

# Converting Colors

YIQ(179.9050, 13.0820,  
-82.9340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(179.9050, 13.0820,  
-82.9340)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DE618
RGB	141, 230, 24
RGB Percent	55%, 90%, 9%
CMY	0.4474, 0.0979, 0.9056
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.90, 0.10
HSL	86°, 81%, 50%
HSV	86°, 90%, 90%
XYZ	39.4423, 62.3354, 10.8202
YIQ	179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

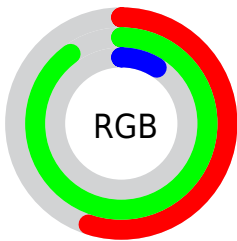
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	24, 230, 113
Decimal	9299480
CIE Lab	83.09, -54.17, 78.21
CIE LCh	83, 95.139, 124.709
Yxy	62.3354, 0.3503, 0.5536
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287489560 (0xFF8DE618)
YUV	179.9050, -76.8612, -34.1197
Hunter-Lab	78.9528, -48.9945, 47.1415

# Details

The YIQ color **179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF33**. The color can be described as dark washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **74.0950, -13.0820, 82.9340**, and the grayscale version is **181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.7280, 18.8550, -60.8970**, and **126.0580, -0.1700, -74.0420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **174.2930, 14.5050, -92.2070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185.5170, 11.6590, -73.6610**.

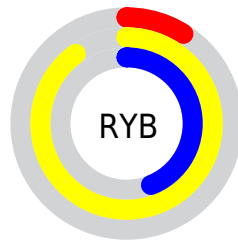
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (90%)

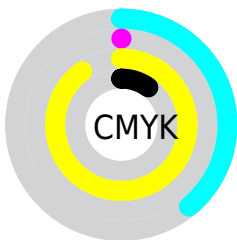
Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (44%)

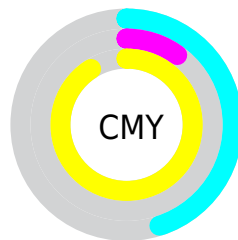


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340 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 179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



179.9050, 13.0820,  
-82.9340

179.9050, 13.0820,  
-82.9340

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

151.7630, 10.6060,  
-82.1140

220.7280, 18.8550,  
-60.8970

126.0580, -0.1700,  
-74.0420

233.0040, 27.4260,  
-45.5180

100.0430,  
-13.0090, -67.1290

243.4860, 32.4210,  
-31.4110

70.4400, -33.0000,  
-62.7600

246.7920, 23.1120,  
-22.3920

55.7650, -26.1250,  
-49.6850

250.2120, 13.4820,  
-13.0620

41.0900, -19.2500,  
-36.6100

253.6320, 3.8520,

28.1760, -13.2000,

-3.7320

-25.1040

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,  
-9.9370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 179.9050, 13.0820,  
-82.9340

■ 179.9050, 13.0820,  
-82.9340

■ 174.2930, 14.5050,  
-92.2070

■ 185.5170, 11.6590,  
-73.6610

■ 173.8800, 14.2300,  
-92.7300

■ 191.1290, 10.2360,  
-64.3880

■ 196.7410, 8.8130,  
-55.1150

■ 202.3530, 7.3900,  
-45.8420

■ 207.9650, 5.9670,  
-36.5690

■ 213.5770, 4.5440,  
-27.2960

■ 219.1890, 3.1210,  
-18.0230

■ 224.8010, 1.6980,  
-8.7500

■ 230.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



192.3610, 82.8600, -58.9640



179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340



156.4180, -106.9960, -87.3800

# Triad

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



179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340



167.6020, -146.7550, -44.1230



161.5120, 59.3180, 59.3660

# Complementary

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



179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340



74.0950, -13.0820, 82.9340

# 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.



182.2120, 34.1000, 64.8520



179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340



154.6880, -140.7050, -32.6170

# Square

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



179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340



173.4720, -149.5050, -49.3530



199.0590, 2.6530, 34.5330



165.6820, 80.6450, 19.7570



# Rectangle

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



179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340



165.8340, -127.9980, -70.1900



199.0590, 2.6530, 34.5330



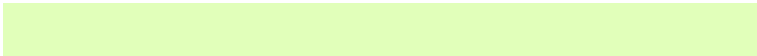
166.6930, 48.8630, 67.1270

# Sweetspot

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



179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340



238.1640, 4.2690, -27.8190



136.0760, 99.1260, -1.3060



117.9440, 2.4330, -16.5670



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.



179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340



193.0400, 16.2950, -102.6250



150.0050, -46.5180, -104.1340



112.1370, 0.8720, -4.7920



135.2720, 10.9710, -72.2050



38.6080, 3.2590, -20.5250



# Inverse Universe

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



74.0950, -13.0820, 82.9340



61.9600, -16.2950, 102.6250



103.9950, 46.5180, 104.1340



105.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920



43.4290, -11.5670, 71.9930

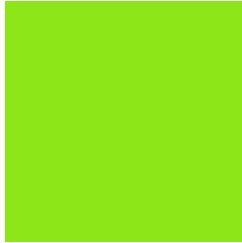


12.3920, -3.2590, 20.5250



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340 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 179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340 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

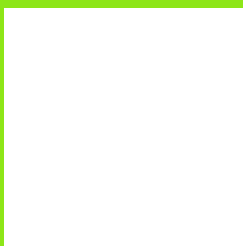
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340.

-82.9340.

# 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

179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340

### Protanopia

191.7720, 77.4490, -54.5110

### Deuteranopia

200.3030, 72.7210, -23.8790



## Tritanopia

201.5860, -34.0650, -4.8890

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340

## Protanomaly

187.6440, 54.0220, -64.9700

## Deuteranomaly

192.8080, 51.4050, -45.0670

## Tritanomaly

193.8670, -17.0040, -33.2600

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340

## Achromatopsia

180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

179.8820, 5.0030, -30.1090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340 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(141, 230, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 230, 24)  
}
```

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(141, 230, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 230, 24) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340 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(141, 230, 24) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 230, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 230, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 230, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 230, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 230,  
24) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 179.9050, 13.0820, -82.9340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 230, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
230, 24) }
```

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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