

Converting Colors

YIQ(168.9860, -69.5880,
-60.4680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(168.9860, -69.5880,
-60.4680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	41E38F
RGB	65, 227, 143
RGB Percent	25%, 89%, 56%
CMY	0.7455, 0.1095, 0.4394
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.37, 0.11
HSL	149°, 74%, 57%
HSV	149°, 71%, 89%
XYZ	34.6141, 58.0769, 35.3508
YIQ	168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

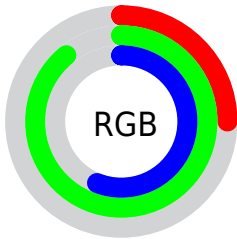
Format	Color
RYB	65, 174, 227
Decimal	4318095
CIELab	80.78, -60.10, 29.40
CIELCh	81, 66.909, 153.930
Yxy	58.0769, 0.2703, 0.4536
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282508175 (0xFF41E38F)
YUV	168.9860, -12.8111, -91.1957
Hunter-Lab	76.2082, -52.2888, 25.8428

Details

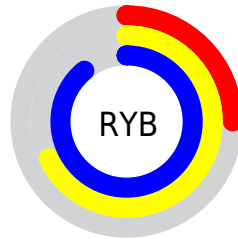
The YIQ color **168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **123.0140, 69.5880, 60.4680**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.9100, -54.0940, -43.9020**, and **110.2780, -76.2820, -60.2980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.7410, -79.4440, -69.0760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.2310, -59.7320, -51.8600**.

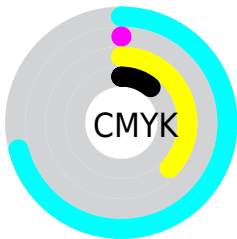
Distribution



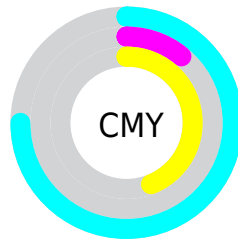
- Red (25%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680 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 168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 168.9860,
-69.5880, -60.4680

■ 168.9860,
-69.5880, -60.4680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 130.4610,
-90.2190, -66.5310

■ 211.9100,
-54.0940, -43.9020

■ 110.2780,
-76.2820, -60.2980

■ 224.0720,
-45.2020, -28.8340

■ 91.5790, -60.8320,
-53.9520

■ 236.6470,
-36.0350, -13.2430

■ 73.1080, -46.0240,
-46.9840

■ 246.0300,
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 55.1100, -31.1700,
-40.8500

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,
-33.9950

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,

-21.9660

■ 2.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 168.9860,
-69.5880, -60.4680

■ 168.9860,
-69.5880, -60.4680

■ 160.7410,
-79.4440, -69.0760

■ 177.2310,
-59.7320, -51.8600

■ 152.4960,
-89.3000, -77.6840

■ 185.1770,
-50.4720, -43.4640

■ 145.6750,
-97.4140, -84.8220

■ 193.3080,
-40.2950, -35.1670

■ 201.5530,
-30.4390, -26.5590

■ 209.4990,
-21.1790, -18.1630

■ 217.7440,
-11.3230, -9.5550

■ 225.8750, -1.1460,
-1.2580

■ 234.1200, 8.7100,
7.3500

■ 237.8800, 9.6260,
12.7780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186.0770, 7.9870, -51.1570



168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680



159.1950, -129.9720, -56.4360

Triad

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



168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680



174.8200, -87.5700, -9.8900



181.9190, 66.6160, 15.1920

Complementary

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



168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680



123.0140, 69.5880, 60.4680

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.



183.0030, 49.7850, 39.3930



168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680



199.3030, -4.0860, 30.0100

Square

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



168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680



158.7970, -142.6300, -36.2780



196.8870, 27.2250, 51.7770



190.0620, 75.3780, -11.4540

Rectangle

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



168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680



163.9830, -143.4540, -43.3740



196.8870, 27.2250, 51.7770



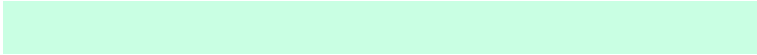
181.1500, 61.8920, 23.7160

Sweetspot

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



168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680



235.6620, -23.1960, -20.1560



185.8080, 6.7060, -66.4940



116.4940, -13.6150, -12.0710



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.



168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680



176.5230, -93.9300, -81.8820



177.9920, -94.9470, -35.8990



110.7280, -5.2260, -4.4100



114.8770, -76.8310, -66.8710



32.7870, -22.0500, -18.8980

Inverse Universe

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



123.0140, 69.5880, 60.4680



114.3630, 94.2510, 81.5710



114.0080, 94.9470, 35.8990



107.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



64.1230, 76.8310, 66.8710



18.2130, 22.0500, 18.8980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680 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 168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

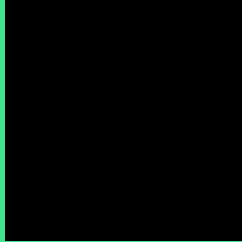
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680.

-60.4680.

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

168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680

Protanopia

196.3310, 31.9600, -17.5440

Deuteranopia

199.2970, 38.4680, -3.3240



Tritanopia

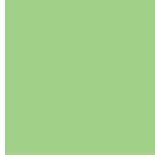
183.6670, -74.3180, -18.7820

Trichromacy



Original Color

168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680



Protanomaly

186.2120, -4.8540, -33.1900



Deuteranomaly

188.3470, -0.5000, -23.9880



Tritanomaly

178.3660, -72.5730, -33.8930

Monochromacy



Original Color

168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680



Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

168.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680 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(65, 227, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 227, 143)  
}
```

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(65, 227, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 227, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680 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(65, 227, 143) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 227, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 227, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 227, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 227, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 227,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 227, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 227,  
143) }
```

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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