

# Converting Colors

YIQ(196.4350, -17.4090,  
-75.4970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(196.4350, -17.4090,  
-75.4970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85FA57
RGB	133, 250, 87
RGB Percent	52%, 98%, 34%
CMY	0.4788, 0.0194, 0.6587
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.65, 0.02
HSL	103°, 94%, 66%
HSV	103°, 65%, 98%
XYZ	45.5792, 74.0685, 20.9143
YIQ	196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

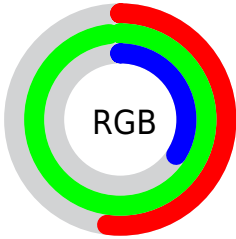
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	87, 250, 204
Decimal	8780375
CIELab	88.95, -61.03, 65.56
CIELCh	89, 89.570, 132.950
Yxy	74.0685, 0.3243, 0.5269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286970455 (0xFF85FA57)
YUV	196.4350, -53.9515, -55.6325
Hunter-Lab	86.0631, -56.0763, 45.8360

# Details

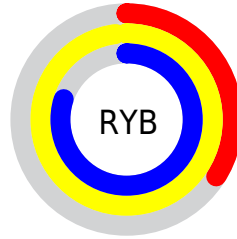
The YIQ color **196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF66**. The color can be described as light muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **140.5650, 17.4090, 75.4970**, and the grayscale version is **197.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.6940, -1.0000, -47.9760**, and **136.7290, -18.4170, -79.2570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188.2030, -20.1120, -87.0880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204.6670, -14.7060, -63.9060**.

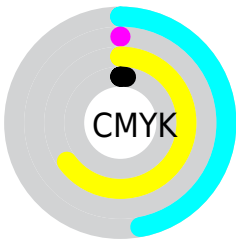
# Distribution



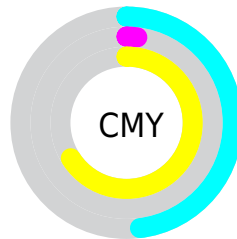
- Red (52%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970 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 196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 196.4350,  
-17.4090, -75.4970

■ 196.4350,  
-17.4090, -75.4970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 166.8370,  
-18.6010, -75.9210

■ 223.6940, -1.0000,  
-47.9760

■ 136.7290,  
-18.4170, -79.2570

■ 235.9700, 7.5710,  
-32.5970

■ 104.9280,  
-29.2830, -80.5710

■ 248.4310, 17.0590,  
-17.3170

■ 81.0060, -37.9500,  
-72.1740

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

■ 65.1570, -30.5250,  
-58.0530

■ 50.4820, -23.6500,  
-44.9780

■ 35.8070, -16.7750,

-31.9030

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,  
-19.3510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 196.4350,  
-17.4090, -75.4970

■ 196.4350,  
-17.4090, -75.4970

■ 188.2030,  
-20.1120, -87.0880

■ 204.6670,  
-14.7060, -63.9060

■ 179.9710,  
-22.8150, -98.6790

■ 212.8990,  
-12.0030, -52.3150

■ 171.7390,  
-25.5180, -110.2700

■ 221.1310, -9.3000,  
-40.7240

■ 167.6800,  
-27.0300, -115.9100

■ 229.3630, -6.5970,  
-29.1330

■ 237.5950, -3.8940,  
-17.5420

■ 245.8270, -1.1910,  
-5.9510

■ 252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



205.1220, 72.8670, -70.5970



196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970



169.0650, -124.6950, -80.4950

# Triad

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



196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970



174.0590, -149.7800, -49.8760



178.9110, 53.0400, 40.9760

# Complementary

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



196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970



140.5650, 17.4090, 75.4970

# 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.



191.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840



196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970



191.0890, -78.2620, -13.3820

# Square

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



196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



213.3230, 19.5250, 37.1330



185.6400, 71.2950, 1.9750



# Rectangle

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



196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970



175.9050, -143.9550, -61.8350



213.3230, 19.5250, 37.1330



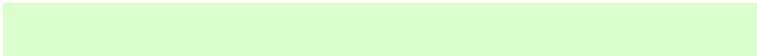
181.6300, 44.0060, 50.5180

# Sweetspot

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



196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970



238.1230, -5.6810, -23.7050



204.4160, 64.9730, -26.6350



117.8880, -3.1610, -14.3050



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.



196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970



189.5570, -21.3490, -92.2050



186.6710, -56.0600, -74.3640



120.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510



126.7900, -20.3870, -87.6110



40.8900, -6.6430, -28.2990



# Inverse Universe

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



140.5650, 17.4090, 75.4970



121.4430, 21.3490, 92.2050



150.3290, 56.0600, 74.3640



116.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



62.2100, 20.3870, 87.6110

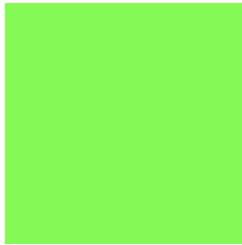


20.1100, 6.6430, 28.2990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

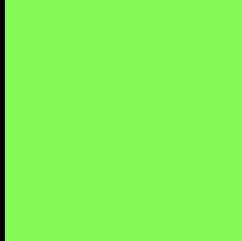
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

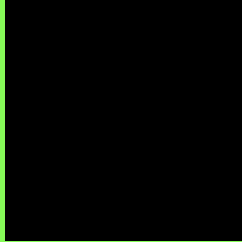
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

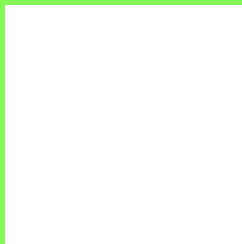
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970.



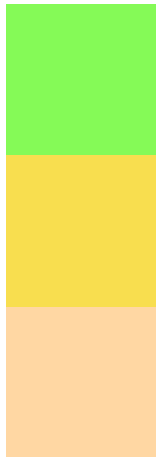
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970.

-75.4970.

# 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

196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970

### Protanopia

213.4720, 61.3990, -38.9610

### Deuteranopia

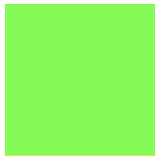
221.0320, 40.5320, -7.6920



## Tritanopia

214.6380, -49.0110, -9.3550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970



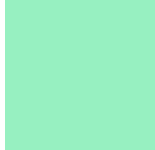
## Protanomaly

207.1260, 32.6540, -52.1620



## Deuteranomaly

212.3150, 19.7210, -32.5270



## Tritanomaly

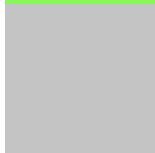
208.0310, -37.9570, -33.4850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970



## Achromatopsia

196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

196.3030, -6.3680, -27.7760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970 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(133, 250, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 250, 87)  
}
```

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(133, 250, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 250, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970 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(133, 250, 87) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 250, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 250, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 250, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 250, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 250,  
87) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 196.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 250, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
250, 87) }
```

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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