

Converting Colors

YIQ(164.4040, -104.3810,
-96.2290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(164.4040, -104.3810,
-96.2290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	05FF74
RGB	5, 255, 116
RGB Percent	2%, 100%, 45%
CMY	0.9810, 0.0000, 0.5454
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.55, 0.00
HSL	147°, 100%, 51%
HSV	147°, 98%, 100%
XYZ	38.9683, 72.8103, 28.4991
YIQ	164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

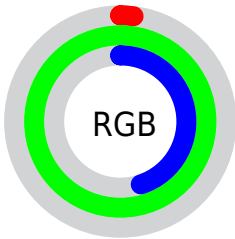
Format	Color
RYB	5, 178, 255
Decimal	393076
CIELab	88.36, -78.37, 51.99
CIELCh	88, 94.048, 146.439
Yxy	72.8103, 0.2778, 0.5190
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278583156 (0xFF05FF74)
YUV	164.4040, -23.8632, -139.7973
Hunter-Lab	85.3289, -67.8078, 39.9279

Details

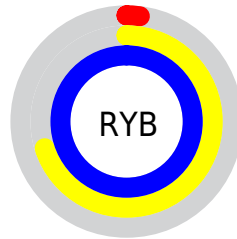
The YIQ color **164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF66**. The color can be described as dark saturated spring green. A complement of this color would be **95.5960, 104.3810, 96.2290**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.1620, -55.2840, -55.3800**, and **122.1200, -73.8020, -83.2260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.5670, -106.3980, -98.2220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.4750, -93.9750, -86.5750**.

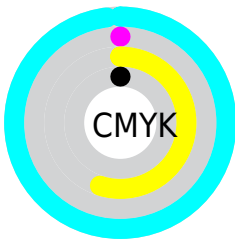
Distribution



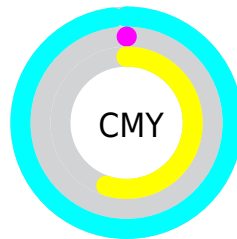
- Red (2%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290 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 164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 164.4040,
-104.3810, -96.2290

■ 164.4040,
-104.3810, -96.2290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 142.2210,
-90.4440, -89.9960

■ 204.1620,
-55.2840, -55.3800

■ 122.1200,
-73.8020, -83.2260

■ 217.8190,
-43.4120, -39.2520

■ 102.4920,
-57.1140, -77.2900

■ 230.9920,
-33.0530, -23.2370

■ 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

■ 164.4040,
-104.3810, -96.2290

■ 164.4040,
-104.3810, -96.2290

■ 162.5670,
-106.3980, -98.2220

■ 173.4750,
-93.9750, -86.5750

■ 182.8450,
-82.9730, -76.7090

■ 191.9160,
-72.5670, -67.0550

■ 201.4000,
-61.8860, -56.8780

■ 210.4710,
-51.4800, -47.2240

■ 219.8410,
-40.4780, -37.3580

■ 228.9120,
-30.0720, -27.7040

■ 238.2820,
-19.0700, -17.8380

■ 247.4670, -8.9850,
-7.8730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198.9590, 39.3530, -79.9670



164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290



173.3970, -136.8930, -68.6770

Triad

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



164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290



167.6020, -146.7550, -44.1230



174.7100, 66.2470, 27.3910

Complementary

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



164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290



95.5960, 104.3810, 96.2290

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



164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290



207.1340, -20.2680, 14.9000

Square

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



164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



199.2350, 26.1250, 49.6850



187.7820, 81.7980, -17.6740

Rectangle

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



164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



199.2350, 26.1250, 49.6850



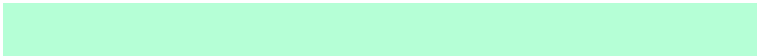
173.2060, 59.4590, 40.2830

Sweetspot

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



164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290



228.2000, -30.9430, -28.4390



194.2080, 15.8820, -100.6460



111.6950, -18.7950, -17.3150



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.



164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290



162.5670, -106.3980, -98.2220



178.3120, -143.5430, -58.2870



123.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440



121.8070, -79.8100, -73.4580



40.7600, -26.5880, -24.7640

Inverse Universe

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



95.5960, 104.3810, 96.2290



92.4330, 106.3980, 98.2220



81.6880, 143.5430, 58.2870



119.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



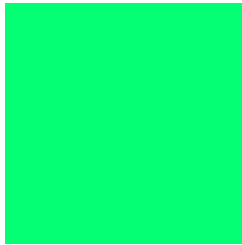
69.1930, 79.8100, 73.4580



23.1260, 26.9090, 24.4530

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

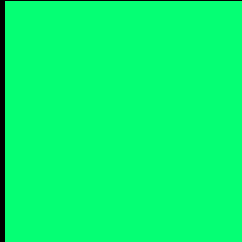
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290 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 164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290.

Color Blindness Simulation

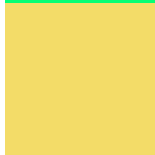
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290



Protanopia

213.6530, 50.9440, -31.2000



Deuteranopia

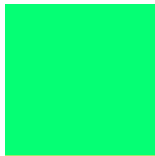
218.8150, 42.6410, -7.3670



Tritanopia

204.9550, -75.1890, -19.5170

Trichromacy



Original Color

164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290



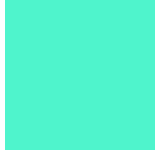
Protanomaly

195.7270, -5.7670, -55.1990



Deuteranomaly

199.1740, -10.8590, -40.0030



Tritanomaly

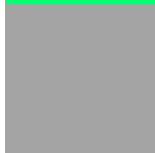
190.1050, -85.5000, -47.4200

Monochromacy



Original Color

164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290



Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

164.0910, -38.1860, -34.8420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290 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(5, 255, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 255, 116)  
}
```

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(5, 255, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 255, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290 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(5, 255, 116) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 255, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 255, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 255, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 255, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 255,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.4040, -104.3810, -96.2290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 255, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 255,  
116) }
```

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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