

Converting Colors

YIQ(160.6210, -26.2600,
-63.7640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(160.6210, -26.2600,
-63.7640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60D151
RGB	96, 209, 81
RGB Percent	38%, 82%, 32%
CMY	0.6239, 0.1802, 0.6823
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.61, 0.18
HSL	113°, 58%, 57%
HSV	113°, 61%, 82%
XYZ	29.1117, 48.7001, 15.6500
YIQ	160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

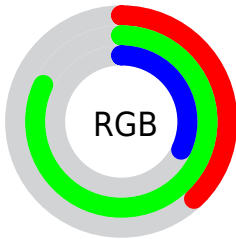
Format	Color
RYB	81, 209, 194
Decimal	6345041
CIELab	75.26, -56.34, 52.59
CIELCh	75, 77.071, 136.974
Yxy	48.7001, 0.3115, 0.5211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284535121 (0xFF60D151)
YUV	160.6210, -39.2532, -56.6726
Hunter-Lab	69.7855, -47.6615, 35.5535

Details

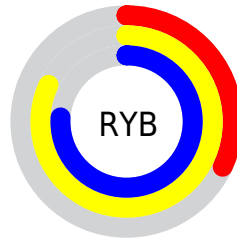
The YIQ color **160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC33**. The color can be described as middle muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **129.3790, 26.2600, 63.7640**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.4200, -21.0800, -58.5200**, and **99.7230, -35.4750, -67.4670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.5460, -30.8430, -74.3230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168.3970, -22.2730, -53.4170**.

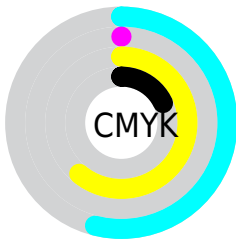
Distribution



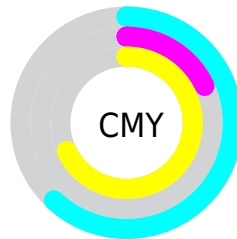
- Red (38%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640 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 160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160.6210,
-26.2600, -63.7640

■ 160.6210,
-26.2600, -63.7640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 131.5390,
-28.9650, -64.3010

■ 211.4200,
-21.0800, -58.5200

■ 99.7230, -35.4750,
-67.4670

■ 223.4680,
-11.8670, -43.7630

■ 74.5490, -34.9250,
-66.4210

■ 235.3310, -3.5710,
-28.9070

■ 59.2870, -27.7750,
-52.8230

■ 247.6070, 5.0000,
-13.5280

■ 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

■ 254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,

-14.1210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.6210,
-26.2600, -63.7640

■ 160.6210,
-26.2600, -63.7640

■ 152.5460,
-30.8430, -74.3230

■ 168.3970,
-22.2730, -53.4170

■ 144.7700,
-34.8300, -84.6700

■ 176.4720,
-17.6900, -42.8580

■ 136.6950,
-39.4130, -95.2290

■ 184.2480,
-13.7030, -32.5110

■ 129.8590,
-43.1710, -104.2190

■ 192.3230, -9.1200,
-21.9520

■ 200.0990, -5.1330,
-11.6050

■ 208.0600, -0.2290,
-1.3570

■ 215.8360, 3.7580,
8.9900

■ 223.9110, 8.3410,
19.5490

■ 227.9980, 12.6500,
24.0580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170.4620, 49.0230, -56.9690



160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640



144.5930, -108.1460, -66.5300

Triad

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



160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640



147.6440, -137.4050, -26.3410



161.7960, 72.2970, 38.8970

Complementary

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



160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640



129.3790, 26.2600, 63.7640

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.



171.6510, 48.6810, 59.4090



160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640



170.0230, -59.5600, 11.1280

Square

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



160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640



155.2750, -140.9800, -33.1400



187.4070, 19.8890, 52.5690



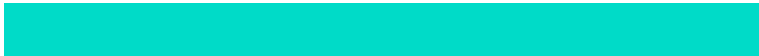
168.4740, 86.5620, 6.1300

Rectangle

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



160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640



151.3530, -124.4250, -52.3370



187.4070, 19.8890, 52.5690



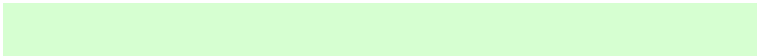
162.7710, 65.4180, 47.9300

Sweetspot

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



160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640



237.4970, -9.6700, -22.9980



185.6030, 45.2130, -31.9630



117.2190, -5.5910, -14.3190



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.



160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640



183.5210, -38.8630, -94.1830



161.7220, -50.9290, -51.7050



100.7560, -2.4290, -5.5410



104.5960, -34.2800, -83.6240



25.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830

Inverse Universe

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



129.3790, 26.2600, 63.7640



137.4790, 38.8630, 94.1830



128.2780, 50.9290, 51.7050



97.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290



63.7030, 34.8760, 83.8360



15.4380, 8.2950, 20.3830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640 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 160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640 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 160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640.

-63.7640.

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

160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640

Protanopia

177.7390, 47.8260, -29.7580

Deuteranopia

180.9720, 57.9560, -15.1000



Tritanopia

175.9970, -48.6440, -10.5000

Trichromacy



Original Color

160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640



Protanomaly

171.4040, 20.5480, -42.0120



Deuteranomaly

173.2080, 27.3320, -32.7960



Tritanomaly

170.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630

Monochromacy



Original Color

160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640



Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

160.4970, -9.6700, -22.9980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640 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(96, 209, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 209, 81)  
}
```

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(96, 209, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 209, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640 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(96, 209, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 209, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(96, 209, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 209, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 209, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 209,  
81) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 209, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 209,  
81) }
```

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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