

# Converting Colors

YIQ(196.3330, -16.2210,  
-52.9650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(196.3330, -16.2210,  
-52.9650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94EB7C
RGB	148, 235, 124
RGB Percent	58%, 92%, 49%
CMY	0.4199, 0.0783, 0.5137
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.47, 0.08
HSL	107°, 74%, 70%
HSV	107°, 47%, 92%
XYZ	45.5572, 67.1821, 29.6369
YIQ	196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

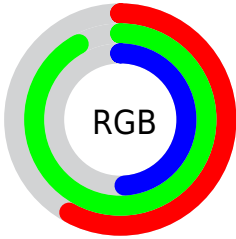
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	124, 235, 211
Decimal	9759612
CIELab	85.60, -46.61, 45.55
CIElCh	86, 65.174, 135.661
Yxy	67.1821, 0.3200, 0.4719
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287949692 (0xFF94EB7C)
YUV	196.3330, -35.6602, -42.3880
Hunter-Lab	81.9647, -44.2254, 35.9371

# Details

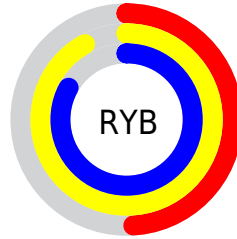
The YIQ color **196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **162.6670, 16.2210, 52.9650**, and the grayscale version is **197.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231.2720, -5.0830, -34.5470**, and **140.7890, -17.5050, -51.7210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188.0300, -20.1620, -64.1460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204.4510, -13.1970, -41.6850**.

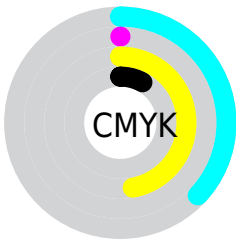
# Distribution



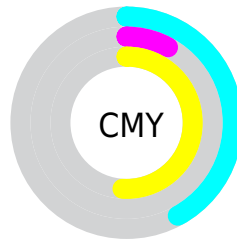
- Red (58%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650 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 196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 196.3330,  
-16.2210, -52.9650

■ 196.3330,  
-16.2210, -52.9650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 167.9740,  
-16.5880, -51.8200

■ 231.2720, -5.0830,  
-34.5470

■ 140.7890,  
-17.5050, -51.7210

■ 243.4340, 3.8090,  
-19.4790

■ 112.7180,  
-18.7430, -51.3110

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

■ 84.3970, -22.2730,  
-53.4170

■ 58.1130, -27.2250,  
-51.7770

■ 43.4380, -20.3500,  
-38.7020

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,

-26.6730

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,  
-14.6440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 196.3330,  
-16.2210, -52.9650

■ 196.3330,  
-16.2210, -52.9650

■ 188.0300,  
-20.1620, -64.1460

■ 204.4510,  
-13.1970, -41.6850

■ 179.9120,  
-23.1860, -75.4260


■ 212.7540, -9.2560,  
-30.5040


■ 171.7940,  
-26.2100, -86.7060


■ 220.8720, -6.2320,  
-19.2240

■ 163.4910,  
-30.1510, -97.8870

■ 229.1750, -2.2910,  
-8.0430

 155.3730,  
-33.1750, -109.1670

 237.2930, 0.7330,  
3.2370

 153.1940,  
-34.2290, -112.0930

 243.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



205.0550, 40.5840, -41.6880



196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650



163.2750, -124.9260, -70.7980

# Triad

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



196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650



163.4930, -144.8300, -40.4620



191.7280, 48.6410, 27.0810

# Complementary

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



196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650



162.6670, 16.2210, 52.9650

# 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.



200.5570, 27.9140, 44.7940



196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650



201.3870, -40.3940, 5.1900

# Square

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



196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650



170.5370, -148.1300, -46.7380



213.9100, 19.2500, 36.6100



194.7360, 62.2170, 1.2970



# Rectangle

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



196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650



169.3510, -139.2790, -58.4710



213.9100, 19.2500, 36.6100



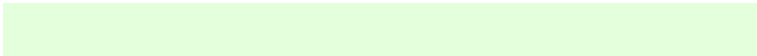
193.5350, 42.1750, 34.1350

# Sweetspot

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



196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650



242.5240, -5.1320, -17.1320



208.2580, 42.2310, -21.9690



120.1100, -3.6660, -10.6580



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.



196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650



204.3840, -21.3990, -69.2630



192.6910, -40.4760, -48.4120



113.0550, -1.8330, -5.3290



117.9080, -26.5310, -86.3950



35.2860, -7.6980, -25.6980



# Inverse Universe

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



162.6670, 16.2210, 52.9650



160.6160, 21.3990, 69.2630



166.3090, 40.4760, 48.4120



109.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290



63.0920, 26.5310, 86.3950

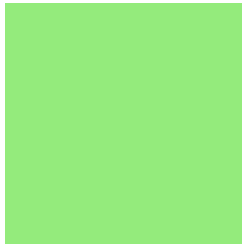


18.7140, 7.6980, 25.6980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

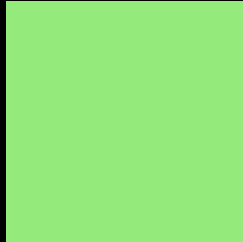
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

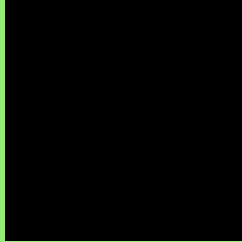
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650.

-52.9650.

# 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

196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650

### Protanopia

208.2210, 43.6530, -25.7150

### Deuteranopia

211.7250, 51.5820, -9.7140



## Tritanopia

207.9060, -37.9620, -5.8500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650



## Protanomaly

203.9900, 22.0140, -35.5380



## Deuteranomaly

205.9510, 26.9180, -25.2900



## Tritanomaly

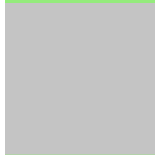
203.9600, -30.0270, -23.0110

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650



## Achromatopsia

196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

196.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650 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(148, 235, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 235, 124)  
}
```

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(148, 235, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 235, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650 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(148, 235, 124) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 235, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(148, 235, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 235, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 235, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 235,  
124) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 235, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
235, 124) }
```

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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