

Converting Colors

YIQ(160.6120, 12.3490,
-86.1710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(160.6120, 12.3490,
-86.1710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	77D500
RGB	119, 213, 0
RGB Percent	47%, 84%, 0%
CMY	0.5337, 0.1645, 0.9997
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 1.00, 0.16
HSL	87°, 100%, 42%
HSV	87°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	31.3996, 51.5237, 8.2917
YIQ	160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

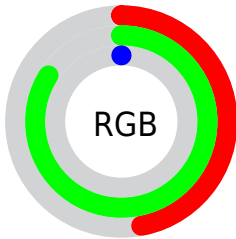
Format	Color
RYB	0, 213, 94
Decimal	7853312
CIELab	77.00, -55.19, 75.56
CIELCh	77, 93.575, 126.146
Yxy	51.5237, 0.3442, 0.5649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286043392 (0xFF77D500)
YUV	160.6120, -79.1817, -36.4937
Hunter-Lab	71.7800, -47.5316, 43.3971

Details

The YIQ color **160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC00**. The color can be described as dark washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **52.3880, -12.3490, 86.1710**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.7820, 9.5950, -69.2930**, and **108.6040, -10.3950, -70.4510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165.6970, 10.9720, -77.7320**.

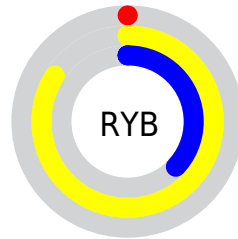
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (84%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (37%)

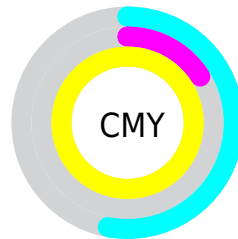


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710 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 160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

160.6120, 12.3490,
-86.1710

160.6120, 12.3490,
-86.1710

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

134.9070, 1.5730,
-78.0990

212.7820, 9.5950,
-69.2930

108.6040,
-10.3950, -70.4510

225.1720, 17.8450,
-53.6030

78.3920, -33.0450,
-67.4530

237.4480, 26.4160,
-38.2240

61.6350, -28.8750,
-54.9150

245.5380, 26.6430,
-25.8130

46.9600, -22.0000,
-41.8400

248.8440, 17.3340,
-16.7940

32.8720, -15.4000,
-29.2880

252.2640, 7.7040,

18.7840, -8.8000,

-7.4640

-16.7360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.6120, 12.3490,
-86.1710

■ 165.6970, 10.9720,
-77.7320

■ 171.1950, 9.8700,
-68.7700

■ 176.2800, 8.4930,
-60.3310

■ 181.6640, 7.7120,
-51.6800

■ 186.8630, 6.0140,
-42.9300

■ 191.9480, 4.6370,
-34.4910

■ 197.3320, 3.8560,
-25.8400

■ 202.5310, 2.1580,
-17.0900

■ 207.9150, 1.3770,
-8.4390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176.0920, 73.5520, -55.4720



160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710



144.5980, -98.5150, -81.3870

Triad

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



160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710



157.0360, -141.8050, -34.7090



147.9650, 71.2840, 62.7720

Complementary

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



160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710



52.3880, -12.3490, 86.1710

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.



171.0590, 39.3250, 74.7890



160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710



143.5350, -135.4800, -22.6800

Square

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



160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710



162.3190, -144.2800, -39.4160



184.9050, 0.4510, 41.4030



155.4120, 90.2730, 21.4810

Rectangle

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



160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710



153.9000, -119.1960, -64.5080



184.9050, 0.4510, 41.4030



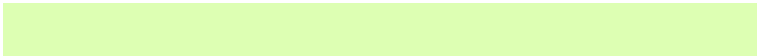
152.4450, 61.4250, 70.7450

Sweetspot

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



160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710



236.1700, 4.1320, -30.8440



117.6910, 101.6480, -2.9600



116.4770, 2.2500, -18.7580



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.



160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710



192.1430, 14.5070, -103.2610



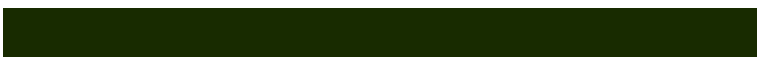
129.2170, -50.2310, -108.4310



104.2510, 0.5510, -4.4810



128.7820, 9.5950, -69.2930



32.4170, 2.4790, -17.4010

Inverse Universe

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



52.3880, -12.3490, 86.1710



62.8570, -14.5070, 103.2610



83.7830, 50.2310, 108.4310



98.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



42.2180, -9.5950, 69.2930



10.5830, -2.4790, 17.4010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710 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 160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

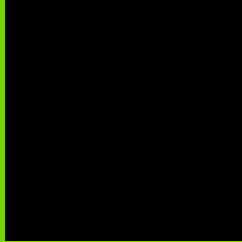
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.6120, 12.3490,

-86.1710.

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

160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710

Protanopia

174.6300, 74.9730, -53.6910

Deuteranopia

181.1370, 78.8200, -29.7880



Tritanopia

183.9770, -36.7240, -6.2600

Trichromacy



Original Color

160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710

Protanomaly

169.7470, 52.2340, -65.6060

Deuteranomaly

173.5000, 55.0280, -50.1560

Tritanomaly

175.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410

Monochromacy



Original Color

160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710

Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

160.9420, 4.7740, -31.4660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710 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(119, 213, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 213, 0)  
}
```

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(119, 213, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 213, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710 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(119, 213, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 213, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 213, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 213, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 213, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 213,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.6120, 12.3490, -86.1710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 213, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
213, 0) }
```

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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