

# Converting Colors

YIQ(106.5960, -68.6700,  
-66.0940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940)</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(106.5960, -68.6700,  
-66.0940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A846
RGB	0, 168, 70
RGB Percent	0%, 66%, 27%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3409, 0.7257
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.58, 0.34
HSL	145°, 100%, 33%
HSV	145°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	15.1195, 28.4728, 10.4850
YIQ	106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

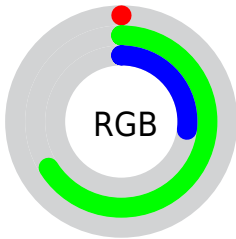
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 119, 168
Decimal	43078
CIELab	60.31, -58.02, 39.90
CIELCh	60, 70.418, 145.481
Yxy	28.4728, 0.2796, 0.5265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278233158 (0xFF00A846)
YUV	106.5960, -18.0418, -93.4847
Hunter-Lab	53.3599, -42.8019, 25.7017

# Details

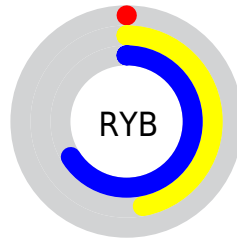
The YIQ color **106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **61.4040, 68.6700, 66.0940**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.7900, -45.6090, -60.0170**, and **69.0840, -37.4490, -53.7130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112.8190, -61.7480, -59.3800**.

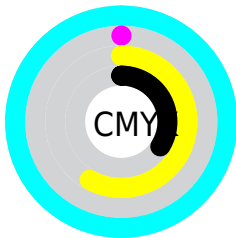
# Distribution



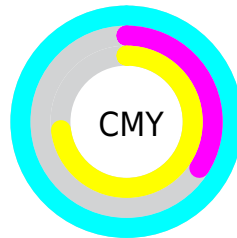
- Red (0%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940 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 106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 106.5960,  
-68.6700, -66.0940

■ 106.5960,  
-68.6700, -66.0940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 87.8970, -53.2200,  
-59.7480

■ 173.3770,  
-45.8840, -60.5400

■ 68.9700, -37.1280,  
-54.0240

■ 202.4480,  
-44.6460, -60.9500

■ 52.2430, -24.4750,  
-46.5470

■ 215.0830,  
-35.7080, -46.7160

■ 37.5680, -17.6000,  
-33.4720

■ 227.2450,  
-26.8160, -31.6480

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,  
-21.4430

■ 239.4070,  
-17.9240, -16.5800

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.5440

0.0000

■ 106.5960,  
-68.6700, -66.0940

■ 112.8190,  
-61.7480, -59.3800

■ 119.0420,  
-54.8260, -52.6660

■ 124.8520,  
-48.1790, -46.4750

■ 131.0750,  
-41.2570, -39.7610

■ 137.2980,  
-34.3350, -33.0470

■ 143.5210,  
-27.4130, -26.3330

■ 149.7440,  
-20.4910, -19.6190

■ 155.5540,  
-13.8440, -13.4280

■ 161.7770, -6.9220,  
-6.7140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.5230, 29.8580, -56.5580



106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940



116.8270, -90.5890, -48.8050

# Triad

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



106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940



120.6420, -124.7550, -2.2830



137.6600, 96.0470, 37.9910

# Complementary

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



106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940



61.4040, 68.6700, 66.0940

# 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.



139.7220, 76.2820, 60.2980



106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940



144.2170, -44.5260, 36.0340

# Square

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



106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940



127.3610, -125.7620, -11.5700



147.9890, 27.1780, 58.1380



138.6500, 91.6980, 1.1540



# Rectangle

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



106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940



122.3160, -104.6670, -35.9550



147.9890, 27.1780, 58.1380



137.0160, 92.4690, 47.7730

# Sweetspot

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



106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940



195.2330, -26.5420, -25.5980



128.8150, 13.9960, -66.4520



95.4180, -16.4570, -15.6330



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940



138.9270, -89.4360, -86.2360



115.8300, -94.6710, -40.9030



81.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510



93.9440, -60.6020, -58.1220



12.6520, -8.0680, -7.9720



# Inverse Universe

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



61.4040, 68.6700, 66.0940



80.0730, 89.4360, 86.2360



52.1700, 94.6710, 40.9030



78.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



54.0560, 60.6020, 58.1220



7.3480, 8.0680, 7.9720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940 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 × Fail

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

# YIQ 106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940.

-66.0940.

# 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

106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940

### Protanopia

140.4360, 35.8580, -22.1100

### Deuteranopia

142.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920



## Tritanopia

131.9740, -59.0050, -15.4610

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940



## Protanomaly

127.8330, -2.4690, -37.8690



## Deuteranomaly

129.8000, 2.2980, -30.6460



## Tritanomaly

122.9280, -62.5320, -34.1480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940



## Achromatopsia

107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

106.7710, -25.1210, -23.8170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940 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(0, 168, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 168, 70)  
}
```

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(0, 168, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 168, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940 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(0, 168, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 168, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 168, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 168, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 168, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 168, 70)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.5960, -68.6700, -66.0940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 168, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 168,  
70) }
```

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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