

# Converting Colors

YIQ(170.4850, -99.9350,  
-88.6950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(170.4850, -99.9350,  
-88.6950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	14FF82
RGB	20, 255, 130
RGB Percent	8%, 100%, 51%
CMY	0.9222, 0.0000, 0.4905
CMYK	0.92, 0.00, 0.49, 0.00
HSL	148°, 100%, 54%
HSV	148°, 92%, 100%
XYZ	40.0693, 73.2767, 33.1241
YIQ	170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

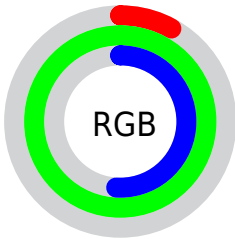
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	20, 180, 255
Decimal	1376130
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	88.58, -75.86, 45.80
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	89, 88.615, 148.881
Yxy	73.2767, 0.2736, 0.5003
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279566210 (0xFF14FF82)
YUV	170.4850, -19.9591, -131.9753
Hunter-Lab	85.6018, -66.2491, 36.9786

# Details

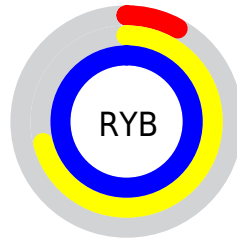
The YIQ color **170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF99**. The color can be described as middle washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **104.5150, 99.9350, 88.6950**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020**, and **124.5310, -79.2130, -78.7730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.2510, -108.3240, -96.3560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.4420, -89.2080, -79.3520**.

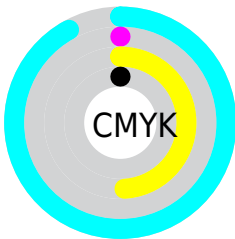
# Distribution



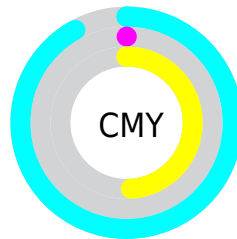
- Red (8%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950 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 170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



170.4850,  
-99.9350, -88.6950

170.4850,  
-99.9350, -88.6950

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

143.8170,  
-94.9380, -85.6420

206.3560,  
-58.5860, -50.6020

124.4170,  
-78.8920, -79.0840

219.7140,  
-47.3100, -34.6860

104.4300,  
-62.5710, -72.0030

232.8870,  
-36.9510, -18.6710

84.8020, -45.8830,  
-66.0670

243.9370,  
-22.0520, -7.8440

66.3310, -31.0750,  
-59.0990

253.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

51.0690, -23.9250,  
-45.5010

36.3940, -17.0500,

-32.4260

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 170.4850,  
-99.9350, -88.6950

■ 170.4850,  
-99.9350, -88.6950

■ 163.2510,  
-108.3240, -96.3560

■ 179.4420,  
-89.2080, -79.3520

■ 188.8120,  
-78.2060, -69.4860

■ 197.8830,  
-67.8000, -59.8320

■ 207.1390,  
-56.4770, -50.2770

■ 216.2100,  
-46.0710, -40.6230

■ 225.4660,  
-34.7480, -31.0680

■ 234.5370,  
-24.3420, -21.4140

■ 243.7930,  
-13.0190, -11.8590

■ 252.8640, -2.6130,  
-2.2050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



202.2260, 25.7800, -70.7640



170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950



174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890

# Triad

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



170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950



165.8410, -145.9300, -42.5540



180.3520, 64.1390, 21.5390

# Complementary

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



170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950



104.5150, 99.9350, 88.6950

# 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.



183.3570, 40.5210, 53.1050



170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950



211.0430, -9.5860, 19.5500

# Square

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



170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950



177.5810, -151.4300, -53.0140



200.4090, 25.5750, 48.6390



192.5750, 77.9470, -19.4690



# Rectangle

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



170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



200.4090, 25.5750, 48.6390



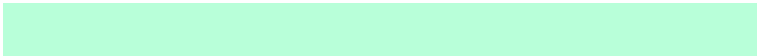
179.3210, 57.3970, 33.5970

# Sweetspot

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



170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950



229.4390, -30.1180, -26.8700



195.3200, 9.8750, -96.4050



112.1080, -18.5200, -16.7920



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.



170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950



163.2510, -108.3240, -96.3560



183.8230, -137.4920, -52.3080



123.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330



122.3770, -81.4150, -71.9030



40.9880, -27.2300, -24.1420



# Inverse Universe

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



104.5150, 99.9350, 88.6950



91.7490, 108.3240, 96.3560



91.1770, 137.4920, 52.3080



119.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



68.7370, 81.0940, 72.2140

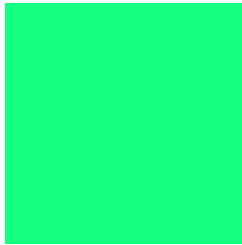


23.0120, 27.2300, 24.1420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950 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 170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

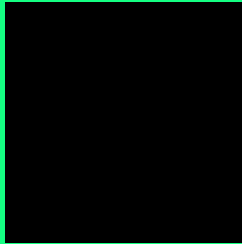
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950.



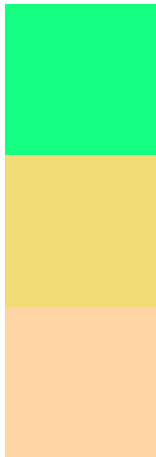
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950.

-88.6950.

# 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

170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950

### Protanopia

214.9500, 45.8540, -27.0580

### Deuteranopia

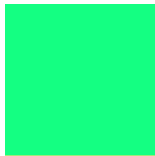
220.0860, 40.4400, -6.0240



## Tritanopia

205.8520, -73.4010, -18.8810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950



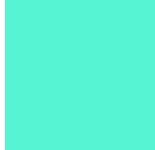
## Protanomaly

198.8180, -7.2810, -49.7850



## Deuteranomaly

201.6950, -10.7680, -36.1440



## Tritanomaly

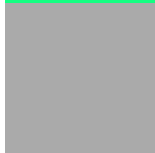
192.8820, -83.2540, -44.0700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950



## Achromatopsia

170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

170.0420, -36.4900, -32.5380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950 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(20, 255, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 255, 130)  
}
```

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(20, 255, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 255, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950 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(20, 255, 130) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 255, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(20, 255, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 255, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 255, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 255,  
130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.4850, -99.9350, -88.6950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 255, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 255,  
130) }
```

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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