

Converting Colors

YIQ(163.9200, -105.8940,
-96.3420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(163.9200, -105.8940,
-96.3420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	03FF75
RGB	3, 255, 117
RGB Percent	1%, 100%, 46%
CMY	0.9889, 0.0000, 0.5415
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.54, 0.00
HSL	147°, 100%, 51%
HSV	147°, 99%, 100%
XYZ	39.0016, 72.8207, 28.8052
YIQ	163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

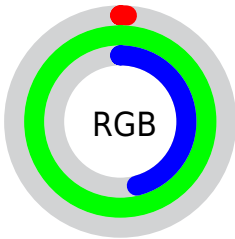
Format	Color
RYB	3, 177, 255
Decimal	262005
CIELab	88.36, -78.29, 51.54
CIELCh	88, 93.731, 146.639
Yxy	72.8207, 0.2773, 0.5178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278452085 (0xFF03FF75)
YUV	163.9200, -23.1316, -141.1268
Hunter-Lab	85.3350, -67.7547, 39.7209

Details

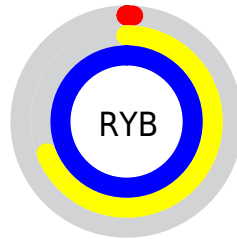
The YIQ color **163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF66**. The color can be described as dark saturated spring green. A complement of this color would be **94.0800, 105.8940, 96.3420**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.9770, -56.2010, -55.2810**, and **122.3480, -74.4440, -82.6040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.7950, -107.0400, -97.6000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.9910, -95.4880, -86.6880**.

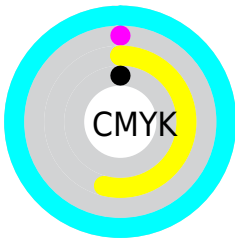
Distribution



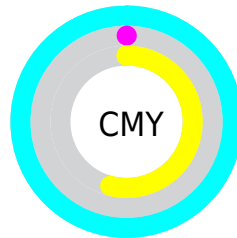
- Red (1%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420 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 163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163.9200,
-105.8940, -96.3420

■ 163.9200,
-105.8940, -96.3420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 142.3350,
-90.7650, -89.6850

■ 203.9770,
-56.2010, -55.2810

■ 122.3480,
-74.4440, -82.6040

■ 217.6340,
-44.3290, -39.1530

■ 102.6060,
-57.4350, -76.9790

■ 230.8070,
-33.9700, -23.1380

■ 82.1800, -38.5000,
-73.2200

■ 243.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 66.3310, -31.0750,
-59.0990

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 51.0690, -23.9250,
-45.5010

■ 36.3940, -17.0500,

-32.4260

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.9200,
-105.8940, -96.3420

■ 163.9200,
-105.8940, -96.3420

■ 162.7950,
-107.0400, -97.6000

■ 172.9910,
-95.4880, -86.6880

■ 182.3610,
-84.4860, -76.8220

■ 191.4320,
-74.0800, -67.1680

■ 200.8020,
-63.0780, -57.3020

■ 209.8730,
-52.6720, -47.6480

■ 219.2430,
-41.6700, -37.7820

■ 228.3140,
-31.2640, -28.1280

■ 237.6840,
-20.2620, -18.2620

■ 246.7550, -9.8560,
-8.6080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199.0020, 37.7940, -79.2460



163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420



173.5110, -137.2140, -68.3660

Triad

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



163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420



167.6020, -146.7550, -44.1230



175.1830, 66.2930, 26.5570

Complementary

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



163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420



94.0800, 105.8940, 96.3420

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.



178.8720, 40.7490, 59.9890



163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420



207.1450, -18.8010, 15.8470

Square

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



163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



199.2350, 26.1250, 49.6850



188.3690, 81.5230, -18.1970

Rectangle

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



163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



199.2350, 26.1250, 49.6850



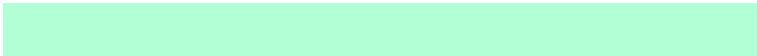
173.2060, 59.4590, 40.2830

Sweetspot

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



163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420



227.4880, -31.8140, -29.1740



192.4850, 13.5440, -102.3280



111.2820, -19.0700, -17.8380



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.



163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420



162.7950, -107.0400, -97.6000



178.1700, -146.0190, -57.4670



123.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330



122.0350, -80.4520, -72.8360



40.8740, -26.9090, -24.4530

Inverse Universe

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



94.0800, 105.8940, 96.3420



92.2050, 107.0400, 97.6000



79.7160, 146.3400, 57.1560



119.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



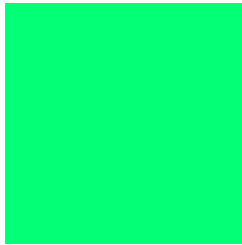
69.0790, 80.1310, 73.1470



23.1260, 26.9090, 24.4530

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420 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 163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420 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 163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420.

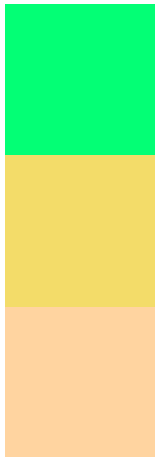


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420.

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

163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420

Protanopia

213.7670, 50.6230, -30.8890

Deuteranopia

218.9290, 42.3200, -7.0560



Tritanopia

204.9550, -75.1890, -19.5170

Trichromacy



Original Color

163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420



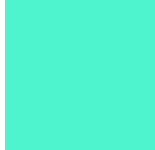
Protanomaly

195.8410, -6.0880, -54.8880



Deuteranomaly

198.9890, -11.7760, -39.9040



Tritanomaly

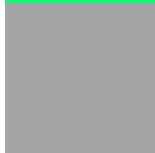
189.9200, -86.4170, -47.3210

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420



Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

163.7920, -38.7820, -35.0540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420 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(3, 255, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 255, 117)  
}
```

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(3, 255, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 255, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420 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(3, 255, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 255, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 255, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 255, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 255, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 255,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.9200, -105.8940, -96.3420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 255, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 255,  
117) }
```

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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