

# Converting Colors

YIQ(163.8790, -123.8710,  
-73.3990)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(163.8790, -123.8710,  
-73.3990)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00F5B0
RGB	0, 245, 176
RGB Percent	0%, 96%, 69%
CMY	0.9999, 0.0388, 0.3102
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.28, 0.04
HSL	163°, 100%, 48%
HSV	163°, 100%, 96%
XYZ	40.5089, 68.4972, 52.1026
YIQ	163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

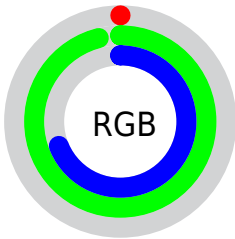
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 143, 245
Decimal	62896
CIELab	86.25, -64.48, 19.87
CIELCh	86, 67.467, 162.874
Yxy	68.4972, 0.2514, 0.4252
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278252976 (0xFF00F5B0)
YUV	163.8790, 5.9757, -143.7219
Hunter-Lab	82.7630, -57.4673, 20.6087

# Details

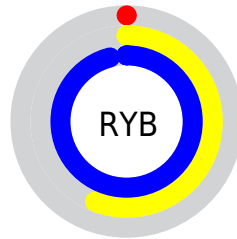
The YIQ color **163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFCC**. The color can be described as middle saturated spring green. A complement of this color would be **81.1210, 123.8710, 73.3990**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209.9200, -77.2490, -37.2570**, and **123.7910, -90.9080, -59.5480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.1520, -111.2180, -65.9220**.

# Distribution



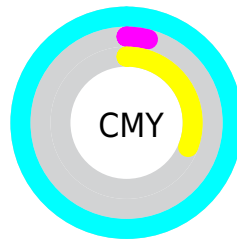
- Red (0%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990 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 163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 163.8790,  
-123.8710, -73.3990

■ 163.8790,  
-123.8710, -73.3990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 143.7780,  
-107.2290, -66.6290

■ 209.9200,  
-77.2490, -37.2570

■ 123.7910,  
-90.9080, -59.5480

■ 223.0070,  
-63.7720, -22.6840

■ 104.5050,  
-75.1830, -52.6790

■ 232.5750,  
-44.7000, -15.9000

■ 85.9200, -60.0540,  
-46.0220

■ 242.1430,  
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 68.0360, -45.5210,  
-39.5770

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

■ 50.2660, -31.3090,  
-32.8210

■ 33.5560, -17.3260,

-27.4220

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,  
-15.6900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 163.8790,  
-123.8710, -73.3990

■ 172.1520,  
-111.2180, -65.9220

■ 180.1260,  
-99.1610, -58.6570

■ 188.3990,  
-86.5080, -51.1800

■ 196.3730,  
-74.4510, -43.9150

■ 204.6460,  
-61.7980, -36.4380

■ 212.5060,  
-49.4200, -29.4840

■ 220.7790,  
-36.7670, -22.0070

■ 228.7530,  
-24.7100, -14.7420

■ 237.0260,  
-12.0570, -7.2650

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



198.6170, -11.2690, -54.6050



163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990



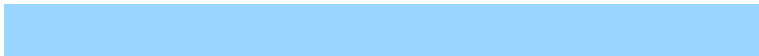
173.1640, -145.8820, -54.4420

# Triad

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



163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990



199.8480, -49.2420, 0.3420



194.0180, 61.4830, 3.5870

# Complementary

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



163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990



81.1210, 123.8710, 73.3990

# 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.



191.9390, 46.6690, 29.7810



163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990



215.6710, 18.4250, 35.0410

# Square

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



163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990



165.8410, -145.9300, -42.5540



202.1700, 24.7500, 47.0700



203.3180, 68.3650, -22.0270



# Rectangle

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



163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990



173.4720, -149.5050, -49.3530



202.1700, 24.7500, 47.0700



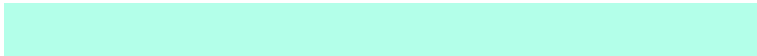
191.9610, 57.6300, 12.8460

# Sweetspot

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



163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990



229.7680, -38.2340, -22.9540



164.4460, -26.2510, -113.5070



112.7640, -23.2430, -13.7950



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.



163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990



170.5470, -128.8680, -76.4520



140.6340, -131.4450, -24.2210



118.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770



124.4580, -94.1640, -55.6040



39.4210, -29.7070, -17.7950



# Inverse Universe

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



81.1210, 123.8710, 73.3990



84.4530, 128.8680, 76.4520



104.3660, 131.4450, 24.2210



114.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



61.6560, 93.8430, 55.9150

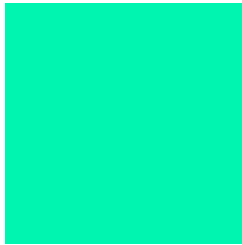


19.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990 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 163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

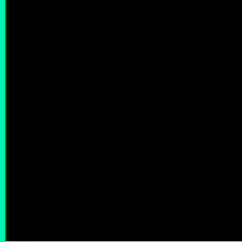
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990.

-73.3990.

# Color Blindness Simulation

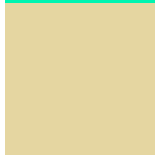
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



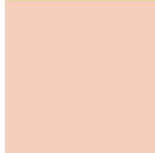
### Original Color

163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990



### Protanopia

212.4430, 25.9530, -13.3030



### Deuteranopia

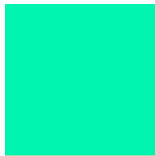
215.2670, 29.9850, 1.7370



## Tritanopia

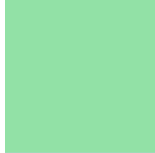
191.1200, -97.8830, -26.7390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990



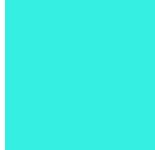
## Protanomaly

194.6530, -28.1450, -35.0970



## Deuteranomaly

196.5320, -25.9460, -25.3860



## Tritanomaly

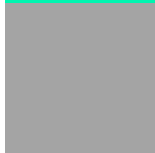
181.6050, -107.2790, -43.6870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990



## Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

163.5390, -45.0190, -26.6430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990 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(0, 245, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 245, 176)  
}
```

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(0, 245, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 245, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990 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(0, 245, 176) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 245, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 245, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 245, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 245, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 245,  
176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.8790, -123.8710, -73.3990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 245, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 245,  
176) }
```

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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