

Converting Colors

YIQ(166.6200, -121.9440,
-80.7920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(166.6200, -121.9440,
-80.7920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FCA4
RGB	0, 252, 164
RGB Percent	0%, 99%, 64%
CMY	0.9999, 0.0113, 0.3573
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.35, 0.01
HSL	159°, 100%, 49%
HSV	159°, 100%, 99%
XYZ	41.5349, 72.3637, 46.8503
YIQ	166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

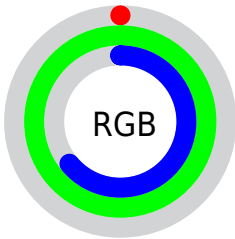
Format	Color
RYB	0, 153, 252
Decimal	64676
CIELab	88.14, -69.47, 28.57
CIELCh	88, 75.112, 157.645
Yxy	72.3637, 0.2584, 0.4502
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278254756 (0xFF00FCA4)
YUV	166.6200, -1.2917, -146.1257
Hunter-Lab	85.0669, -61.7124, 26.8931

Details

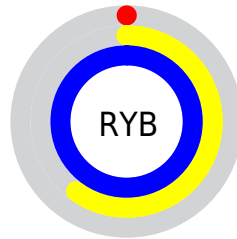
The YIQ color **166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF99**. The color can be described as middle saturated spring green. A complement of this color would be **85.3800, 121.9440, 80.7920**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209.0360, -71.8840, -40.8760**, and **126.6460, -89.3020, -66.6300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.1210, -109.9330, -72.6930**.

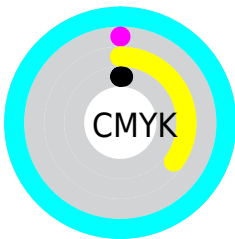
Distribution



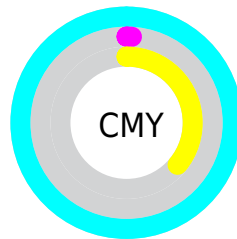
- Red (0%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (1%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920 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 166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166.6200,
-121.9440, -80.7920


 166.6200,
-121.9440, -80.7920


 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 146.5190,
-105.3020, -74.0220


 209.0360,
-71.8840, -40.8760

 126.5320,
-88.9810, -66.9410


 222.5080,
-60.9290, -24.6490


 107.2460,
-73.2560, -60.0720


 233.1730,
-43.5080, -15.4760

 88.0740, -57.8520,
-52.8920

 243.0400,
-23.8400, -8.4800

 69.6030, -43.0440,
-45.9240

 252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

 51.6050, -28.1900,
-39.7900

 35.2200, -16.5000,

-31.3800

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 166.6200,
-121.9440, -80.7920

■ 175.1210,
-109.9330, -72.6930

■ 183.6220,
-97.9220, -64.5940

■ 192.3080,
-84.9940, -56.5940

■ 200.8090,
-72.9830, -48.4950

■ 209.3100,
-60.9720, -40.3960

■ 217.8110,
-48.9610, -32.2970

■ 226.6110,
-36.3540, -23.9860

■ 234.9980,
-24.0220, -16.1980

■ 243.4990,
-12.0110, -8.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203.2020, -0.0350, -59.9630



166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920



176.8170, -146.5230, -59.3470

Triad

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



166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920



192.8610, -77.6200, -14.0040



191.6530, 61.2530, 7.7570

Complementary

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



166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920



85.3800, 121.9440, 80.7920

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.



190.7140, 43.2290, 37.0610



166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920



217.3990, 13.1990, 30.6310

Square

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



166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920



171.7110, -148.6800, -47.7840



202.7570, 24.4750, 46.5470



202.1610, 70.2450, -23.0590

Rectangle

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



166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



202.7570, 24.4750, 46.5470



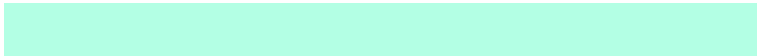
190.0520, 56.1160, 18.2600

Sweetspot

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



166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920



229.1980, -36.6290, -24.5090



174.2360, -16.8520, -113.1400



112.3080, -21.9590, -15.0390



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.



166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920



168.6090, -123.4110, -81.7390



154.3460, -139.7420, -33.5500



120.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



124.9650, -91.4580, -60.5940



40.3670, -29.6150, -19.4630

Inverse Universe

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



85.3800, 121.9440, 80.7920



86.3910, 123.4110, 81.7390



97.6540, 139.7420, 33.5500



116.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



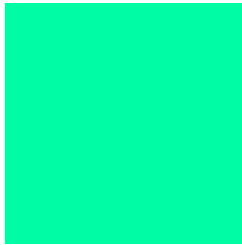
64.0350, 91.4580, 60.5940



20.6330, 29.6150, 19.4630

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920 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 166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

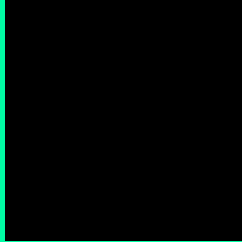
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920.

-80.7920.

Color Blindness Simulation

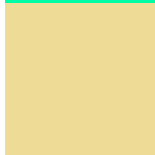
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



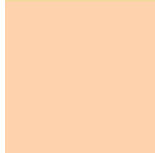
Original Color

166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920



Protanopia

216.5160, 32.8770, -17.6430



Deuteranopia

219.3510, 38.3760, -1.6560



Tritanopia

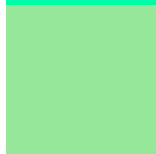
203.4600, -78.1690, -20.5770

Trichromacy



Original Color

166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920



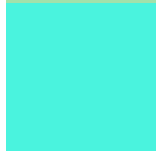
Protanomaly

198.4160, -23.2840, -40.5960



Deuteranomaly

199.8930, -19.8930, -30.4610



Tritanomaly

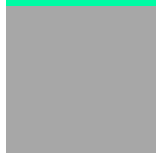
190.0750, -93.9830, -42.3590

Monochromacy



Original Color

166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920



Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

166.8440, -44.5600, -29.4560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920 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(0, 252, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 252, 164)  
}
```

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(0, 252, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 252, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920 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(0, 252, 164) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 252, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 252, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 252, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 252, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 252,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.6200, -121.9440, -80.7920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 252, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 252,  
164) }
```

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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