

Converting Colors

YIQ(168.4810, -49.4130,
-68.1730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(168.4810, -49.4130,
-68.1730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4FE26B
RGB	79, 226, 107
RGB Percent	31%, 89%, 42%
CMY	0.6906, 0.1135, 0.5805
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.53, 0.11
HSL	131°, 72%, 60%
HSV	131°, 65%, 89%
XYZ	33.0810, 57.1448, 23.1891
YIQ	168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

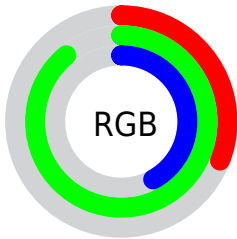
Format	Color
RYB	79, 202, 226
Decimal	5235307
CIELab	80.26, -63.21, 46.53
CIElCh	80, 78.489, 143.642
Yxy	57.1448, 0.2917, 0.5039
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283425387 (0xFF4FE26B)
YUV	168.4810, -30.3101, -78.4748
Hunter-Lab	75.5942, -54.1758, 34.7282

Details

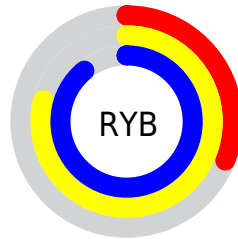
The YIQ color **168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **136.5190, 49.4130, 68.1730**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.7960, -36.5780, -52.9780**, and **105.4730, -64.1300, -71.2820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.5520, -57.3430, -78.6470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.1110, -42.0790, -57.9110**.

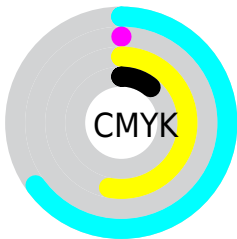
Distribution



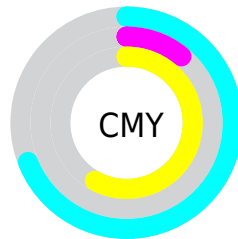
- Red (31%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730 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 168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 168.4810,
-49.4130, -68.1730

■ 168.4810,
-49.4130, -68.1730

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.2350,
-57.5280, -69.7840

■ 210.7960,
-36.5780, -52.9780

■ 105.4730,
-64.1300, -71.2820

■ 222.8440,
-27.3650, -38.2210

■ 86.5460, -48.0380,
-65.5580

■ 235.4190,
-18.1980, -22.6300

■ 67.5050, -31.6250,
-60.1450

■ 247.6950, -9.6270,
-7.2510

■ 52.2430, -24.4750,
-46.5470

■ 37.5680, -17.6000,
-33.4720

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,

-21.4430

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 168.4810,
-49.4130, -68.1730

■ 168.4810,
-49.4130, -68.1730

■ 159.5520,
-57.3430, -78.6470

■ 177.1110,
-42.0790, -57.9110

■ 150.8080,
-64.3560, -89.2200


■ 186.1540,
-34.4700, -47.1260

■ 141.8790,
-72.2860, -99.6940


■ 195.0830,
-26.5400, -36.6520

■ 137.5640,
-75.9530, -104.8250

■ 203.7130,
-19.2060, -26.3900

 212.6420,
-11.2760, -15.9160

 221.6850, -3.6670,
-5.1310

 230.3150, 3.6670,
5.1310

 237.7490, 8.6170,
14.5450

 237.9770, 7.9750,
15.1670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183.5080, 34.2140, -58.4100



168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730



157.4050, -122.1760, -65.5680

Triad

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



168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730



153.5140, -140.1550, -31.5710



170.8460, 68.8600, 29.5960

Complementary

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



168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730



136.5190, 49.4130, 68.1730

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.



176.8200, 46.5270, 54.3910



168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730



189.0820, -31.6850, 18.0670

Square

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



168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730



162.3190, -144.2800, -39.4160



195.7130, 27.7750, 52.8230



179.8720, 82.0250, -5.2630

Rectangle

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



168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730



163.8060, -138.8220, -50.2300



195.7130, 27.7750, 52.8230



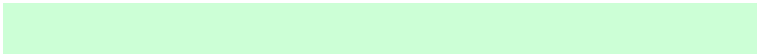
170.6470, 62.5310, 39.6750

Sweetspot

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



168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730



235.0770, -17.2350, -23.5630



201.1690, 31.0950, -51.4410



115.8810, -10.4510, -14.3470



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.



168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730



177.1450, -66.9230, -92.2590



176.6890, -72.5250, -45.7810



107.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310



107.1880, -59.3140, -81.4740



29.2020, -16.0890, -22.3050

Inverse Universe

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



136.5190, 49.4130, 68.1730



133.8550, 66.9230, 92.2590



128.1970, 72.8460, 45.4700



105.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



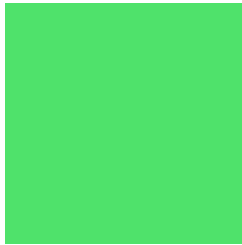
68.8120, 59.3140, 81.4740



18.7980, 16.0890, 22.3050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730 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 168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730 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 168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730.



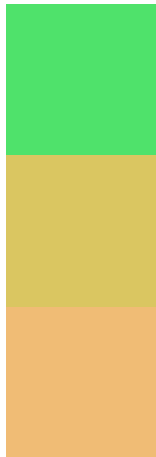
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.4810, -49.4130,

-68.1730.

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

168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730

Protanopia

192.4660, 44.3410, -27.1710

Deuteranopia

195.4540, 53.7830, -11.0570



Tritanopia

185.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010

Trichromacy



Original Color

168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730



Protanomaly

183.5430, 9.9110, -41.9690



Deuteranomaly

185.5750, 16.0530, -32.1310



Tritanomaly

179.2550, -59.1390, -35.0670

Monochromacy



Original Color

168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730



Achromatopsia

168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

168.2510, -17.7850, -24.6090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730 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(79, 226, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 226, 107)  
}
```

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(79, 226, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 226, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730 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(79, 226, 107) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 226, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(79, 226, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 226, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 226, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 226,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.4810, -49.4130, -68.1730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 226, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 226,  
107) }
```

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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