

Converting Colors

YIQ(198.1010, -10.8970,
-83.3850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(198.1010, -10.8970,
-83.3850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88FF44
RGB	136, 255, 68
RGB Percent	53%, 100%, 27%
CMY	0.4671, 0.0000, 0.7332
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.73, 0.00
HSL	98°, 100%, 63%
HSV	98°, 73%, 100%
XYZ	46.9410, 77.1634, 17.8930
YIQ	198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

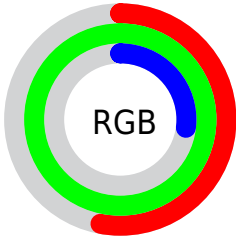
Format	Color
RYB	68, 255, 187
Decimal	8978244
CIELab	90.40, -63.38, 73.89
CIELCh	90, 97.355, 130.622
Yxy	77.1634, 0.3306, 0.5434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287168324 (0xFF88FF44)
YUV	198.1010, -64.1398, -54.4626
Hunter-Lab	87.8427, -58.3387, 49.4129

Details

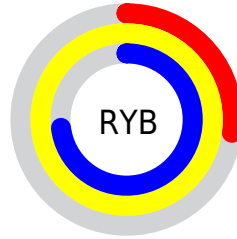
The YIQ color **198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF33**. The color can be described as light washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **124.8990, 10.8970, 83.3850**, and the grayscale version is **199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.0660, 6.5200, -52.1040**, and **136.8680, -11.8590, -87.9790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190.4670, -12.4080, -94.5520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **205.8490, -9.7070, -71.9070**.

Distribution



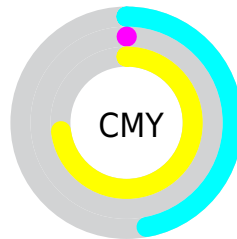
- Red (53%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850 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 198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 198.1010,
-10.8970, -83.3850

■ 198.1010,
-10.8970, -83.3850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 167.7050, -9.8420,
-85.9860

■ 223.0660, 6.5200,
-52.1040

■ 136.8680,
-11.8590, -87.9790

■ 235.6410, 15.6870,
-36.5130

■ 107.2760,
-30.3830, -82.6630

■ 247.0200, 22.4700,
-21.7700

■ 83.3540, -39.0500,
-74.2660

■ 250.3260, 13.1610,
-12.7510

■ 67.5050, -31.6250,
-60.1450

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

■ 52.8300, -24.7500,
-47.0700

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,

-33.9950

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,
-21.4430

■ 1.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 198.1010,
-10.8970, -83.3850

■ 198.1010,
-10.8970, -83.3850

■ 190.4670,
-12.4080, -94.5520

■ 205.8490, -9.7070,
-71.9070

■ 182.4200,
-14.1940, -106.2420

■ 213.4830, -8.1960,
-60.7400

■ 177.4920,
-14.6970, -113.6490

■ 221.5300, -6.4100,
-49.0500

■ 229.1640, -4.8990,
-37.8830

■ 236.9120, -3.7090,
-26.4050

■ 244.5460, -2.1980,
-15.2380

■ 252.5930, -0.4120,
-3.5480

■ 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.



209.4170, 79.2860, -71.2900



198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850



168.1530, -122.1270, -82.9830

Triad

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



198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850



178.1680, -151.7050, -53.5370



174.5400, 52.9470, 48.1710

Complementary

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



198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850



124.8990, 10.8970, 83.3850

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



198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850



167.3910, -135.6150, -36.7590

Square

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



198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



215.0840, 18.7000, 35.5640



182.1180, 72.9450, 5.1130

Rectangle

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



198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850



175.5630, -142.9920, -62.7680



215.0840, 18.7000, 35.5640



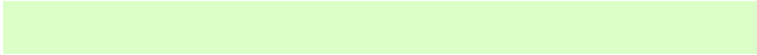
177.6010, 42.9500, 58.6460

Sweetspot

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



198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850



237.8520, -3.4800, -25.0480



193.1790, 79.0020, -22.0700



117.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380



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.



198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850



186.7070, -13.3240, -99.9800



180.6190, -59.4500, -90.0260



123.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510



132.7480, -11.4010, -85.2650



44.4450, -3.8920, -28.5960

Inverse Universe

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



124.8990, 10.8970, 83.3850



99.2930, 13.3240, 99.9800



142.3810, 59.4500, 90.0260



118.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



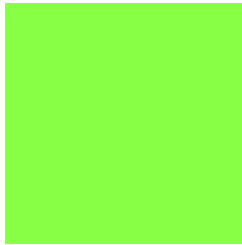
58.2520, 11.4010, 85.2650



19.5550, 3.8920, 28.5960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850 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 198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850 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

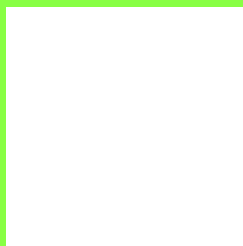
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850.



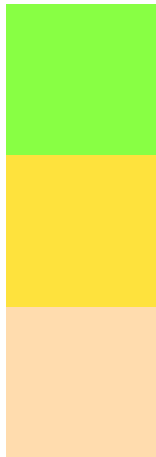
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850.

-83.3850.

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

198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850

Protanopia

215.5620, 69.6530, -45.3790

Deuteranopia

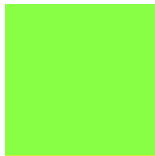
225.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860



Tritanopia

219.6170, -44.5180, -8.1820

Trichromacy



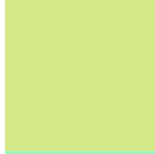
Original Color

198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850



Protanomaly

209.5040, 40.0370, -59.3150



Deuteranomaly

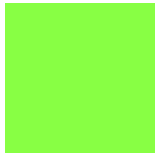
215.5490, 18.9420, -34.9300



Tritanomaly

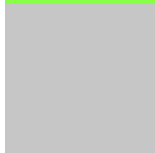
212.0870, -32.3630, -35.7470

Monochromacy



Original Color

198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850



Achromatopsia

198.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

198.0920, -4.3960, -30.4760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850 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(136, 255, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 255, 68)  
}
```

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(136, 255, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 255, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850 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(136, 255, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 255, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 255, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 255, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 255, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 255,  
68) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 198.1010, -10.8970, -83.3850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 255, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
255, 68) }
```

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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