

Converting Colors

YIQ(190.9530, -22.4040,
-89.6040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(190.9530, -22.4040,
-89.6040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	72FF3F
RGB	114, 255, 63
RGB Percent	45%, 100%, 25%
CMY	0.5534, 0.0000, 0.7529
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.75, 0.00
HSL	104°, 100%, 62%
HSV	104°, 75%, 100%
XYZ	43.5820, 75.4487, 16.9709
YIQ	190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

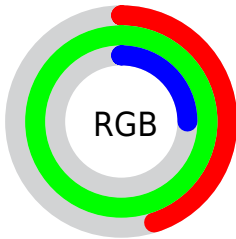
Format	Color
RYB	63, 255, 204
Decimal	7536447
CIELab	89.60, -69.62, 74.44
CIELCh	90, 101.926, 133.085
Yxy	75.4487, 0.3205, 0.5548
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285726527 (0xFF72FF3F)
YUV	190.9530, -63.0808, -67.4878
Hunter-Lab	86.8612, -62.4460, 49.2188

Details

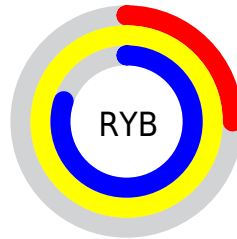
The YIQ color **190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF33**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **127.0470, 22.4040, 89.6040**, and the grayscale version is **192.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.6300, -4.1160, -57.5880**, and **126.1040, -33.3150, -95.6110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182.4220, -25.7030, -101.4070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199.5980, -19.4260, -77.4900**.

Distribution



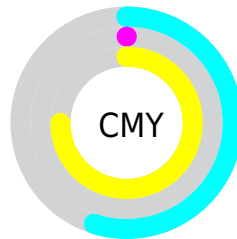
- Red (45%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040 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 190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

190.9530,
-22.4040, -89.6040

190.9530,
-22.4040, -89.6040

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

159.0190,
-22.7700, -93.9860

216.6300, -4.1160,
-57.5880

126.1040,
-33.3150, -95.6110

229.2050, 5.0510,
-41.9970

99.2030, -46.4750,
-88.3870

241.7800, 14.2180,
-26.4060

82.7670, -38.7750,
-73.7430

249.8700, 14.4450,
-13.9950

67.5050, -31.6250,
-60.1450

253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

52.2430, -24.4750,
-46.5470

37.5680, -17.6000,

-33.4720

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 190.9530,
-22.4040, -89.6040

■ 190.9530,
-22.4040, -89.6040

■ 182.4220,
-25.7030, -101.4070

■ 199.5980,
-19.4260, -77.4900

■ 173.7770,
-28.6810, -113.5210

■ 207.8300,
-16.7230, -65.8990

■ 170.0170,
-29.5970, -118.9490

■ 216.4750,
-13.7450, -53.7850

■ 225.0060,
-10.4460, -41.9820

■ 233.6510, -7.4680,
-29.8680

■ 241.8830, -4.7650,
-18.2770

■ 250.5280, -1.7870,
-6.1630

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.



206.1280, 72.7300, -73.6220



190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040



168.4950, -123.0900, -82.0500

Triad

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



190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040



176.9940, -151.1550, -52.4910



166.8290, 59.5030, 50.5030

Complementary

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



190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040



127.0470, 22.4040, 89.6040

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.



181.6250, 34.3750, 65.3750



190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040



172.8280, -117.5520, -28.2080

Square

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



190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



209.8010, 21.1750, 40.2710



178.0600, 78.8600, 2.5400

Rectangle

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



190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040



176.2470, -144.9180, -60.9020



209.8010, 21.1750, 40.2710



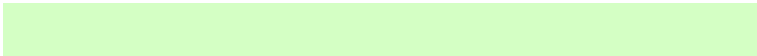
169.3030, 49.7810, 61.5010

Sweetspot

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



190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040



235.4170, -6.6890, -27.4650



203.1750, 75.6570, -33.0390



115.8230, -4.5360, -16.9200



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.



190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040



178.2490, -26.8940, -107.3580



180.8340, -67.2450, -86.4210



123.5280, -1.7870, -6.1630



127.3660, -22.1290, -89.0810



42.6510, -7.4680, -29.8680

Inverse Universe

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



127.0470, 22.4040, 89.6040



101.7510, 26.8940, 107.3580



137.1660, 67.2450, 86.4210



119.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



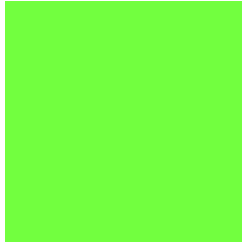
63.9330, 22.7250, 89.2930



21.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

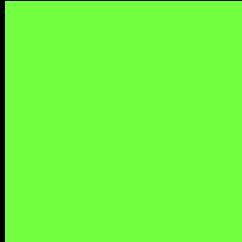
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

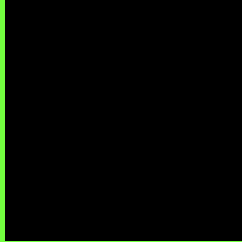
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

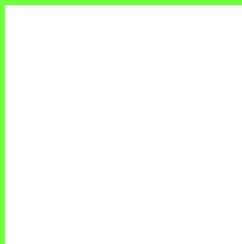
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040.



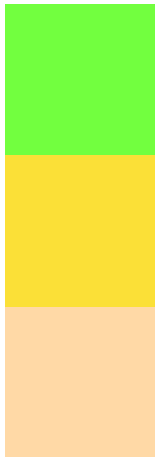
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040.

-89.6040.

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

190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040

Protanopia

212.8070, 70.3410, -46.8350

Deuteranopia

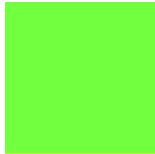
222.5480, 39.0190, -7.8050



Tritanopia

214.8330, -54.0540, -11.5740

Trichromacy



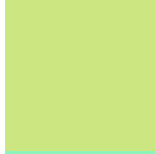
Original Color

190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040



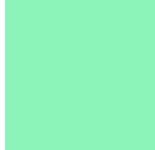
Protanomaly

204.6560, 36.5530, -62.2550



Deuteranomaly

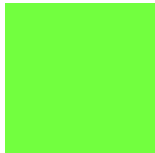
211.2990, 16.6500, -37.4460



Tritanomaly

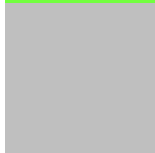
206.4770, -42.4490, -40.1850

Monochromacy



Original Color

190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040



Achromatopsia

191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

190.7710, -7.9260, -32.5820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040 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(114, 255, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 255, 63)  
}
```

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(114, 255, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 255, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040 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(114, 255, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 255, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 255, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 255, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 255, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 255,  
63) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 190.9530, -22.4040, -89.6040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 255, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
255, 63) }
```

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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