

# Converting Colors

YIQ(189.4200, 30.5050,  
-84.8150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(189.4200, 30.5050,  
-84.8150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6EC0B
RGB	166, 236, 11
RGB Percent	65%, 93%, 4%
CMY	0.3493, 0.0744, 0.9564
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.95, 0.07
HSL	79°, 91%, 48%
HSV	79°, 95%, 93%
XYZ	45.7741, 68.1304, 11.0568
YIQ	189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

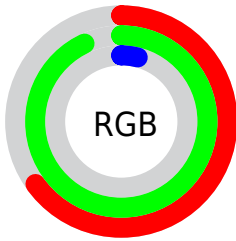
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">11, 236, 81</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10939403</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">86.07, -48.04, 82.68</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">86, 95.623, 120.161</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">68.1304, 0.3663, 0.5452</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289129483</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA6EC0B</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">189.4200, -87.9611, -20.5393</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">82.5411, -45.4578, 49.8366</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF33**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **57.5800, -30.5050, 84.8150**, and the grayscale version is **190.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227.8610, 34.7180, -56.5300**, and **137.6530, 14.2720, -71.4560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186.9700, 31.6520, -89.0840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194.2490, 26.9730, -75.8670**.

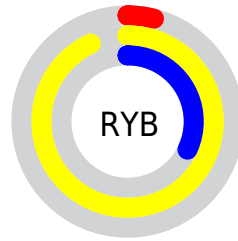
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (93%)

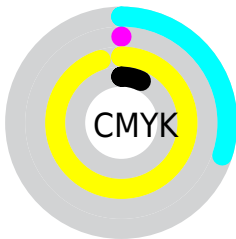
Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (32%)

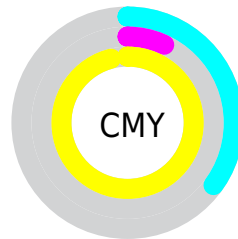


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150 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 189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



189.4200, 30.5050,  
-84.8150

189.4200, 30.5050,  
-84.8150

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

162.7600, 23.8560,  
-79.9520

227.8610, 34.7180,  
-56.5300

137.6530, 14.2720,  
-71.4560

239.9520, 42.3720,  
-41.0520

112.5350, 3.2210,  
-63.9070

243.2580, 33.0630,  
-32.0330

87.1180, -8.4260,  
-56.5700

246.6780, 23.4330,  
-22.7030

59.2870, -27.7750,  
-52.8230

250.0980, 13.8030,  
-13.3730

44.6120, -20.9000,  
-39.7480

253.5180, 4.1730,

30.5240, -14.3000,

-4.0430

-27.1960

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,  
-15.1670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 189.4200, 30.5050,  
-84.8150

■ 189.4200, 30.5050,  
-84.8150

■ 186.9700, 31.6520,  
-89.0840

■ 194.2490, 26.9730,  
-75.8670

■ 199.2630, 24.3580,  
-67.0180

■ 204.0920, 20.8260,  
-58.0700

■ 208.9210, 17.2940,  
-49.1220

■ 213.9350, 14.6790,  
-40.2730

■ 218.7640, 11.1470,  
-31.3250

■ 223.4790, 7.9360,  
-22.6880

■ 228.6070, 5.0000,  
-13.5280

■ 233.4360, 1.4680,  
-4.5800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



200.1020, 93.9550, -56.2930



189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150



160.3160, -106.9490, -93.7410

# Triad

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



189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150



174.0590, -149.7800, -49.8760



169.8900, 49.5060, 60.9780

# Complementary

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



189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150



57.5800, -30.5050, 84.8150

# 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.



191.0170, 29.9750, 57.0070



189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150



161.7320, -144.0050, -38.8930

# Square

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



189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



203.9770, -9.2200, 23.9320



169.7230, 73.4000, 24.4080



# Rectangle

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



189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150



170.3190, -128.2260, -77.0740



203.9770, -9.2200, 23.9320



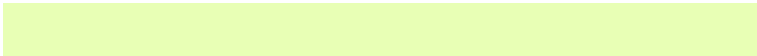
176.2450, 38.5010, 67.6930

# Sweetspot

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



189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150



239.6870, 10.0460, -27.8900



118.1910, 115.4000, 12.1360



118.6840, 6.1010, -16.9630



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.



189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150



202.3090, 34.7710, -96.0530



156.5300, -35.0550, -108.1350



114.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570



143.6220, 24.7250, -68.1630



42.7610, 7.2020, -20.3980



# Inverse Universe

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



57.5800, -30.5050, 84.8150



52.6910, -34.7710, 96.0530



90.4700, 35.0550, 108.1350



108.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



37.3780, -24.7250, 68.1630

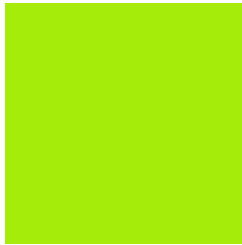


11.2390, -7.2020, 20.3980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150 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 189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

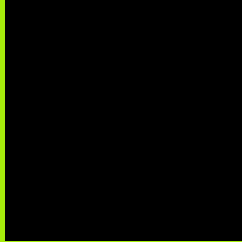
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150.



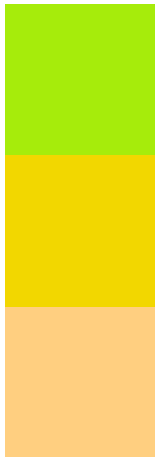
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.4200, 30.5050,

-84.8150.

# 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

189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150

### Protanopia

198.5630, 85.1070, -61.1410

### Deuteranopia

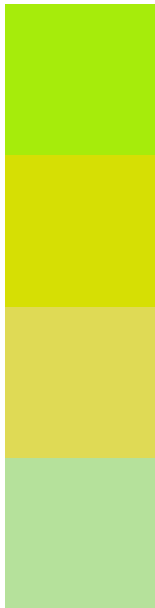
212.3460, 53.9670, -14.3930



## Tritanopia

212.0820, -23.6580, -0.7620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150

## Protanomaly

195.3430, 64.9350, -70.0170

## Deuteranomaly

204.3330, 45.6730, -40.3030

## Tritanomaly

203.8640, -3.7540, -31.0980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150

## Achromatopsia

189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

189.1770, 11.4220, -30.8020

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150 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(166, 236, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 236, 11)  
}
```

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(166, 236, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 236, 11) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150 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(166, 236, 11) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 236, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 236, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 236, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 236, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 236,  
11) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 189.4200, 30.5050, -84.8150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 236, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
236, 11) }
```

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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