

Converting Colors

YIQ(162.7160, -41.6240,
-38.6160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160)
contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| YIQ(162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**YIQ(162.7160, -41.6240,
-38.6160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex | 63C78F |
| RGB | 99, 199, 143 |
| RGB Percent | 39%, 78%, 56% |
| CMY | 0.6120, 0.2194, 0.4393 |
| CMYK | 0.50, 0.00, 0.28, 0.22 |
| HSL | 146°, 47%, 58% |
| HSV | 146°, 50%, 78% |
| XYZ | 30.5266, 45.4971, 33.1472 |
| YIQ | 162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

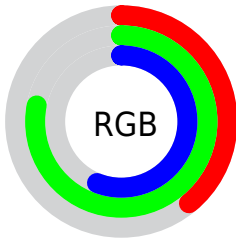
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RYB | 99, 168, 199 |
| Decimal | 6539151 |
| CIELab | 73.22, -42.15, 19.28 |
| CIELCh | 73, 46.349, 155.417 |
| Yxy | 45.4971, 0.2796, 0.4168 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4284729231 (0xFF63C78F) |
| YUV | 162.7160, -9.7200, -55.8789 |
| Hunter-Lab | 67.4515, -37.2562, 18.0797 |

Details

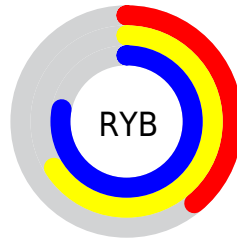
The YIQ color **162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **135.2840, 41.6240, 38.6160**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.4880, -40.9820, -39.2380**, and **106.6770, -45.8880, -38.4320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.4820, -50.0130, -46.2770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.9500, -33.2350, -30.9550**.

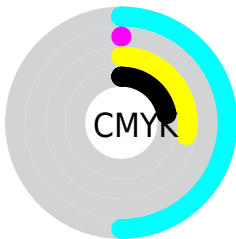
Distribution



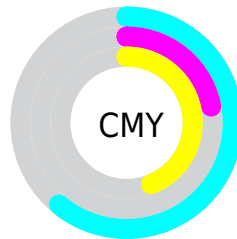
- Red (39%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160 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 162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162.7160,
-41.6240, -38.6160

■ 162.7160,
-41.6240, -38.6160

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 134.6450,
-42.8620, -38.2060

■ 218.4880,
-40.9820, -39.2380

■ 106.3780,
-46.4840, -38.6440

■ 230.3510,
-32.6860, -24.3820

■ 77.1320, -54.5990,
-40.2550

■ 242.3280,
-24.7110, -9.2150

■ 59.8350, -40.3410,
-34.3330

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 42.6520, -26.4040,
-28.1000

■ 26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,

-9.9370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 162.7160,
-41.6240, -38.6160

■ 162.7160,
-41.6240, -38.6160

■ 155.4820,
-50.0130, -46.2770

■ 169.9500,
-33.2350, -30.9550

■ 148.2480,
-58.4020, -53.9380

■ 177.1840,
-24.8460, -23.2940

■ 141.0140,
-66.7910, -61.5990

■ 184.4180,
-16.4570, -15.6330

■ 133.6660,
-74.8590, -69.5710

■ 191.7660, -8.3890,
-7.6610

■ 126.8450,
-82.9730, -76.7090

■ 198.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 205.9350, 7.7930,
7.4490

■ 213.1690, 16.1820,
15.1100

■ 219.5060, 22.7830,
22.1350

■ 220.7600, 19.2520,
25.5560

Harmonies

Analogous

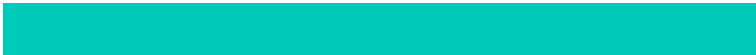
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



171.0620, 4.3160, -34.1800



162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160



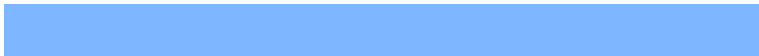
139.7780, -115.2560, -47.8000

Triad

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



162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160



173.5780, -56.8090, 10.8310



180.0440, 67.7620, 16.4500

Complementary

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



162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160



135.2840, 41.6240, 38.6160

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.



181.1960, 56.2510, 32.3390



162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160



183.8340, -9.9550, 31.7490

Square

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



162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160



142.9480, -135.2050, -22.1570



184.7220, 31.5830, 38.8710



178.8620, 61.6220, -4.4420

Rectangle

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



162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160



142.4970, -124.2900, -38.2580



184.7220, 31.5830, 38.8710



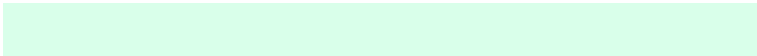
179.7650, 64.4140, 22.0620

Sweetspot

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



162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160



241.2440, -15.9070, -14.5870



174.7430, 6.4720, -40.2160



119.6410, -9.5350, -8.9190



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.



162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160



199.4490, -63.5820, -59.1820



168.3020, -57.3530, -23.3770



95.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



103.8890, -67.9370, -62.8570



22.9560, -15.0360, -13.8520

Inverse Universe

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



135.2840, 41.6240, 38.6160



157.5510, 63.5820, 59.1820



129.6980, 57.3530, 23.3770



93.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



59.1110, 67.9370, 62.8570



13.0440, 15.0360, 13.8520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160 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 162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

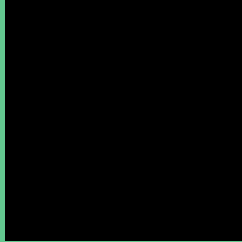
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160.

-38.6160.

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

162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160

Protanopia

176.8710, 21.8720, -10.9280

Deuteranopia

179.5440, 27.6470, 0.0550



Tritanopia

170.2850, -49.5150, -11.2350

Trichromacy



Original Color

162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160



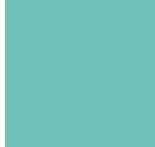
Protanomaly

172.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750



Deuteranomaly

173.5250, 2.2950, -14.0650



Tritanomaly

167.6300, -46.5330, -21.2290

Monochromacy



Original Color

162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160



Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

162.9560, -15.0360, -13.8520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160 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(99, 199, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 199, 143)  
}
```

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(99, 199, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 199, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160 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(99, 199, 143) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 199, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 199, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 199, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 199, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 199,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 162.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 199, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 199,  
143) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor