

Converting Colors

YIQ(191.6010, -31.5350,
-50.7590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(191.6010, -31.5350,
-50.7590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	82E98C
RGB	130, 233, 140
RGB Percent	51%, 91%, 55%
CMY	0.4905, 0.0861, 0.4510
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.40, 0.09
HSL	126°, 70%, 71%
HSV	126°, 44%, 91%
XYZ	43.0778, 64.9350, 35.0690
YIQ	191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

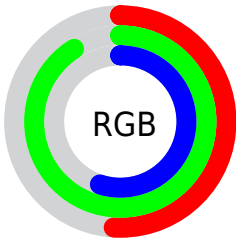
Format	Color
RYB	130, 224, 233
Decimal	8579468
CIELab	84.45, -48.91, 36.10
CIElCh	84, 60.785, 143.570
Yxy	64.9350, 0.3011, 0.4538
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286769548 (0xFF82E98C)
YUV	191.6010, -25.4393, -54.0241
Hunter-Lab	80.5822, -45.5961, 30.6049

Details

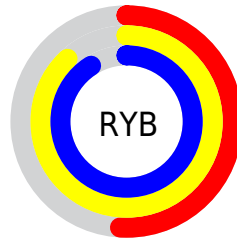
The YIQ color **191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **171.3990, 31.5350, 50.7590**, and the grayscale version is **192.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227.7140, -20.9470, -33.3870**, and **135.4590, -34.0110, -49.9390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182.3300, -38.5020, -62.1660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200.8720, -24.5680, -39.3520**.

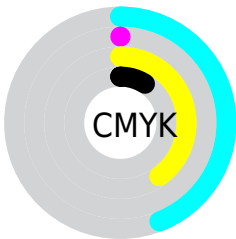
Distribution



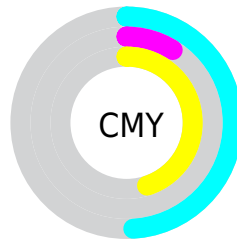
- Red (51%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590 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 191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 191.6010,
-31.5350, -50.7590

■ 191.6010,
-31.5350, -50.7590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 162.9430,
-32.4980, -49.8260

■ 227.7140,
-20.9470, -33.3870

■ 135.4590,
-34.0110, -49.9390

■ 239.9900,
-12.3760, -18.0080

■ 106.7190,
-37.6790, -49.5430

■ 251.9670, -4.4010,
-2.8410

■ 76.6470, -46.3440,
-52.2000

■ 58.4210, -30.8480,
-46.6880

■ 42.2640, -19.8000,
-37.6560

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,

-25.6270

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 191.6010,
-31.5350, -50.7590

■ 191.6010,
-31.5350, -50.7590

■ 182.3300,
-38.5020, -62.1660

■ 200.8720,
-24.5680, -39.3520

■ 172.7600,
-46.0650, -73.7850

■ 210.4420,
-17.0050, -27.7330

■ 163.4890,
-53.0320, -85.1920

■ 219.7130,
-10.0380, -16.3260

■ 154.2180,
-59.9990, -96.5990

■ 228.9840, -3.0710,
-4.9190

■ 144.6480,
-67.5620, -108.2180

■ 238.2550, 3.8960,
6.4880

■ 139.3930,
-71.4580, -114.7060

■ 242.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200.7420, 25.4080, -41.9840



191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590



162.6370, -128.6410, -64.0410

Triad

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



191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590



176.4380, -107.4660, -23.7700



192.2520, 52.6770, 20.0130

Complementary

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



191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590



171.3990, 31.5350, 50.7590

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.



197.6900, 34.6090, 39.0970



191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590



205.3620, -20.9100, 15.5220

Square

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



191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590



166.4280, -146.2050, -43.0770



209.8010, 21.1750, 40.2710



196.7590, 63.4100, -3.8060

Rectangle

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



191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590



167.7840, -141.7560, -52.1240



209.8010, 21.1750, 40.2710



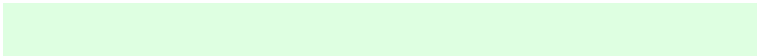
192.6570, 47.4030, 27.4910

Sweetspot

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



191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590



241.7130, -10.0380, -16.3260



218.5670, 27.6990, -33.9410



119.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



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.



191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590



200.7270, -41.2980, -66.5620



197.3010, -47.5850, -35.2090



112.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



108.2990, -55.5530, -89.0650



32.2680, -16.4550, -26.6870

Inverse Universe

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



171.3990, 31.5350, 50.7590



174.2730, 41.2980, 66.5620



165.6990, 47.5850, 35.2090



110.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



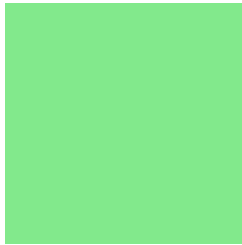
72.7010, 55.5530, 89.0650



21.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590 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 191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

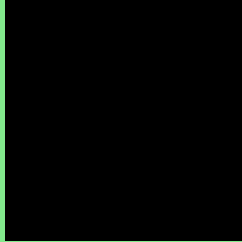
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

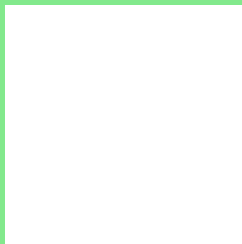
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590.



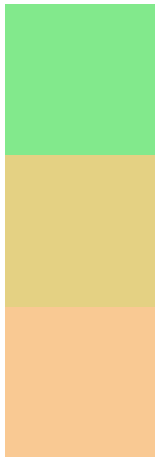
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590.

-50.7590.

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

191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590

Protanopia

205.7890, 36.3620, -20.2300

Deuteranopia

209.1960, 45.9420, -6.6180



Tritanopia

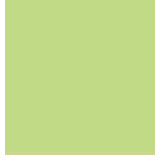
202.1220, -47.4980, -9.2420

Trichromacy



Original Color

191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590



Protanomaly

200.6500, 11.4680, -31.6360



Deuteranomaly

203.0410, 17.9770, -22.9430



Tritanomaly

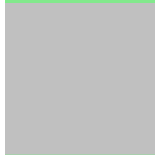
197.9740, -41.8100, -24.2260

Monochromacy



Original Color

191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590



Achromatopsia

192.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

191.7620, -11.7340, -18.6300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590 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(130, 233, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 233, 140)  
}
```

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(130, 233, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 233, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590 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(130, 233, 140) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 233, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 233, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 233, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 233, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 233,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 191.6010, -31.5350, -50.7590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 233, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
233, 140) }
```

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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