

Converting Colors

YIQ(168.5240, -130.0610,
-71.3490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(168.5240, -130.0610,
-71.3490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FABF
RGB	0, 250, 191
RGB Percent	0%, 98%, 75%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0192, 0.2514
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.24, 0.02
HSL	166°, 100%, 49%
HSV	166°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	43.6090, 72.1928, 60.8572
YIQ	168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

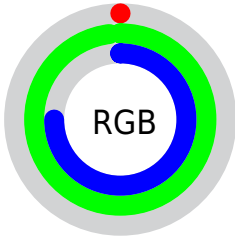
Format	Color
RYB	0, 142, 250
Decimal	64191
CIELab	88.06, -62.90, 14.67
CIELCh	88, 64.588, 166.871
Yxy	72.1928, 0.2469, 0.4087
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278254271 (0xFF00FABF)
YUV	168.5240, 11.0807, -147.7955
Hunter-Lab	84.9663, -57.0759, 17.0099

Details

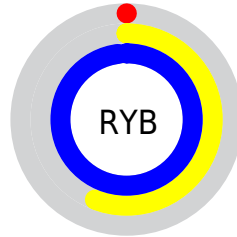
The YIQ color **168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFCC**. The color can be described as middle saturated spring green. A complement of this color would be **81.4760, 130.0610, 71.3490**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.2280, -80.8720, -32.1680**, and **128.4360, -97.0980, -57.4980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.6830, -117.0870, -64.1830**.

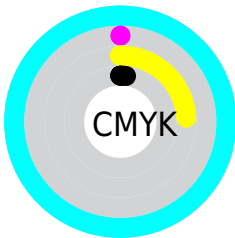
Distribution



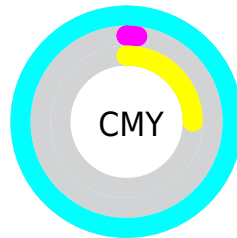
- Red (0%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490 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 168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 168.5240,
-130.0610, -71.3490

■ 168.5240,
-130.0610, -71.3490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 148.4230,
-113.4190, -64.5790

■ 212.2280,
-80.8720, -32.1680

■ 128.3220,
-96.7770, -57.8090

■ 223.6050,
-62.5800, -22.2600

■ 109.0360,
-81.0520, -50.9400

■ 233.4720,
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 90.3370, -65.6020,
-44.5940

■ 243.0400,
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 71.8660, -50.7940,
-37.6260

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 54.0960, -36.5820,
-30.8700

■ 37.0270, -22.9660,

-24.3260

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 168.5240,
-130.0610, -71.3490

■ 176.6830,
-117.0870, -64.1830

■ 184.8420,
-104.1130, -57.0170

■ 193.0010,
-91.1390, -49.8510

■ 201.1600,
-78.1650, -42.6850

■ 209.3190,
-65.1910, -35.5190

■ 217.3640,
-51.8960, -28.6640

■ 225.5230,
-38.9220, -21.4980

■ 233.6820,
-25.9480, -14.3320

■ 241.8410,
-12.9740, -7.1660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202.6640, -18.6510, -52.9790



168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490



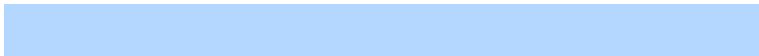
176.9940, -151.1550, -52.4910

Triad

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



168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490



208.7960, -34.2960, 4.8080



200.0020, 58.4120, -1.3320

Complementary

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



168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490



81.4760, 130.0610, 71.3490

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.



196.8800, 45.1570, 24.1410



168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490



217.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720

Square

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



168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490



167.0150, -146.4800, -43.6000



205.8230, 24.1090, 42.1650



209.5130, 63.3220, -24.2460

Rectangle

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



168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490



175.8200, -150.6050, -51.4450



205.8230, 24.1090, 42.1650



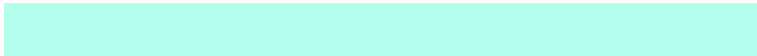
197.8310, 54.8800, 7.6160

Sweetspot

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



168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490



230.2240, -39.5180, -21.7100



165.5870, -31.2020, -117.3940



112.9920, -23.8850, -13.1730



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.



168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490



171.9150, -132.7200, -72.7200



138.8560, -131.9500, -20.5740



120.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890



127.3590, -98.1990, -54.0630



41.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860

Inverse Universe

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



81.4760, 130.0610, 71.3490



83.0850, 132.7200, 72.7200



111.7310, 131.6750, 20.0510



116.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



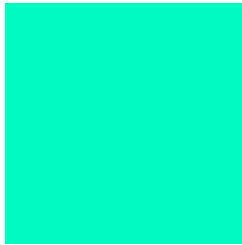
61.6410, 98.1990, 54.0630



19.8350, 31.8620, 17.2860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

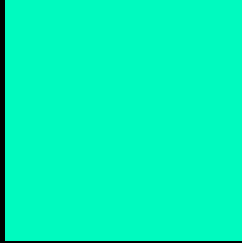
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

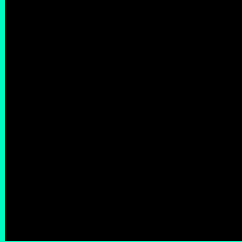
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

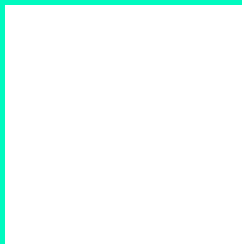
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490.



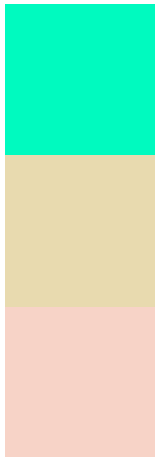
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490.

-71.3490.

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

168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490

Protanopia

217.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050

Deuteranopia

220.3960, 25.3080, 3.9000



Tritanopia

202.5630, -79.9570, -21.2130

Trichromacy



Original Color

168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490



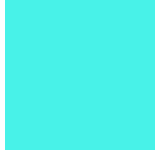
Protanomaly

199.8960, -33.1430, -32.6230



Deuteranomaly

201.3620, -31.2190, -23.4350



Tritanomaly

190.0300, -98.1100, -39.1500

Monochromacy



Original Color

168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490



Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

168.6960, -46.8990, -25.6110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490 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, 250, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 250, 191)  
}
```

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, 250, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 250, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490 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, 250, 191) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 250, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 250, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 250, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 250, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 250,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.5240, -130.0610, -71.3490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 250, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 250,  
191) }
```

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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