29.5320



117.4040, -4.6740, -14.4180



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.



169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510



186.5820, -31.6650, -92.4730



167.3210, -51.4780, -58.2780



106.0550, -1.8330, -5.3290



111.1190, -28.5030, -83.6950



29.3940, -7.8820, -22.3620

Inverse Universe

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



131.1060, 22.7750, 66.3510



132.4180, 31.6650, 92.4730



133.6790, 51.4780, 58.2780



102.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290



62.1800, 29.0990, 83.9070



16.6060, 7.8820, 22.3620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510 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 169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510 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 169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510.

-66.3510.

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

169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510

Protanopia

187.0120, 51.3110, -32.3450

Deuteranopia

190.0710, 61.9910, -16.6410



Tritanopia

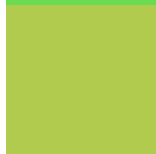
185.7090, -47.7730, -9.7650

Trichromacy



Original Color

169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510



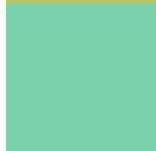
Protanomaly

180.6770, 24.0330, -44.5990



Deuteranomaly

182.8940, 31.0920, -34.8600



Tritanomaly

179.8400, -38.7370, -30.3610

Monochromacy



Original Color

169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510



Achromatopsia

170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

170.0410, -8.3860, -24.2420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510 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(107, 219, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 219, 82)  
}
```

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(107, 219, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 219, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510 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(107, 219, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 219, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 219, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 219, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 219, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 219,  
82) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 219, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
219, 82) }
```

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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