

# Converting Colors

YIQ(168.2670, -27.3050,  
-116.4330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(168.2670, -27.3050,  
-116.4330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	46FB00
RGB	70, 251, 0
RGB Percent	27%, 98%, 0%
CMY	0.7261, 0.0154, 0.9998
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 1.00, 0.02
HSL	103°, 100%, 49%
HSV	103°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	37.0359, 70.3381, 11.6252
YIQ	168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

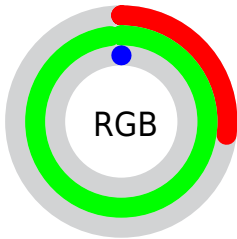
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 251, 181
Decimal	4651776
CIELab	87.16, -79.47, 82.99
CIELCh	87, 114.897, 133.758
Yxy	70.3381, 0.3112, 0.5911
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282841856 (0xFF46FB00)
YUV	168.2670, -82.9556, -86.1802
Hunter-Lab	83.8678, -67.9434, 50.4890

# Details

The YIQ color **168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **82.7330, 27.3050, 116.4330**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.2290, -13.8330, -74.2250**, and **113.2910, -53.0750, -100.9390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.4990, -24.6020, -104.8420**.

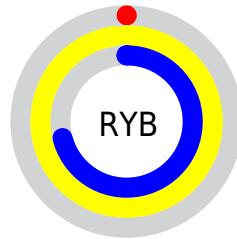
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (98%)

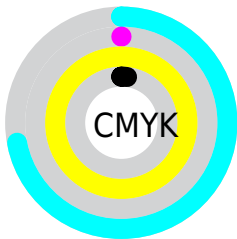
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (71%)

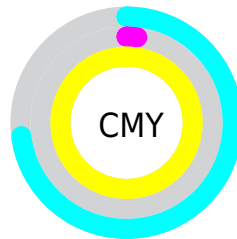


Cyan (72%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330 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 168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



168.2670,  
-27.3050, -116.4330

168.2670,  
-27.3050, -116.4330

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

130.3140,  
-61.0500, -116.1060

203.2290,  
-13.8330, -74.2250

113.2910,  
-53.0750, -100.9390

216.5160, -3.7950,  
-57.8990

96.8550, -45.3750,  
-86.2950

229.5040, 5.6470,  
-41.7850

80.4190, -37.6750,  
-71.6510

242.7910, 15.6850,  
-25.4590

64.5700, -30.2500,  
-57.5300

250.0980, 13.8030,  
-13.3730

49.3080, -23.1000,  
-43.9320

253.5180, 4.1730,

34.6330, -16.2250,

-4.0430

-30.8570

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,  
-17.2590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 168.2670,  
-27.3050, -116.4330

■ 176.4990,  
-24.6020, -104.8420

■ 184.7310,  
-21.8990, -93.2510

■ 192.9630,  
-19.1960, -81.6600

■ 201.1950,  
-16.4930, -70.0690

■ 209.5410,  
-14.1110, -58.1670

■ 218.0720,  
-10.8120, -46.3640

■ 226.3040, -8.1090,  
-34.7730

■ 234.5360, -5.4060,  
-23.1820

■ 242.7680, -2.7030,  
-11.5910

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



199.0070, 65.7610, -73.9750



168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330



167.1270, -119.2380, -85.7820

# Triad

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



168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330



174.6460, -150.0550, -50.3990



139.9920, 75.8220, 68.6380

# Complementary

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



168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330



82.7330, 27.3050, 116.4330

# 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.



160.4930, 44.2750, 84.2030



168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330



155.2750, -140.9800, -33.1400

# Square

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



168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



200.4090, 25.5750, 48.6390



163.1280, 93.3480, 4.2920



# Rectangle

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



168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330



175.9050, -143.9550, -61.8350



200.4090, 25.5750, 48.6390



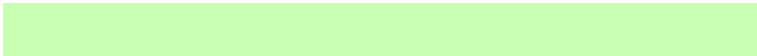
140.1010, 65.8700, 83.8060

# Sweetspot

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



168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330



229.8910, -8.3840, -35.2960



180.7090, 100.0960, -40.9280



112.5900, -5.4980, -21.5140



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.



168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330



170.9140, -27.8090, -118.3130



153.4930, -86.3590, -114.4790



120.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510



126.4910, -20.9830, -87.8230



40.8900, -6.6430, -28.2990



# Inverse Universe

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



82.7330, 27.3050, 116.4330



84.0860, 27.8090, 118.3130



97.5070, 86.3590, 114.4790



116.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



62.2100, 20.3870, 87.6110

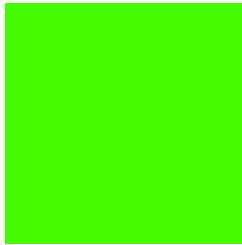


20.1100, 6.6430, 28.2990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330 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 168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

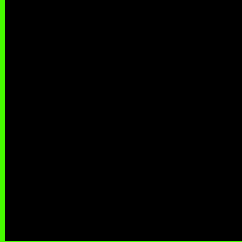
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330.



# 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

168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330

### Protanopia

200.3350, 85.7490, -61.7630

### Deuteranopia

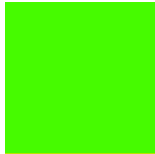
214.4320, 50.8490, -12.9510



## Tritanopia

202.2760, -71.6590, -17.4110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330



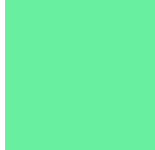
## Protanomaly

188.5420, 44.9010, -81.3950



## Deuteranomaly

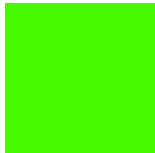
197.6180, 22.5210, -50.2390



## Tritanomaly

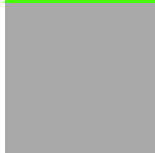
190.2160, -55.3760, -53.7120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330



## Achromatopsia

168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

167.8920, -10.1250, -42.2930

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330 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(70, 251, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 251, 0)  
}
```

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(70, 251, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 251, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330 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(70, 251, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 251, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 251, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 251, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 251, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 251, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.2670, -27.3050, -116.4330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 251, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 251,  
0) }
```

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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