

# Converting Colors

YIQ(168.9330, -123.9630,  
-71.7310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(168.9330, -123.9630,  
-71.7310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	06F9B8
RGB	6, 249, 184
RGB Percent	2%, 98%, 72%
CMY	0.9769, 0.0231, 0.2789
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.26, 0.02
HSL	164°, 95%, 50%
HSV	164°, 98%, 98%
XYZ	42.6203, 71.3081, 56.8030
YIQ	168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

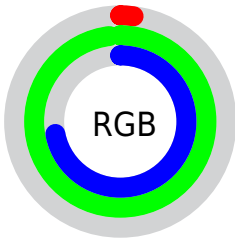
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	6, 146, 249
Decimal	457144
CIELab	87.63, -64.00, 17.68
CIELCh	88, 66.393, 164.559
Yxy	71.3081, 0.2496, 0.4177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278647224 (0xFF06F9B8)
YUV	168.9330, 7.4280, -142.8922
Hunter-Lab	84.4441, -57.6855, 19.2283

# Details

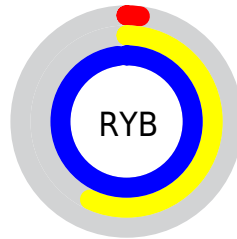
The YIQ color **168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFCC**. The color can be described as middle saturated spring green. A complement of this color would be **86.0670, 123.9630, 71.7310**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450**, and **127.0510, -94.5760, -59.1520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166.9110, -126.8970, -73.6250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.2060, -111.3100, -64.2540**.

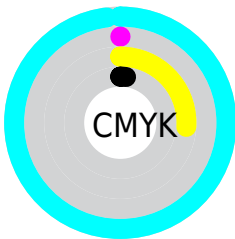
# Distribution



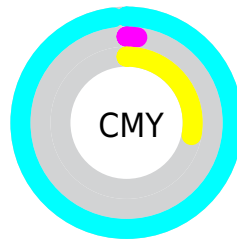
- Red (2%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310 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 168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 168.9330,  
-123.9630, -71.7310

■ 168.9330,  
-123.9630, -71.7310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 147.0380,  
-110.8970, -66.2330

■ 211.4300,  
-78.6250, -34.3450

■ 127.0510,  
-94.5760, -59.1520

■ 223.6050,  
-62.5800, -22.2600

■ 107.6510,  
-78.5300, -52.5940

■ 233.4720,  
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 89.0660, -63.4010,  
-45.9370

■ 243.0400,  
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 70.5950, -48.5930,  
-38.9690

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 52.8250, -34.3810,  
-32.2130

■ 36.3430, -21.0400,

-26.1920

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,  
-17.7820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 168.9330,  
-123.9630, -71.7310

■ 168.9330,  
-123.9630, -71.7310

■ 166.9110,  
-126.8970, -73.6250

■ 177.2060,  
-111.3100, -64.2540

■ 185.3650,  
-98.3360, -57.0880

■ 193.6380,  
-85.6830, -49.6110

■ 201.9110,  
-73.0300, -42.1340

■ 209.7710,  
-60.6520, -35.1800

■ 218.0440,  
-47.9990, -27.7030

■ 226.3170,  
-35.3460, -20.2260

■ 234.4760,  
-22.3720, -13.0600

■ 242.7490, -9.7190,  
-5.5830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



202.1760, -14.3410, -53.9970



168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310



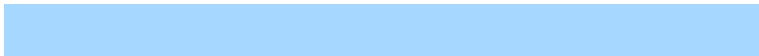
175.7230, -148.9540, -53.8340

# Triad

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



168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310



205.4960, -42.3190, 1.5290



197.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710

# Complementary

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



168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310



86.0670, 123.9630, 71.7310

# 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.



195.4610, 45.0190, 26.6430



168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310



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.



168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310



167.6020, -146.7550, -44.1230



204.5180, 23.6500, 44.9780



207.4100, 65.1100, -23.6100



# Rectangle

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



168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310



175.2330, -150.3300, -50.9220



204.5180, 23.6500, 44.9780



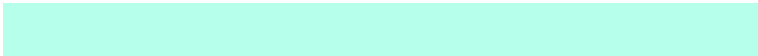
195.5970, 55.6590, 10.0190

# Sweetspot

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



168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310



230.5940, -37.6840, -21.9080



169.2720, -25.7010, -112.4610



113.1770, -22.9680, -13.2720



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.



168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310



171.0030, -130.1520, -75.2080



145.2320, -130.2530, -23.7970



120.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890



126.6750, -96.2730, -55.9290



40.9370, -31.2200, -17.9080



# Inverse Universe

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



86.0670, 123.9630, 71.7310



83.9970, 130.1520, 75.2080



109.7680, 130.2530, 23.7970



116.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



62.3250, 96.2730, 55.9290

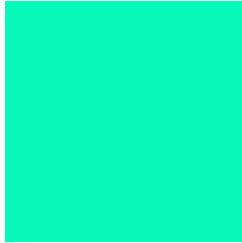


20.0630, 31.2200, 17.9080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

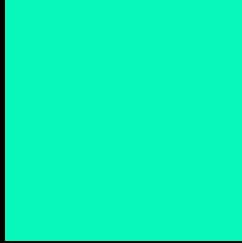
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

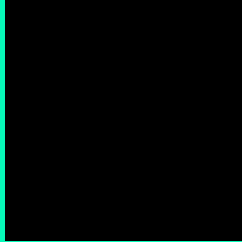
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310.

-71.7310.

# Color Blindness Simulation

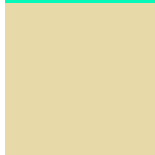
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



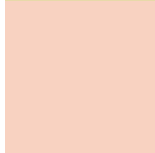
### Original Color

168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310



### Protanopia

216.0130, 24.3480, -11.7480



### Deuteranopia

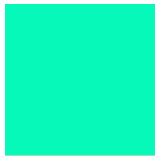
219.4240, 28.1050, 2.7690



## Tritanopia

199.5840, -84.4500, -22.3860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310



## Protanomaly

199.1090, -29.4290, -33.8530



## Deuteranomaly

200.9880, -27.2300, -24.1420



## Tritanomaly

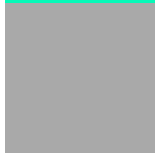
188.2040, -98.6600, -40.1960

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310



## Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

168.9520, -44.7440, -26.1200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310 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(6, 249, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 249, 184)  
}
```

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(6, 249, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 249, 184) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310 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(6, 249, 184) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 249, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(6, 249, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 249, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 249, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 249,  
184) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.9330, -123.9630, -71.7310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 249, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 249,  
184) }
```

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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