

Converting Colors

YIQ(163.7380, -42.1130,
-123.4010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(163.7380, -42.1130,
-123.4010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2FFF00
RGB	47, 255, 0
RGB Percent	18%, 100%, 0%
CMY	0.8163, 0.0000, 0.9998
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	109°, 100%, 50%
HSV	109°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	36.9247, 72.1204, 11.9747
YIQ	163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

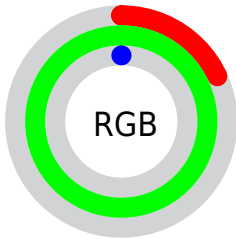
Format	Color
RYB	0, 255, 208
Decimal	3145472
CIELab	88.03, -83.56, 83.53
CIELCh	88, 118.150, 135.007
Yxy	72.1204, 0.3051, 0.5959
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281335552 (0xFF2FFF00)
YUV	163.7380, -80.7228, -102.3792
Hunter-Lab	84.9237, -71.0051, 51.0864

Details

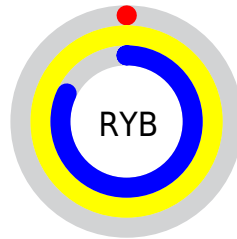
The YIQ color **163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **91.2620, 42.1130, 123.4010**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199.6410, -20.9850, -76.7690**, and **115.0520, -53.9000, -102.5080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.9810, -37.9430, -110.8630**.

Distribution



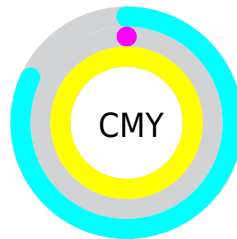
- Red (18%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010 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 163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163.7380,
-42.1130, -123.4010

■ 163.7380,
-42.1130, -123.4010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 132.0750,
-61.8750, -117.6750

■ 199.6410,
-20.9850, -76.7690

■ 115.0520,
-53.9000, -102.5080

■ 213.6400,
-10.0760, -59.7080

■ 98.6160, -46.2000,
-87.8640

■ 226.9270, -0.0380,
-43.3820

■ 82.1800, -38.5000,
-73.2200

■ 239.9150, 9.4040,
-27.2680

■ 66.3310, -31.0750,
-59.0990

■ 250.2120, 13.4820,
-13.0620

■ 50.4820, -23.6500,
-44.9780

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,

■ 35.8070, -16.7750,

-3.7320

-31.9030

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.7380,
-42.1130, -123.4010

■ 172.9810,
-37.9430, -110.8630

■ 181.8110,
-34.0480, -98.8480

■ 191.0540,
-29.8780, -86.3100

■ 200.1830,
-25.3870, -74.0830

■ 209.4260,
-21.2170, -61.5450

■ 218.5550,
-16.7260, -49.3180

■ 227.7980,
-12.5560, -36.7800

■ 236.6280, -8.6610,
-24.7650

■ 245.8710, -4.4910,
-12.2270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200.7570, 63.4690, -76.4910



163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010



167.6970, -120.8430, -84.2270

Triad

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



163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010



175.8200, -150.6050, -51.4450



136.1280, 78.4350, 70.8430

Complementary

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



163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010



91.2620, 42.1130, 123.4010

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.



155.7970, 46.4750, 88.3870



163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010



155.8620, -141.2550, -33.6630

Square

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



163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



198.6480, 26.4000, 50.2080



163.3900, 95.3660, 0.7580

Rectangle

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



163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010



176.7030, -146.2020, -59.6580



198.6480, 26.4000, 50.2080



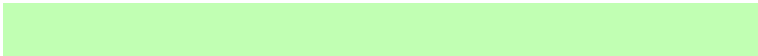
134.4760, 69.3080, 87.5800

Sweetspot

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



163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010



227.7980, -12.5560, -36.7800



195.9930, 95.8800, -52.6320



111.3940, -7.8820, -22.3620



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.



163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010



158.4630, -94.8420, -109.4180



123.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750



122.5820, -31.6650, -92.4730



41.1560, -10.4480, -30.9280

Inverse Universe

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



91.2620, 42.1130, 123.4010



96.6510, 94.5210, 109.7290



119.4720, 1.7870, 6.1630



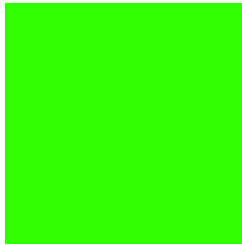
68.4180, 31.6650, 92.4730



22.8440, 10.4480, 30.9280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

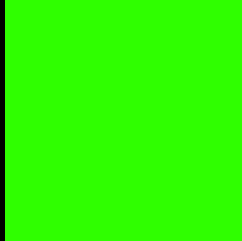
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010 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 163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010.

-123.4010.

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

163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010

Protanopia

202.4060, 86.9870, -62.1730

Deuteranopia

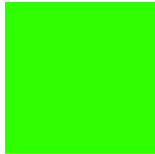
217.3330, 46.8140, -11.4100



Tritanopia

203.4820, -75.2350, -18.6830

Trichromacy



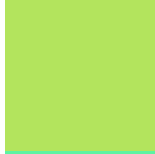
Original Color

163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010



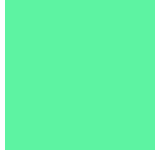
Protanomaly

188.2100, 39.9040, -84.4480



Deuteranomaly

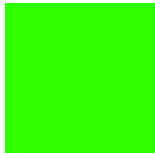
197.9590, 14.1310, -52.3730



Tritanomaly

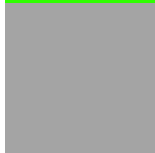
188.9160, -63.3990, -56.9910

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010



Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

163.6740, -15.4430, -45.0350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010 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(47, 255, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 255, 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(47, 255, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 255, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010 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(47, 255, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 255, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 255, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 255, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 255, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 255, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.7380, -42.1130, -123.4010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 255, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 255,  
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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