

# Converting Colors

YIQ(202.1640, -32.4030,  
-68.0750)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(202.1640, -32.4030,  
-68.0750)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	81FF7A
RGB	129, 255, 122
RGB Percent	51%, 100%, 48%
CMY	0.4945, 0.0000, 0.5216
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.52, 0.00
HSL	117°, 100%, 74%
HSV	117°, 52%, 100%
XYZ	48.3109, 77.5845, 30.8393
YIQ	202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

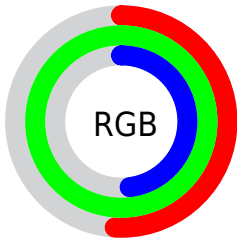
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	122, 255, 248
Decimal	8519546
CIELab	90.59, -60.41, 52.43
CIELCh	91, 79.990, 139.044
Yxy	77.5845, 0.3082, 0.4950
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286709626 (0xFF81FF7A)
YUV	202.1640, -39.5209, -64.1648
Hunter-Lab	88.0820, -56.2406, 40.8988

# Details

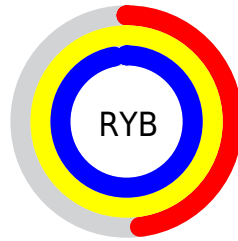
The YIQ color **202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF66**. A complement of this color would be **174.8360, 32.4030, 68.0750**, and the grayscale version is **203.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226.3740, -14.2980, -38.2500**, and **142.9400, -37.5840, -67.7920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192.0240, -38.3610, -81.2490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212.1900, -26.1240, -55.2120**.

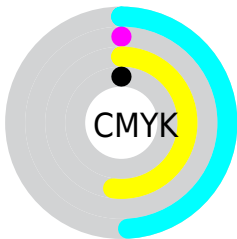
# Distribution



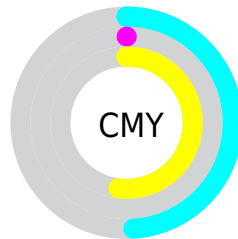
- Red (51%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750 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 202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 202.1640,  
-32.4030, -68.0750

■ 202.1640,  
-32.4030, -68.0750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 172.7940,  
-34.2370, -67.8770

■ 226.3740,  
-14.2980, -38.2500

■ 142.9400,  
-37.5840, -67.7920

■ 238.5360, -5.4060,  
-23.1820

■ 109.8570,  
-47.7160, -71.3960

■ 250.8120, 3.1650,  
-7.8030

■ 83.8100, -40.3340,  
-73.0220

■ 67.5050, -31.6250,  
-60.1450

■ 52.8300, -24.7500,  
-47.0700

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,

-33.9950

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,  
-21.4430

■ 2.3480, -1.1000,  
-2.0920

■ 202.1640,  
-32.4030, -68.0750

■ 202.1640,  
-32.4030, -68.0750

■ 192.0240,  
-38.3610, -81.2490

■ 212.1900,  
-26.1240, -55.2120

■ 181.9980,  
-44.6400, -94.1120

■ 222.3300,  
-20.1660, -42.0380

■ 171.5590,  
-51.1940, -107.4980

■ 232.3560,  
-13.8870, -29.1750

■ 161.5330,  
-57.4730, -120.3610

■ 242.7950, -7.3330,  
-15.7890

■ 153.5720,  
-62.3770, -130.6090

■ 252.8210, -1.0540,  
-2.9260

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.



214.1240, 44.1630, -56.9970



202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750



172.0290, -133.0410, -72.4090

# Triad

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



202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750



172.8850, -149.2300, -48.8300



190.3260, 49.8330, 27.5050

# Complementary

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



202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750



174.8360, 32.4030, 68.0750

# Split Complementary

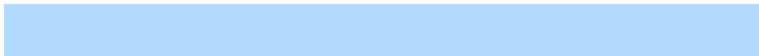
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



199.2350, 26.1250, 49.6850



202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750



210.8450, -35.9920, 2.5040

# Square

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



202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



215.0840, 18.7000, 35.5640



197.2490, 64.7860, -6.7180



# Rectangle

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



202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750



178.1850, -150.3750, -55.6150



215.0840, 18.7000, 35.5640



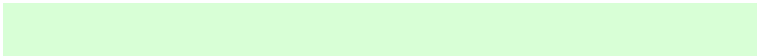
191.5290, 42.3120, 37.1600

# Sweetspot

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



202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750



238.6650, -10.0830, -21.0190



234.5550, 45.1680, -36.6560



118.2730, -5.6830, -12.6510



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.



202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750



191.1980, -38.9110, -82.2950



206.6830, -55.1930, -51.5210



122.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990



115.1070, -46.5650, -97.7730



38.4650, -15.8120, -32.8360



# Inverse Universe

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



174.8360, 32.4030, 68.0750



158.1010, 39.5070, 82.5070



170.3170, 55.1930, 51.5210



120.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870



75.8930, 46.5650, 97.7730

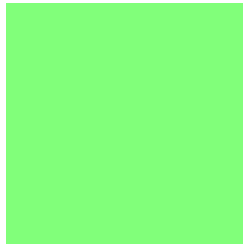


25.2360, 15.2160, 32.6240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750 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 202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750 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 202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750.



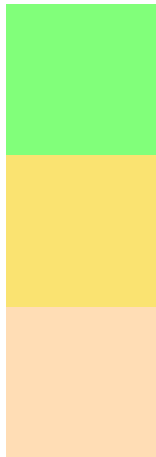
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750.

-68.0750.

# 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

202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750

### Protanopia

220.8810, 50.3020, -30.5780

### Deuteranopia

226.6060, 33.1040, -5.2320



## Tritanopia

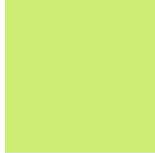
219.6060, -45.9850, -9.1290

# Trichromacy



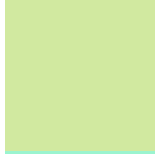
## Original Color

202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750



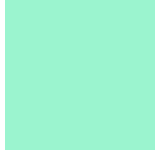
## Protanomaly

213.9370, 20.3650, -44.2030



## Deuteranomaly

217.5020, 9.1290, -27.7910



## Tritanomaly

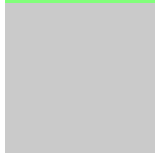
213.1710, -41.1670, -30.3750

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750



## Achromatopsia

202.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

201.7740, -12.0080, -24.6800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750 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(129, 255, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 255, 122)  
}
```

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(129, 255, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 255, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750 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(129, 255, 122) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 255, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 255, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 255, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 255, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 255,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 202.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 255, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
255, 122) }
```

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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