

Converting Colors

YIQ(168.5600, -16.2630,
-74.2390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(168.5600, -16.2630,
-74.2390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6BDD3C
RGB	107, 221, 60
RGB Percent	42%, 87%, 24%
CMY	0.5808, 0.1331, 0.7646
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.73, 0.13
HSL	103°, 70%, 55%
HSV	103°, 73%, 87%
XYZ	32.7370, 55.1843, 13.2033
YIQ	168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

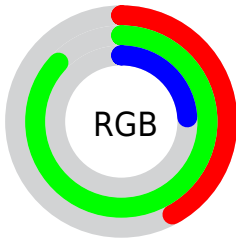
Format	Color
RYB	60, 221, 174
Decimal	7068988
CIELab	79.15, -59.63, 65.05
CIELCh	79, 88.250, 132.510
Yxy	55.1843, 0.3237, 0.5457
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285259068 (0xFF6BDD3C)
YUV	168.5600, -53.5201, -53.9881
Hunter-Lab	74.2862, -51.3379, 41.4623

Details

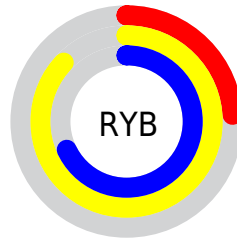
The YIQ color **168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC33**. The color can be described as dark muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **112.4400, 16.2630, 74.2390**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.9560, -8.1500, -61.5740**, and **107.9180, -23.3230, -78.4510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.2680, -18.7370, -84.4730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.8520, -13.7890, -64.0050**.

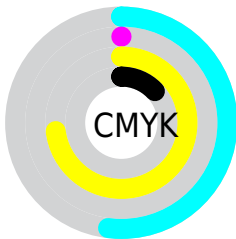
Distribution



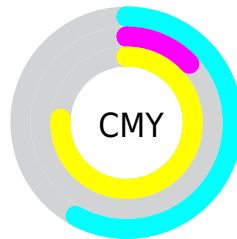
- Red (42%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390 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 168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 168.5600,
-16.2630, -74.2390

■ 168.5600,
-16.2630, -74.2390

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 138.6800,
-16.7210, -76.9530

■ 212.9560, -8.1500,
-61.5740

■ 107.9180,
-23.3230, -78.4510

■ 225.1180, 0.7420,
-46.5060

■ 81.0060, -37.9500,
-72.1740

■ 237.2800, 9.6340,
-31.4380

■ 65.1570, -30.5250,
-58.0530

■ 248.9580, 17.0130,
-16.4830

■ 50.4820, -23.6500,
-44.9780

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

■ 35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,

-19.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 168.5600,
-16.2630, -74.2390

■ 168.5600,
-16.2630, -74.2390

■ 161.2680,
-18.7370, -84.4730

■ 175.8520,
-13.7890, -64.0050

■ 154.2750,
-20.6150, -94.4950

■ 182.8450,
-11.9110, -53.9830

■ 148.8630,
-22.6310, -102.0150

■ 190.1370, -9.4370,
-43.7490

■ 197.4290, -6.9630,
-33.5150

■ 204.5360, -5.4060,
-23.1820

■ 211.8280, -2.9320,
-12.9480

■ 219.1200, -0.4580,
-2.7140

■ 226.1130, 1.4200,
7.3080

■ 232.9490, 5.1780,
16.2980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179.5590, 64.5670, -63.3450



168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390



151.3120, -109.1530, -75.8170

Triad

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



168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390



157.6230, -142.0800, -35.2320



159.0380, 69.0400, 48.3680

Complementary

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



168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390



112.4400, 16.2630, 74.2390

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.



174.2560, 39.9680, 68.6400



168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390



159.0940, -103.0210, -10.7090

Square

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



168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390



164.6670, -145.3800, -41.5080



193.5870, 19.2020, 48.4980



166.6960, 86.0570, 9.7770

Rectangle

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



168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390



159.6850, -128.5960, -59.3480



193.5870, 19.2020, 48.4980



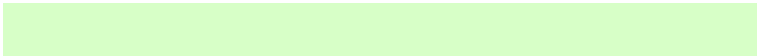
161.0560, 60.6020, 58.1220

Sweetspot

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



168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390



236.6560, -5.8640, -25.8960



174.4700, 64.8810, -24.9670



116.9480, -3.3900, -15.6620



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.



168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390



182.7490, -22.3100, -102.3260



158.1550, -54.5470, -74.2510



106.3540, -1.2370, -5.1170



116.5010, -17.7750, -79.8790



30.8890, -4.9020, -21.3020

Inverse Universe

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



112.4400, 16.2630, 74.2390



105.2510, 22.3100, 102.3260



122.8450, 54.5470, 74.2510



102.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



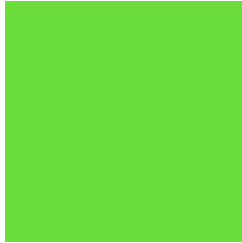
56.4990, 17.7750, 79.8790



15.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390 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 168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

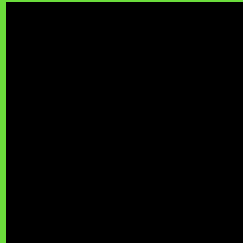
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390.



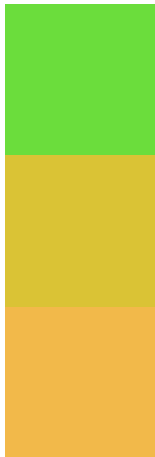
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390.

-74.2390.

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

168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390

Protanopia

185.6890, 59.2900, -39.2860

Deuteranopia

189.3890, 69.6030, -22.4370



Tritanopia

187.0080, -47.1770, -9.5530

Trichromacy



Original Color

168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390



Protanomaly

179.3540, 32.0120, -51.5400



Deuteranomaly

181.7990, 38.4290, -41.1790



Tritanomaly

179.9280, -36.1690, -32.8490

Monochromacy



Original Color

168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390



Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

168.7160, -6.0930, -27.2530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390 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(107, 221, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 221, 60)  
}
```

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(107, 221, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 221, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390 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(107, 221, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 221, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 221, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 221, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 221, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 221,  
60) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.5600, -16.2630, -74.2390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 221, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
221, 60) }
```

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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