

Converting Colors

YIQ(168.3970, -93.3350,
-76.1430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430)
contains.

YIQ(168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(168.3970, -93.3350,
-76.1430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	20F38E
RGB	32, 243, 142
RGB Percent	13%, 95%, 56%
CMY	0.8750, 0.0467, 0.4434
CMYK	0.87, 0.00, 0.42, 0.05
HSL	151°, 90%, 54%
HSV	151°, 87%, 95%
XYZ	37.5452, 66.4097, 36.4014
YIQ	168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

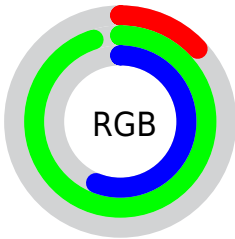
Format	Color
RYB	32, 171, 243
Decimal	2159502
CIELab	85.20, -69.36, 35.68
CIELCh	85, 78.002, 152.777
Yxy	66.4097, 0.2675, 0.4732
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280349582 (0xFF20F38E)
YUV	168.3970, -13.0137, -119.6202
Hunter-Lab	81.4921, -60.3725, 30.5605

Details

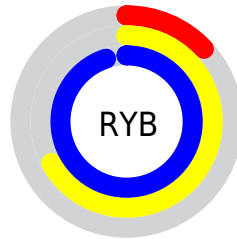
The YIQ color **168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF99**. The color can be described as middle washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **106.6030, 93.3350, 76.1430**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.7240, -62.4380, -46.8700**, and **118.8550, -79.7650, -68.7650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.8530, -103.7870, -84.9630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.9410, -82.8830, -67.3230**.

Distribution



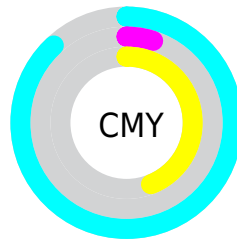
- Red (13%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430 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 168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 168.3970,
-93.3350, -76.1430

■ 168.3970,
-93.3350, -76.1430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 138.8420,
-96.0860, -75.8460

■ 207.7240,
-62.4380, -46.8700

■ 118.8550,
-79.7650, -68.7650

■ 220.7830,
-51.7580, -31.1660

■ 99.5690, -64.0400,
-61.8960

■ 233.9560,
-41.3990, -15.1510

■ 80.9840, -48.9110,
-55.2390

■ 243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 62.1710, -33.1400,
-49.2040

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 45.1990, -21.1750,
-40.2710

■ 31.6980, -14.8500,

-28.2420

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 168.3970,
-93.3350, -76.1430

■ 168.3970,
-93.3350, -76.1430

■ 159.8530,
-103.7870, -84.9630

■ 176.9410,
-82.8830, -67.3230

■ 157.1190,
-107.5920, -87.5920

■ 185.3710,
-72.1100, -58.8140

■ 194.2140,
-61.0620, -49.7820

■ 202.6440,
-50.2890, -41.2730

■ 211.1880,
-39.8370, -32.4530

■ 220.0310,
-28.7890, -23.4210

■ 228.4610,
-18.0160, -14.9120

■ 237.0050, -7.5640,
-6.0920

■ 245.8480, 3.4840,
2.9400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195.0200, 12.1610, -60.7270



168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430



170.4280, -138.1780, -61.9060

Triad

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



168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430



157.6230, -142.0800, -35.2320



182.8480, 65.3780, 15.6020

Complementary

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



168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430



106.6030, 93.3350, 76.1430

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.



183.4250, 45.8410, 44.7930



168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430



207.2770, -1.1970, 27.2110

Square

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



168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430



168.7760, -147.3050, -45.1690



198.6480, 26.4000, 50.2080



193.1450, 76.3420, -17.9140

Rectangle

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



168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430



174.6460, -150.0550, -50.3990



198.6480, 26.4000, 50.2080



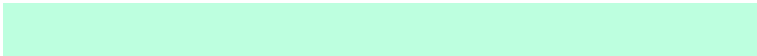
181.3610, 59.9200, 26.4160

Sweetspot

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



168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430



231.6180, -29.0640, -23.9440



186.3550, 2.7670, -88.7290



113.8740, -17.7410, -14.3890



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.



168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430



164.8470, -112.8180, -92.0020



178.1500, -124.9310, -43.1630



117.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



120.2400, -82.2870, -67.1110



38.1670, -26.1760, -21.2160

Inverse Universe

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



106.6030, 93.3350, 76.1430



90.1530, 112.8180, 92.0020



96.8500, 124.9310, 43.1630



114.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



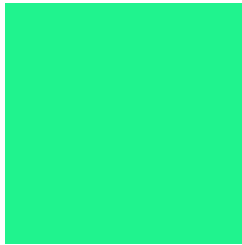
65.7600, 82.2870, 67.1110



20.8330, 26.1760, 21.2160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

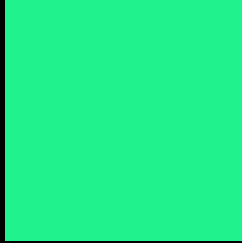
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

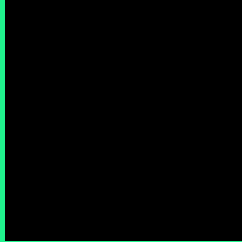
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

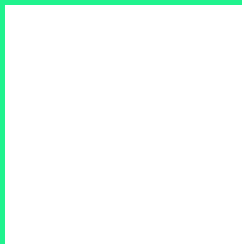
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430.



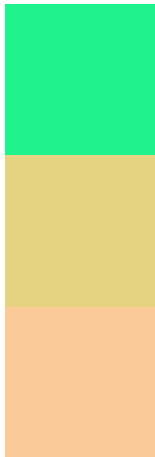
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430.

-76.1430.

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

168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430

Protanopia

207.3330, 37.6460, -21.4740

Deuteranopia

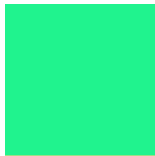
210.6520, 44.6580, -5.3740



Tritanopia

191.7900, -88.0260, -23.6580

Trichromacy



Original Color

168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430



Protanomaly

193.4190, -10.1710, -41.4590



Deuteranomaly

195.3800, -5.2670, -31.2110



Tritanomaly

183.1140, -89.7190, -42.5430

Monochromacy



Original Color

168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430



Achromatopsia

168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

167.8730, -34.3360, -27.5200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430 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(32, 243, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 243, 142)  
}
```

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(32, 243, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 243, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430 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(32, 243, 142) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 243, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 243, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 243, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 243, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 243,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.3970, -93.3350, -76.1430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 243, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 243,  
142) }
```

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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