

# Converting Colors

YIQ(182.5330, -90.7220,  
-73.9380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(182.5330, -90.7220,  
-73.9380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32FF9D
RGB	50, 255, 157
RGB Percent	20%, 100%, 62%
CMY	0.8044, 0.0000, 0.3846
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.38, 0.00
HSL	151°, 100%, 60%
HSV	151°, 80%, 100%
XYZ	43.1481, 74.6264, 43.9961
YIQ	182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

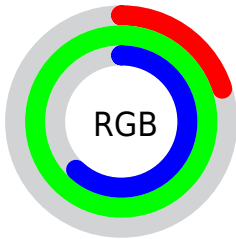
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	50, 185, 255
Decimal	3342237
CIELab	89.22, -69.25, 33.55
CIELCh	89, 76.947, 154.150
Yxy	74.6264, 0.2667, 0.4613
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281532317 (0xFF32FF9D)
YUV	182.5330, -12.5878, -116.2314
Hunter-Lab	86.3866, -62.0198, 30.2746

# Details

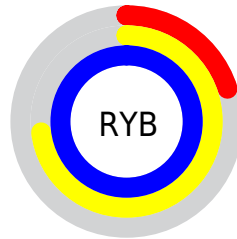
The YIQ color **182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF99**. The color can be described as light washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **122.4670, 90.7220, 73.9380**, and the grayscale version is **183.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.7230, -60.6970, -39.8730**, and **127.6090, -87.8800, -70.3760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173.3910, -102.3660, -83.1820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191.3760, -79.6740, -64.9060**.

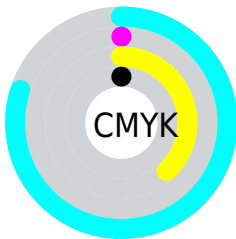
# Distribution



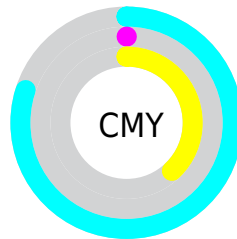
- Red (20%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380 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 182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 182.5330,  
-90.7220, -73.9380

■ 182.5330,  
-90.7220, -73.9380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 147.4820,  
-103.8800, -77.7680

■ 212.4240,  
-61.2930, -40.0850

■ 127.6090,  
-87.8800, -70.3760

■ 225.8960,  
-50.3380, -23.8580

■ 108.3230,  
-72.1550, -63.5070

■ 237.0600,  
-35.7600, -12.7200

■ 89.0370, -56.4300,  
-56.6380

■ 246.3290,  
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 70.4520, -41.3010,  
-49.9810

■ 52.1120, -25.4840,  
-44.7800

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,

-32.9490

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,  
-19.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 182.5330,  
-90.7220, -73.9380

■ 182.5330,  
-90.7220, -73.9380

■ 173.3910,  
-102.3660, -83.1820

■ 191.3760,  
-79.6740, -64.9060

■ 164.8470,  
-112.8180, -92.0020

■ 200.5180,  
-68.0300, -55.6620

■ 209.4750,  
-57.3030, -46.3190

■ 218.6170,  
-45.6590, -37.0750

■ 227.4600,  
-34.6110, -28.0430

■ 236.6020,  
-22.9670, -18.7990

■ 245.4450,  
-11.9190, -9.7670

■ 254.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



206.5790, 9.0890, -60.1190



182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380



176.1330, -144.5970, -61.2130

# Triad

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



182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380



185.9180, -100.1300, -24.5620



192.0920, 58.6390, 11.0790

# Complementary

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



182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380



122.4670, 90.7220, 73.9380

# 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.



192.5550, 39.4230, 39.9590



182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380



218.2300, 6.1850, 25.5850

# Square

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



182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380



175.2330, -150.3300, -50.9220



205.1050, 23.3750, 44.4550



202.0300, 69.2360, -21.2920



# Rectangle

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



182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



205.1050, 23.3750, 44.4550



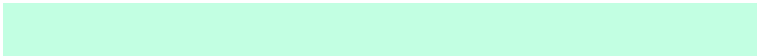
190.4910, 53.5020, 21.5820

# Sweetspot

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



182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380



233.4550, -27.0470, -21.9510



199.9360, 2.6290, -86.2270



114.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420



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.



182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380



167.6950, -109.3340, -89.0620



191.9440, -121.3550, -41.8910



123.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330



123.5170, -84.6250, -68.7930



41.3300, -28.1930, -23.2090



# Inverse Universe

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



122.4670, 90.7220, 73.9380



95.3050, 109.3340, 89.0620



113.0560, 121.3550, 41.8910



119.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



67.4830, 84.6250, 68.7930

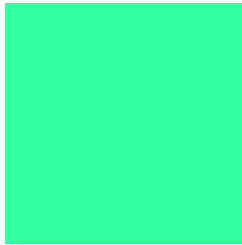


22.5560, 28.5140, 22.8980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380 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 182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380 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 182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380.



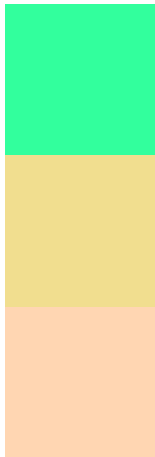
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380.

-73.9380.

# 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

182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380

### Protanopia

218.6750, 36.6830, -20.5410

### Deuteranopia

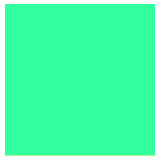
222.1550, 35.9920, -2.5040



## Tritanopia

209.7280, -67.1200, -17.0720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380



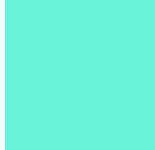
## Protanomaly

205.3590, -9.9420, -40.1020



## Deuteranomaly

207.6230, -10.2650, -28.7370



## Tritanomaly

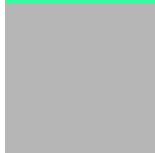
199.8770, -75.6900, -37.9780

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380



## Achromatopsia

182.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

182.4710, -33.1440, -27.0960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380 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(50, 255, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 255, 157)  
}
```

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(50, 255, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 255, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380 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(50, 255, 157) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 255, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 255, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 255, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 255, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 255,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 182.5330, -90.7220, -73.9380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 255, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 255,  
157) }
```

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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