

# Converting Colors

YIQ(197.9890, -3.7490,  
-58.7330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(197.9890, -3.7490,  
-58.7330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EED66
RGB	158, 237, 102
RGB Percent	62%, 93%, 40%
CMY	0.3807, 0.0704, 0.5999
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.57, 0.07
HSL	95°, 79%, 66%
HSV	95°, 57%, 93%
XYZ	46.7800, 68.8092, 23.3923
YIQ	197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

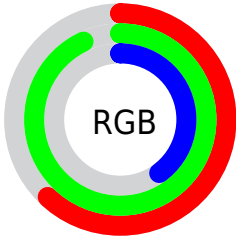
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	102, 237, 181
Decimal	10415462
CIELab	86.41, -46.65, 56.78
CIELCh	86, 73.489, 129.405
Yxy	68.8092, 0.3366, 0.4951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288605542 (0xFF9EED66)
YUV	197.9890, -47.3226, -35.0704
Hunter-Lab	82.9513, -44.5006, 41.3462

# Details

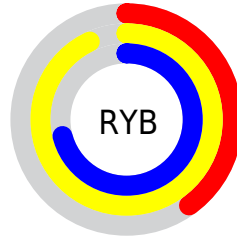
The YIQ color  $197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99FF66$ . A complement of this color would be  $141.0110, 3.7490, 58.7330$ , and the grayscale version is  $198.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $232.1670, 8.2140, -38.7460$ , and  $141.8040, -4.6660, -58.6340$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $191.0670, -4.3890, -69.1650$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $204.9110, -3.1090, -48.3010$ .

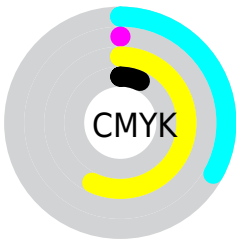
# Distribution



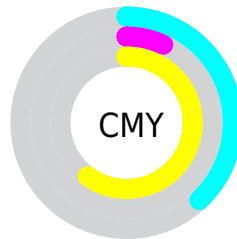
- Red (62%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330 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 197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



197.9890, -3.7490,  
-58.7330

197.9890, -3.7490,  
-58.7330

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

169.2170, -4.3910,  
-58.1110

232.1670, 8.2140,  
-38.7460

141.8040, -4.6660,  
-58.6340

244.3290, 17.1060,  
-23.6780

112.7070, -3.0150,  
-61.0230

250.2120, 13.4820,  
-13.0620

86.8080, -10.4890,  
-57.7290

253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

59.2870, -27.7750,  
-52.8230

44.6120, -20.9000,  
-39.7480

31.1110, -14.5750,

-27.7190

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,  
-15.6900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 197.9890, -3.7490,  
-58.7330

■ 197.9890, -3.7490,  
-58.7330

■ 191.0670, -4.3890,  
-69.1650

■ 204.9110, -3.1090,  
-48.3010

■ 184.2590, -5.3500,  
-79.2860

■ 211.7190, -2.1480,  
-38.1800

■ 177.3370, -5.9900,  
-89.7180

■ 218.6410, -1.5080,  
-27.7480

■ 170.4150, -6.6300,  
-100.1500

■ 225.2640, -1.4640,  
-17.5280

■ 168.4210, -6.7670,  
-103.1750

■ 232.1860, -0.8240,  
-7.0960

■ 238.9940, 0.1370,  
3.0250

■ 244.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



206.4450, 56.8610, -44.8270



197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330



163.7990, -120.8900, -77.8660

# Triad

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



197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330



168.1890, -147.0300, -44.6460



187.9270, 46.9430, 35.8310

# Complementary

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



197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330



141.0110, 3.7490, 58.7330

# 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.



200.4090, 25.5750, 48.6390



197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330



192.6280, -69.4140, -8.5340

# Square

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



197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330



174.0590, -149.7800, -49.8760



214.4640, 14.5740, 33.2460



189.7950, 63.7290, 6.9370



# Rectangle

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



197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330



171.0320, -137.1230, -64.5070



214.4640, 14.5740, 33.2460



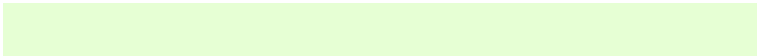
191.2500, 38.9640, 42.7720

# Sweetspot

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



197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330



242.6230, -1.0970, -18.6730



188.7380, 58.7350, -12.6970



120.5510, -0.5940, -11.2660



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.



197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330



204.7800, -5.2590, -75.4270



182.4990, -40.6560, -67.1840



113.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050



128.6720, -5.0750, -78.7630



38.2760, -1.7380, -23.5780



# Inverse Universe

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



141.0110, 3.7490, 58.7330



131.9210, 4.6630, 75.2150



156.5010, 40.6560, 67.1840



109.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



52.3280, 5.0750, 78.7630



15.4250, 1.1420, 23.3660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330 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 197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330 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 197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330.



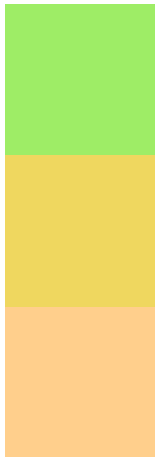
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 197.9890, -3.7490,

-58.7330.

# 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

197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330

### Protanopia

208.4960, 52.8240, -32.2320

### Deuteranopia

213.7140, 50.1150, -10.6610



## Tritanopia

211.7820, -31.6810, -4.0410

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330



## Protanomaly

204.8630, 32.3770, -41.6310



## Deuteranomaly

208.1100, 30.7240, -28.1880



## Tritanomaly

206.6250, -21.7740, -23.9020

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330



## Achromatopsia

198.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

197.7430, -1.5550, -21.3870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330 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(158, 237, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 237, 102)  
}
```

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(158, 237, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 237, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330 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(158, 237, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 237, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 237, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 237, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 237, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 237,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 197.9890, -3.7490, -58.7330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 237, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
237, 102) }
```

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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