

# Converting Colors

YIQ(197.0770, -19.5170,  
-81.3490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(197.0770, -19.5170,  
-81.3490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80FF50
RGB	128, 255, 80
RGB Percent	50%, 100%, 31%
CMY	0.4985, 0.0000, 0.6862
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.69, 0.00
HSL	104°, 100%, 66%
HSV	104°, 69%, 100%
XYZ	46.0948, 76.6805, 19.9637
YIQ	197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

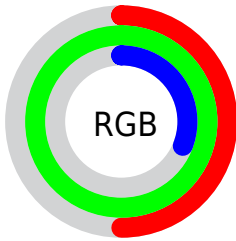
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	80, 255, 207
Decimal	8453968
CIELab	90.17, -64.82, 69.44
CIELCh	90, 94.988, 133.028
Yxy	76.6805, 0.3229, 0.5372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286644048 (0xFF80FF50)
YUV	197.0770, -57.7190, -60.5805
Hunter-Lab	87.5674, -59.2818, 47.7802

# Details

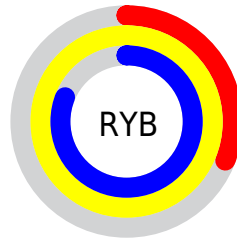
The YIQ color **197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF66**. The color can be described as light muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **137.9230, 19.5170, 81.3490**, and the grayscale version is **198.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.8140, -1.4580, -50.6900**, and **133.8780, -17.8190, -90.0990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188.5460, -22.8160, -93.1520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **205.4230, -17.1350, -69.4470**.

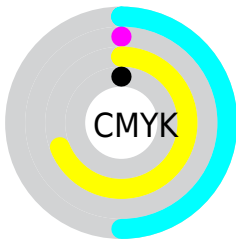
# Distribution



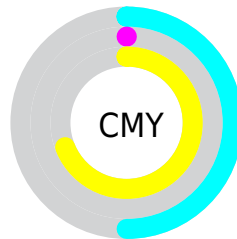
- Red (50%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490 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 197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



197.0770,  
-19.5170, -81.3490

197.0770,  
-19.5170, -81.3490

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

166.9520,  
-20.6630, -82.6070

221.8140, -1.4580,  
-50.6900

133.8780,  
-17.8190, -90.0990

234.3890, 7.7090,  
-35.0990

99.2030, -46.4750,  
-88.3870

246.9640, 16.8760,  
-19.5080

83.3540, -39.0500,  
-74.2660

251.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

67.5050, -31.6250,  
-60.1450

254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

52.2430, -24.4750,  
-46.5470

37.5680, -17.6000,

-33.4720

■ 23.4800, -11.0000,  
-20.9200

■ 0.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 197.0770,  
-19.5170, -81.3490

■ 197.0770,  
-19.5170, -81.3490

■ 188.5460,  
-22.8160, -93.1520

■ 205.4230,  
-17.1350, -69.4470

■ 180.2000,  
-25.1980, -105.0540

■ 213.9540,  
-13.8360, -57.6440

■ 171.6690,  
-28.4970, -116.8570

■ 222.3000,  
-11.4540, -45.7420

■ 170.6150,  
-28.4050, -118.5250

■ 230.8310, -8.1550,  
-33.9390

■ 239.4760, -5.1770,  
-21.8250

■ 247.7080, -2.4740,  
-10.2340

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.



207.6120, 74.2430, -73.5090



197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490



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.



197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490



176.4070, -150.8800, -51.9680



176.0900, 54.0940, 43.9020

# Complementary

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



197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490



137.9230, 19.5170, 81.3490

# 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.



189.2560, 30.8000, 58.5760



197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490



188.3650, -88.0270, -18.1310

# Square

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



197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



213.3230, 19.5250, 37.1330



184.5970, 72.8540, 1.2540



# Rectangle

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



197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490



176.3610, -145.2390, -60.5910



213.3230, 19.5250, 37.1330



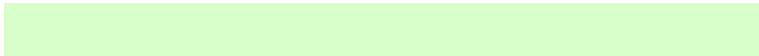
178.4500, 44.6930, 54.5890

# Sweetspot

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



197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490



237.1830, -5.9100, -25.0620



205.7000, 69.9250, -28.2750



117.1760, -4.0320, -15.0400



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.



197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490



185.7260, -23.5030, -97.2230



187.0570, -60.3230, -79.7070



123.5280, -1.7870, -6.1630



127.6650, -21.5330, -88.8690



42.6510, -7.4680, -29.8680



# Inverse Universe

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



137.9230, 19.5170, 81.3490



115.2740, 23.5030, 97.2230



147.9430, 60.3230, 79.7070



119.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



63.3350, 21.5330, 88.8690

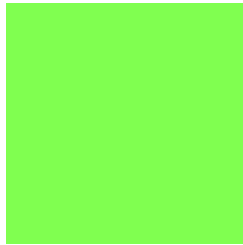


21.0500, 6.8720, 29.6560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

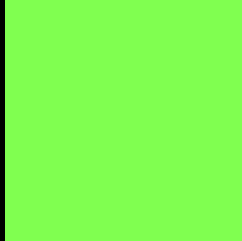
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

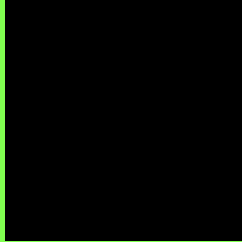
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

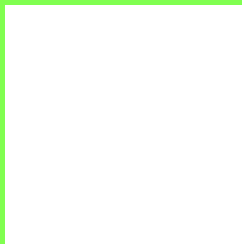
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490.



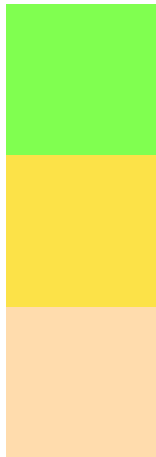
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490.

-81.3490.

# 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

197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490

### Protanopia

216.2180, 64.9300, -42.3820

### Deuteranopia

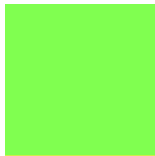
225.1070, 35.9470, -7.1970



## Tritanopia

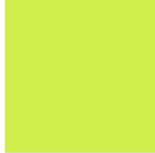
217.8230, -48.0940, -9.4540

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490



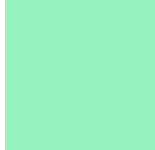
## Protanomaly

209.5620, 34.1220, -56.7420



## Deuteranomaly

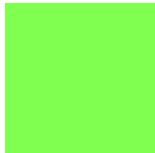
215.1080, 15.8700, -34.3220



## Tritanomaly

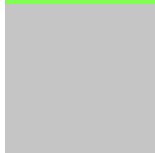
210.4500, -37.8190, -35.9870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490



## Achromatopsia

197.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

196.9500, -6.8720, -29.6560

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490 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(128, 255, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 255, 80)  
}
```

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(128, 255, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 255, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490 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(128, 255, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 255, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 255, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 255, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 255, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 255,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 197.0770, -19.5170, -81.3490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 255, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
255, 80) }
```

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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