

Converting Colors

YIQ(164.0200, -30.2560,
-24.3680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(164.0200, -30.2560,
-24.3680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78BC9C
RGB	120, 188, 156
RGB Percent	47%, 74%, 61%
CMY	0.5296, 0.2626, 0.3883
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.17, 0.26
HSL	152°, 34%, 60%
HSV	152°, 36%, 74%
XYZ	31.7273, 42.3679, 37.9473
YIQ	164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

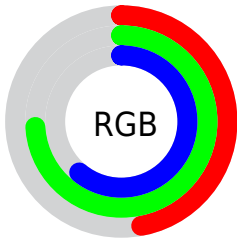
Format	Color
RYB	120, 164, 188
Decimal	7912604
CIELab	71.12, -28.69, 9.47
CIELCh	71, 30.211, 161.738
Yxy	42.3679, 0.2832, 0.3781
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286102684 (0xFF78BC9C)
YUV	164.0200, -3.9539, -38.6055
Hunter-Lab	65.0906, -26.9017, 10.9978

Details

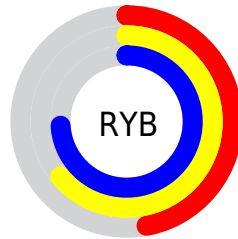
The YIQ color **164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **143.9800, 30.2560, 24.3680**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260**, and **110.9600, -30.0270, -23.0110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.3130, -38.6910, -31.1950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170.7270, -21.8210, -17.5410**.

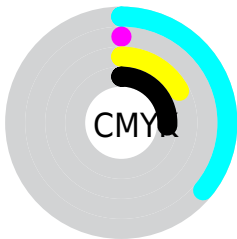
Distribution



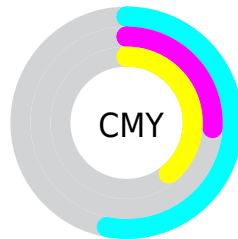
- Red (47%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680 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 164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 164.0200,
-30.2560, -24.3680

■ 164.0200,
-30.2560, -24.3680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 137.4330,
-29.9810, -23.8450

■ 219.7810,
-31.0810, -25.9370

■ 110.9600,
-30.0270, -23.0110

■ 237.6280,
-25.8560, -16.0000

■ 85.4760, -31.5400,
-23.1240

■ 247.8240,
-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 58.6110, -36.3540,
-23.9860

■ 39.3240, -28.0560,
-20.1840

■ 24.0160, -15.2650,
-15.2090

■ 4.6960, -2.2000,

-4.1840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 164.0200,
-30.2560, -24.3680

■ 164.0200,
-30.2560, -24.3680

■ 157.3130,
-38.6910, -31.1950

■ 170.7270,
-21.8210, -17.5410

■ 150.6060,
-47.1260, -38.0220

■ 177.4340,
-13.3860, -10.7140

■ 144.1980,
-54.9650, -44.6370

■ 183.8420, -5.5470,
-4.0990

■ 137.6050,
-63.7210, -51.1530

■ 190.4350, 3.2090,
2.4170

■ 130.8980,
-72.1560, -57.9800

■ 197.1420, 11.6440,
9.2440

■ 124.1910,
-80.5910, -64.8070

■ 203.8490, 20.0790,
16.0710

■ 121.6420,
-83.4790, -67.5350

■ 210.5560, 28.5140,
22.8980

■ 212.4790, 27.4130,
26.3330

■ 213.5050, 24.5240,
29.1320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167.9170, -2.1050, -22.4330



164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680



159.7260, -55.6110, -21.9070

Triad

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



164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680



173.5890, -28.9790, 13.0770



175.8670, 46.0310, 8.2950

Complementary

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



164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680



143.9800, 30.2560, 24.3680

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.



177.5650, 41.4900, 19.0100



164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680



177.5990, 0.5920, 22.3200

Square

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



164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680



166.6840, -54.6520, -0.7320



178.6420, 25.3960, 24.3400



174.1290, 38.8810, -5.3030

Rectangle

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



164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680



159.0980, -65.2860, -17.2700



178.6420, 25.3960, 24.3400



176.3880, 46.1220, 12.1540

Sweetspot

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



164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680



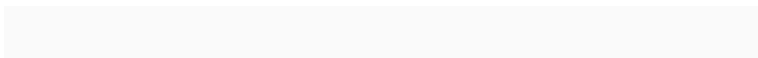
235.4450, -11.9190, -9.7670



169.7830, 0.9680, -28.5680



116.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680



207.9050, -46.5300, -37.8100



167.0810, -40.2530, -13.8930



90.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



102.3220, -70.4140, -56.5100



20.0210, -13.6610, -11.2370

Inverse Universe

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



143.9800, 30.2560, 24.3680



176.9810, 46.8510, 37.4990



140.9190, 40.2530, 13.8930



88.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



55.6780, 70.4140, 56.5100



10.8650, 13.9820, 10.9260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

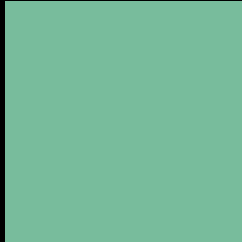
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

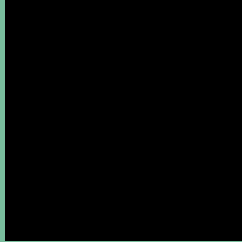
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680.

-24.3680.

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

164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680

Protanopia

172.8410, 13.3890, -5.8670

Deuteranopia

174.5740, 18.9350, 3.7590



Tritanopia

167.8630, -36.4030, -6.5710

Trichromacy



Original Color

164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680

Protanomaly

169.2410, -2.6570, -12.4250

Deuteranomaly

171.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600

Tritanomaly

166.4300, -33.9260, -12.9180

Monochromacy



Original Color

164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680

Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

164.1570, -11.0480, -9.0320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680 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(120, 188, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 188, 156)  
}
```

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(120, 188, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 188, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680 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(120, 188, 156) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 188, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 188, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 188, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 188, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 188,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.0200, -30.2560, -24.3680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 188, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
188, 156) }
```

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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