

# Converting Colors

YIQ(165.6950, -3.8820,  
-83.8660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(165.6950, -3.8820,  
-83.8660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6EDD1B
RGB	110, 221, 27
RGB Percent	43%, 87%, 11%
CMY	0.5690, 0.1331, 0.8939
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.88, 0.13
HSL	94°, 78%, 49%
HSV	94°, 88%, 87%
XYZ	32.4851, 55.1253, 9.9671
YIQ	165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

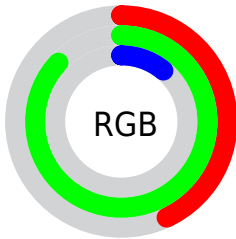
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	27, 221, 138
Decimal	7265563
CIE Lab	79.11, -60.39, 73.85
CIE LCh	79, 95.398, 129.272
Yxy	55.1253, 0.3329, 0.5649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285455643 (0xFF6EDD1B)
YUV	165.6950, -68.3766, -48.8445
Hunter-Lab	74.2464, -51.8320, 44.0132

# Details

The YIQ color **165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC00**. The color can be described as dark washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **82.3050, 3.8820, 83.8660**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.6440, 1.2960, -67.5680**, and **108.8150, -21.5350, -77.8150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.3000, -4.5680, -93.4640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.0900, -3.1960, -74.2680**.

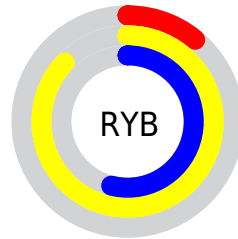
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (87%)

Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (54%)

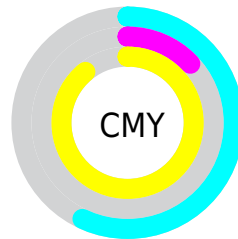


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (88%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660 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 165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



165.6950, -3.8820,  
-83.8660

165.6950, -3.8820,  
-83.8660

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

136.6130, -6.5870,  
-84.4030

211.6440, 1.2960,  
-67.5680

108.8150,  
-21.5350, -77.8150

223.9200, 9.8670,  
-52.1890

81.0060, -37.9500,  
-72.1740

236.1960, 18.4380,  
-36.8100

65.1570, -30.5250,  
-58.0530

246.6780, 23.4330,  
-22.7030

50.4820, -23.6500,  
-44.9780

249.9840, 14.1240,  
-13.6840

35.8070, -16.7750,  
-31.9030

253.4040, 4.4940,

22.3060, -10.4500,

-4.3540

-19.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 165.6950, -3.8820,  
-83.8660

■ 165.6950, -3.8820,  
-83.8660

■ 159.3000, -4.5680,  
-93.4640

■ 172.0900, -3.1960,  
-74.2680

■ 157.8330, -4.7510,  
-95.6550

■ 178.1860, -3.1060,  
-64.8820

■ 184.5810, -2.4200,  
-55.2840

■ 190.9760, -1.7340,  
-45.6860

■ 197.1860, -1.9650,  
-35.9890

■ 203.5810, -1.2790,  
-26.3910

■ 209.9760, -0.5930,  
-16.7930

■ 216.0720, -0.5030,  
-7.4070

■ 222.4670, 0.1830,  
2.1910

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



180.7770, 69.8850, -60.6030



165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660



150.8900, -105.2090, -81.2170

# Triad

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



165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660



159.3840, -142.9050, -36.8010



150.4440, 71.1930, 58.9130

# Complementary

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



165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660



82.3050, 3.8820, 83.8660

# 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.



171.0590, 39.3250, 74.7890



165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660



145.2960, -136.3050, -24.2490

# Square

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



165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660



165.8410, -145.9300, -42.5540



191.1840, 12.9670, 45.8550



159.5380, 89.6780, 15.7420



# Rectangle

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



165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660



159.7190, -125.9360, -63.5040



191.1840, 12.9670, 45.8550



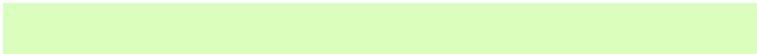
153.8640, 61.5630, 68.2430

# Sweetspot

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



165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660



236.1140, -1.4620, -28.5820



149.5760, 85.3740, -16.4020



116.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160



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.



165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660



182.2760, -5.1610, -110.2570



142.3600, -57.5230, -97.4190



106.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050



123.6770, -3.4710, -74.7910



32.9820, -0.7300, -19.8180



# Inverse Universe

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



82.3050, 3.8820, 83.8660



72.7240, 5.1610, 110.2570



105.6400, 57.5230, 97.4190



102.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



49.3230, 3.4710, 74.7910

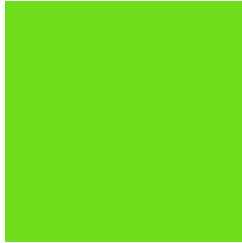


13.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660 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 165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

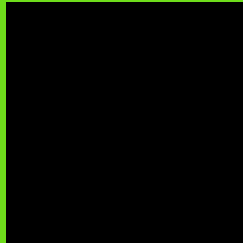
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.6950, -3.8820,

-83.8660.

# 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

165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660

### Protanopia

181.9980, 71.1210, -49.9590

### Deuteranopia

187.4790, 77.8570, -28.8550



## Tritanopia

187.7910, -45.0680, -9.2280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660



## Protanomaly

175.6630, 43.8430, -62.2130



## Deuteranomaly

179.4330, 47.9670, -48.8410



## Tritanomaly

179.3430, -30.2080, -36.2560

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660



## Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

165.9460, -1.0490, -30.5610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660 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(110, 221, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 221, 27)  
}
```

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(110, 221, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 221, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660 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(110, 221, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 221, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 221, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 221, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 221, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 221,  
27) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.6950, -3.8820, -83.8660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 221, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
221, 27) }
```

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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