

Converting Colors

YIQ(163.1580, -31.1250,
-36.1570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(163.1580, -31.1250,
-36.1570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6FC388
RGB	111, 195, 136
RGB Percent	44%, 76%, 53%
CMY	0.5649, 0.2351, 0.4667
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.30, 0.24
HSL	138°, 41%, 60%
HSV	138°, 43%, 76%
XYZ	30.5135, 44.1986, 30.2081
YIQ	163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

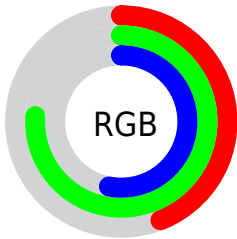
Format	Color
RYB	111, 176, 195
Decimal	7324552
CIELab	72.36, -38.50, 21.90
CIElCh	72, 44.298, 150.364
Yxy	44.1986, 0.2908, 0.4213
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285514632 (0xFF6FC388)
YUV	163.1580, -13.3889, -45.7426
Hunter-Lab	66.4820, -34.4168, 19.5972

Details

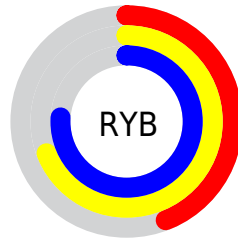
The YIQ color **163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **142.8420, 31.1250, 36.1570**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140**, and **109.3150, -33.0050, -35.1250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170.4350, -24.2950, -27.7750**.

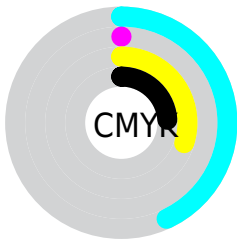
Distribution



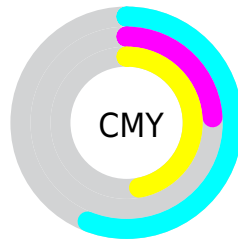
- Red (44%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570 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 163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163.1580,
-31.1250, -36.1570

■ 163.1580,
-31.1250, -36.1570

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 135.6850,
-31.1710, -35.3230

■ 219.2180,
-31.3540, -37.5140

■ 109.3150,
-33.0050, -35.1250

■ 232.4290,
-24.1580, -24.7500

■ 82.0480, -36.6270,
-35.5630

■ 244.4060,
-16.1830, -9.5830

■ 57.2760, -37.2690,
-34.9410

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 40.2070, -23.6530,
-28.3970

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 8.8050, -4.1250,

-7.8450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.1580,
-31.1250, -36.1570

■ 163.1580,
-31.1250, -36.1570

■ 155.5820,
-38.5510, -44.7510

■ 170.4350,
-24.2950, -27.7750

■ 148.4190,
-45.7020, -52.8220

■ 177.8970,
-16.5480, -19.4920

■ 140.8430,
-53.1280, -61.4160


■ 185.1740, -9.7180,
-11.1100


■ 133.5660,
-59.9580, -69.7980


■ 192.7500, -2.2920,
-2.5160


■ 125.9900,
-67.3840, -78.3920


■ 199.9130, 4.8590,
5.5550

 121.0770,
-72.2430, -83.9470

 207.4890, 12.2850,
14.1490

 214.7660, 19.1150,
22.5310

 218.7540, 19.3890,
28.5810

 219.7800, 16.5000,
31.3800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169.9920, 10.5050, -30.7030



163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570



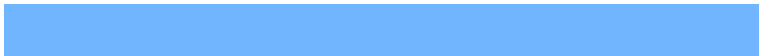
148.0540, -89.4900, -41.1860

Triad

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



163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570



169.4030, -63.6860, 8.8100



178.9560, 65.1940, 18.9380

Complementary

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



163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570



142.8420, 31.1250, 36.1570

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.



180.8690, 52.8580, 33.2580



163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570



180.6050, -16.7400, 28.0600

Square

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



163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570



140.8620, -132.0870, -23.5990



182.2480, 24.1100, 36.6380



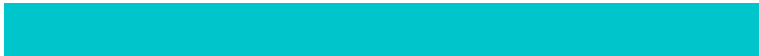
177.0840, 61.1170, -0.7950

Rectangle

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



163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570



139.4820, -119.9340, -40.1100



182.2480, 24.1100, 36.6380



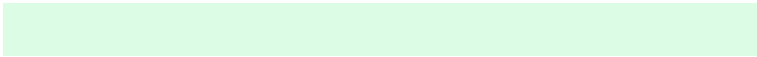
179.1610, 63.3590, 24.6630

Sweetspot

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



163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570



239.8100, -11.6890, -13.9370



178.2480, 12.6600, -31.2120



120.0110, -7.7010, -9.1170



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.



163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570



202.3430, -48.5440, -56.3840



167.8320, -44.2860, -23.4060



93.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



99.9790, -59.6830, -69.2750



20.5110, -12.2850, -14.1490

Inverse Universe

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



142.8420, 31.1250, 36.1570



170.6570, 48.5440, 56.3840



138.1680, 44.2860, 23.4060



90.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



61.0210, 59.6830, 69.2750



12.4890, 12.2850, 14.1490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

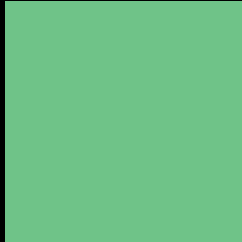
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

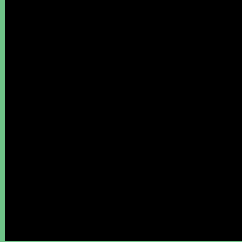
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570.

-36.1570.

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

163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570

Protanopia

174.7140, 23.7520, -11.9600

Deuteranopia

176.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650



Tritanopia

170.4710, -41.1710, -8.2670

Trichromacy



Original Color

163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570

Protanomaly

170.4940, 3.5800, -20.8360

Deuteranomaly

171.5750, 8.0260, -13.3020

Tritanomaly

168.0010, -37.2720, -18.3600

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570

Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

163.2230, -11.4140, -13.4140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570 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(111, 195, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 195, 136)  
}
```

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(111, 195, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 195, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570 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(111, 195, 136) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 195, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 195, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 195, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 195, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 195,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 195, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
195, 136) }
```

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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