

# Converting Colors

YIQ(168.7310, -126.2100,  
-69.5540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(168.7310, -126.2100,  
-69.5540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	05F8BE
RGB	5, 248, 190
RGB Percent	2%, 97%, 75%
CMY	0.9809, 0.0270, 0.2553
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.23, 0.03
HSL	166°, 96%, 50%
HSV	166°, 98%, 97%
XYZ	42.9410, 70.9414, 60.0784
YIQ	168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

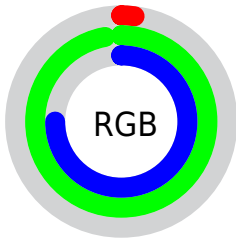
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	5, 143, 248
Decimal	391358
CIELab	87.46, -62.27, 14.33
CIELCh	87, 63.901, 167.038
Yxy	70.9414, 0.2468, 0.4078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278581438 (0xFF05F8BE)
YUV	168.7310, 10.4856, -143.5921
Hunter-Lab	84.2267, -56.3929, 16.6675

# Details

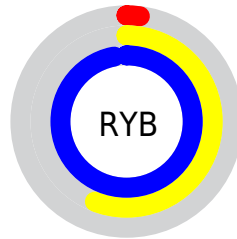
The YIQ color **168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFCC**. The color can be described as middle saturated spring green. A complement of this color would be **84.2690, 126.2100, 69.5540**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.1140, -80.5510, -32.4790**, and **127.1480, -96.2270, -56.7630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167.1220, -128.8690, -70.9250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.8900, -113.2360, -62.3880**.

# Distribution



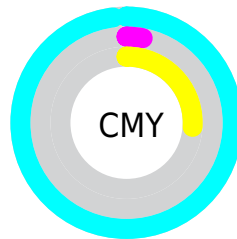
- Red (2%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540 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 168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 168.7310,  
-126.2100, -69.5540

■ 168.7310,  
-126.2100, -69.5540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 147.1350,  
-112.5480, -63.8440

■ 212.1140,  
-80.5510, -32.4790

■ 127.0340,  
-95.9060, -57.0740

■ 223.6050,  
-62.5800, -22.2600

■ 107.7480,  
-80.1810, -50.2050

■ 233.4720,  
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 89.1630, -65.0520,  
-43.5480

■ 243.0400,  
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 70.5780, -49.9230,  
-36.8910

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 53.3950, -35.9860,  
-30.6580

■ 36.3260, -22.3700,

-24.1140

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,  
-17.2590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 168.7310,  
-126.2100, -69.5540

■ 168.7310,  
-126.2100, -69.5540

■ 167.1220,  
-128.8690, -70.9250

■ 176.8900,  
-113.2360, -62.3880

■ 185.0490,  
-100.2620, -55.2220

■ 192.9090,  
-87.8840, -48.2680

■ 201.0680,  
-74.9100, -41.1020

■ 209.2270,  
-61.9360, -33.9360

■ 217.3860,  
-48.9620, -26.7700

■ 225.4310,  
-35.6670, -19.9150

■ 233.2910,  
-23.2890, -12.9610

■ 241.4500,  
-10.3150, -5.7950

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



201.7780, -18.9720, -52.6680



168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540



175.5920, -149.9630, -52.0670

# Triad

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



168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540



208.2090, -34.0210, 5.3310



199.4150, 58.6870, -0.8090

# Complementary

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



168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540



84.2690, 126.2100, 69.5540

# 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.



196.1790, 45.7530, 24.3530



168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540



216.2580, 18.1500, 34.5180

# Square

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



168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540



165.8410, -145.9300, -42.5540



204.3070, 25.6220, 42.2780



208.9260, 63.5970, -23.7230



# Rectangle

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



168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540



174.6460, -150.0550, -50.3990



204.3070, 25.6220, 42.2780



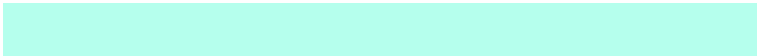
197.1300, 55.4760, 7.8280

# Sweetspot

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



168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540



230.8220, -38.3260, -21.2860



165.8800, -30.4690, -114.1570



113.2910, -23.2890, -12.9610



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.



168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540



171.8010, -132.3990, -73.0310



139.5360, -128.0530, -19.6130



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.



84.2690, 126.2100, 69.5540



83.1990, 132.3990, 73.0310



113.4640, 128.0530, 19.6130



116.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



61.6410, 98.1990, 54.0630

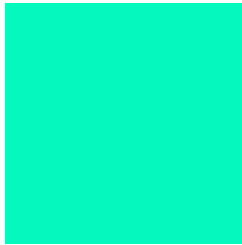


19.9490, 31.5410, 17.5970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

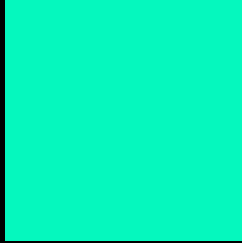
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

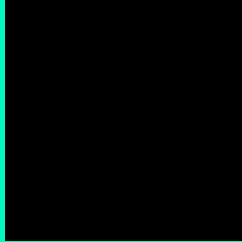
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540.



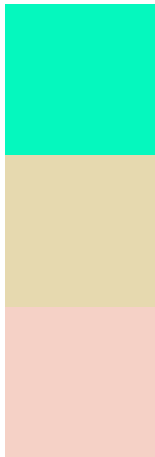
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540.

-69.5540.

# 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

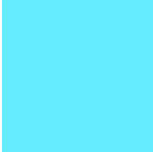
168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540

### Protanopia

216.0990, 21.2300, -10.3060

### Deuteranopia

218.5100, 24.9870, 4.2110



## Tritanopia

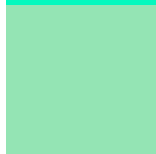
198.3880, -86.8340, -23.2340

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540



## Protanomaly

198.6080, -32.2720, -31.8880



## Deuteranomaly

200.3730, -29.7520, -22.4880



## Tritanomaly

187.5350, -101.0900, -40.2100

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540



## Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

168.9950, -46.3030, -25.3990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540 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(5, 248, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 248, 190)  
}
```

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(5, 248, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 248, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540 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(5, 248, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 248, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 248, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 248, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 248, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 248,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.7310, -126.2100, -69.5540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 248, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 248,  
190) }
```

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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