

Converting Colors

YIQ(165.3020, -22.9630,
-40.9070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(165.3020, -22.9630,
-40.9070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	76C679
RGB	118, 198, 121
RGB Percent	46%, 78%, 47%
CMY	0.5375, 0.2234, 0.5255
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.39, 0.22
HSL	122°, 41%, 62%
HSV	122°, 40%, 78%
XYZ	31.1154, 45.6310, 25.2543
YIQ	165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

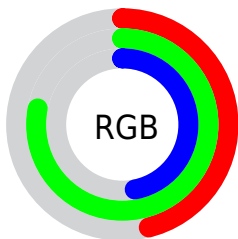
Format	Color
RYB	118, 195, 198
Decimal	7784057
CIELab	73.31, -40.34, 31.09
CIELCh	73, 50.930, 142.374
Yxy	45.6310, 0.3051, 0.4474
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285974137 (0xFF76C679)
YUV	165.3020, -21.8409, -41.4839
Hunter-Lab	67.5507, -35.9927, 25.1196

Details

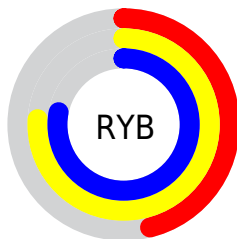
The YIQ color **165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **150.6980, 22.9630, 40.9070**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.2480, -22.8710, -42.5750**, and **111.1710, -23.9720, -39.1400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.1560, -28.7840, -51.0560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.4480, -17.1420, -30.7580**.

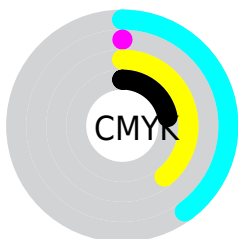
Distribution



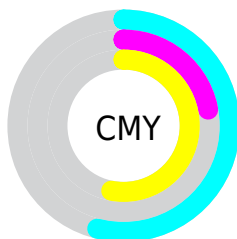
- Red (46%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070 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 165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 165.3020,
-22.9630, -40.9070

■ 165.3020,
-22.9630, -40.9070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 137.9430,
-23.3300, -39.7620

■ 221.2480,
-22.8710, -42.5750

■ 111.4590,
-24.8430, -39.8750

■ 233.1110,
-14.5750, -27.7190

■ 84.2030, -26.9980,
-39.3660

■ 244.9740, -6.2790,
-12.8630

■ 56.7400, -33.0040,
-40.6520

■ 39.9160, -18.7000,
-35.5640

■ 26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

■ 11.7400, -5.5000,

-10.4600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 165.3020,
-22.9630, -40.9070

■ 165.3020,
-22.9630, -40.9070

■ 157.1560,
-28.7840, -51.0560

■ 173.4480,
-17.1420, -30.7580

■ 149.0100,
-34.6050, -61.2050

■ 181.5940,
-11.3210, -20.6090

■ 141.1630,
-39.8300, -71.1420

■ 189.4410, -6.0960,
-10.6720

■ 133.0170,
-45.6510, -81.2910

■ 197.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 124.8710,
-51.4720, -91.4400

■ 205.7330, 5.5460,
9.6260

■ 117.1380,
-57.0180, -101.0660

■ 213.8790, 11.3670,
19.7750

■ 221.4270, 15.9960,
29.5000

■ 221.5410, 15.6750,
29.8110

Harmonies

Analogous

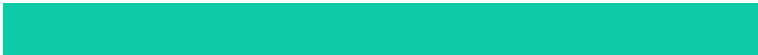
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



172.3430, 22.5180, -33.6580



165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070



141.9720, -101.3630, -51.7870

Triad

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



165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070



158.5620, -95.4110, -5.4510



176.9440, 65.4680, 24.9880

Complementary

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



165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070



150.6980, 22.9630, 40.9070

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.



181.7150, 50.6560, 40.1280



165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070



179.3690, -30.8150, 24.3290

Square

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



165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070



145.6550, -135.9380, -25.3940



185.1040, 15.9480, 41.3880



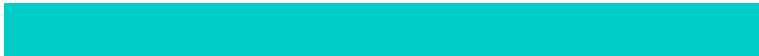
179.2320, 72.6240, 5.4240

Rectangle

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



165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070



142.3200, -119.6580, -45.1140



185.1040, 15.9480, 41.3880



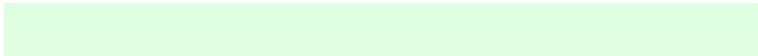
177.4800, 61.2030, 30.6990

Sweetspot

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



165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070



242.4250, -9.1670, -15.5910



187.9830, 23.8920, -25.5160



120.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140



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.



165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070



203.9450, -35.9800, -63.8200



169.8620, -35.8030, -28.4670



95.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



96.3650, -46.7510, -83.3830



21.2460, -10.2210, -18.5170

Inverse Universe

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



150.6980, 22.9630, 40.9070



181.0550, 35.9800, 63.8200



146.1380, 35.8030, 28.4670



93.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



66.6350, 46.7510, 83.3830



14.6400, 10.5420, 18.2060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070 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 165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070 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 165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070.



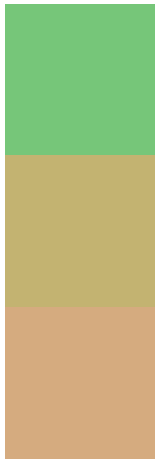
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070.

-40.9070.

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

165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070

Protanopia

176.2600, 30.7220, -17.1340

Deuteranopia

178.5420, 39.1560, -4.7800



Tritanopia

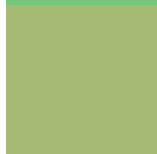
173.5640, -36.9990, -6.7830

Trichromacy



Original Color

165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070



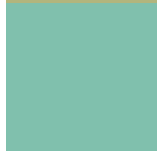
Protanomaly

172.3390, 11.1460, -25.7980



Deuteranomaly

173.7190, 16.1880, -18.0520



Tritanomaly

170.6980, -32.0450, -19.4770

Monochromacy



Original Color

165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070



Achromatopsia

165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

165.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070 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(118, 198, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 198, 121)  
}
```

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(118, 198, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 198, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070 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(118, 198, 121) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 198, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 198, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 198, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 198, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 198,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 198, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
198, 121) }
```

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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