

Converting Colors

YIQ(170.4490, -56.6960,
-106.9040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(170.4490, -56.6960,
-106.9040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32FF33
RGB	50, 255, 51
RGB Percent	20%, 100%, 20%
CMY	0.8045, 0.0000, 0.8000
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.80, 0.00
HSL	120°, 100%, 60%
HSV	120°, 80%, 100%
XYZ	37.6648, 72.4330, 15.1258
YIQ	170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

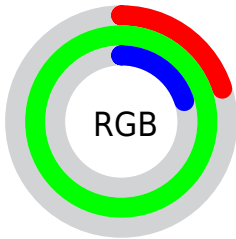
Format	Color
RYB	50, 254, 255
Decimal	3342131
CIELab	88.18, -81.78, 76.03
CIELCh	88, 111.665, 137.086
Yxy	72.4330, 0.3008, 0.5784
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281532211 (0xFF32FF33)
YUV	170.4490, -58.8884, -105.6338
Hunter-Lab	85.1076, -69.9421, 49.0379

Details

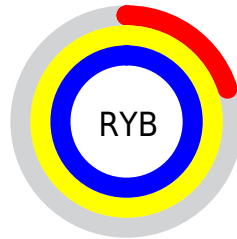
The YIQ color **170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF33**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **134.5510, 56.6960, 106.9040**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202.4480, -27.4510, -69.7150**, and **115.0520, -53.9000, -102.5080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.8250, -64.1670, -120.1910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.7740, -49.8210, -93.8290**.

Distribution



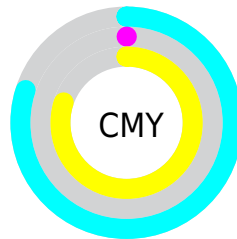
- Red (20%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040 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 170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170.4490,
-56.6960, -106.9040

■ 170.4490,
-56.6960, -106.9040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 132.0750,
-61.8750, -117.6750

■ 202.4480,
-27.4510, -69.7150

■ 115.0520,
-53.9000, -102.5080

■ 215.9200,
-16.4960, -53.4880

■ 98.6160, -46.2000,
-87.8640

■ 228.7940, -6.7330,
-37.6850

■ 82.1800, -38.5000,
-73.2200

■ 242.0810, 3.3050,
-21.3590

■ 66.3310, -31.0750,
-59.0990

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

■ 50.4820, -23.6500,
-44.9780

■ 36.3940, -17.0500,

-32.4260

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.4490,
-56.6960, -106.9040

■ 170.4490,
-56.6960, -106.9040

■ 159.8250,
-64.1670, -120.1910

■ 180.7740,
-49.8210, -93.8290

■ 149.7990,
-70.4460, -133.0540

■ 191.5120,
-42.6710, -80.2310

■ 201.8370,
-35.7960, -67.1560

■ 212.4610,
-28.3250, -53.8690

■ 222.9000,
-21.7710, -40.4830

■ 233.5240,
-14.3000, -27.1960

■ 243.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

254.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200.4360, 59.9390, -78.5970



170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040



169.0650, -124.6950, -80.4950

Triad

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



170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040



174.0590, -149.7800, -49.8760



150.3470, 72.8440, 56.5240

Complementary

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



170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040



134.5510, 56.6960, 106.9040

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.



164.0150, 42.6250, 81.0650



170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040



172.9380, -102.8820, -18.7380

Square

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



170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



199.2350, 26.1250, 49.6850



170.1890, 91.3780, -4.0620

Rectangle

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



170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040



177.6150, -148.7700, -57.1700



199.2350, 26.1250, 49.6850



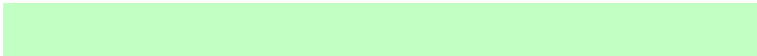
149.0540, 64.0840, 72.1160

Sweetspot

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



170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040



229.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



231.6300, 65.8050, -63.7550



112.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510



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.



170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040



153.1030, -68.2460, -128.8700



181.9630, -89.1170, -75.4930



122.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990



112.2310, -52.8460, -99.5820



37.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720

Inverse Universe

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



134.5510, 56.6960, 106.9040



109.8970, 68.2460, 128.8700



122.9230, 89.4380, 75.1820



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



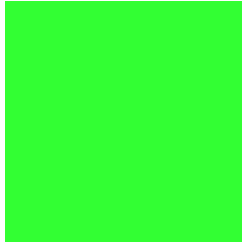
78.7690, 52.8460, 99.5820



26.3180, 17.9210, 33.1610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

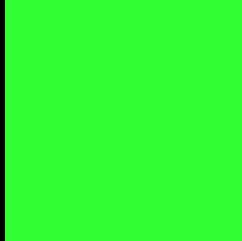
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

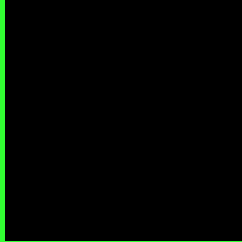
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040.

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

170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040

Protanopia

206.8950, 72.9090, -49.3230

Deuteranopia

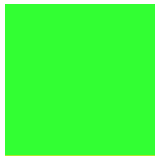
217.6750, 45.8510, -10.4770



Tritanopia

204.6670, -74.3180, -18.7820

Trichromacy



Original Color

170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040



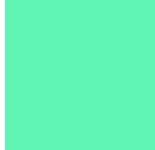
Protanomaly

193.6390, 26.0550, -70.2410



Deuteranomaly

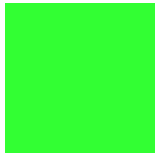
200.5380, 8.3070, -45.9410



Tritanomaly

192.5660, -67.9850, -50.9690

Monochromacy



Original Color

170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040



Achromatopsia

170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

170.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040 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(50, 255, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 255, 51)  
}
```

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(50, 255, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 255, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040 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(50, 255, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 255, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 255, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 255, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 255, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 255,  
51) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.4490, -56.6960, -106.9040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 255, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 255,  
51) }
```

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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