

Converting Colors

YIQ(170.7900, -63.9450,
-80.1450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(170.7900, -63.9450,
-80.1450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3CF069
RGB	60, 240, 105
RGB Percent	24%, 94%, 41%
CMY	0.7652, 0.0585, 0.5884
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.56, 0.06
HSL	135°, 86%, 59%
HSV	135°, 75%, 94%
XYZ	35.5857, 64.3403, 23.8977
YIQ	170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

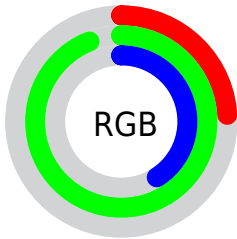
Format	Color
R _Y B	60, 204, 240
Decimal	3993705
CIE Lab	84.14, -71.28, 52.02
CIE LCh	84, 88.242, 143.878
Yxy	64.3403, 0.2874, 0.5196
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282183785 (0xFF3CF069)
YUV	170.7900, -32.4345, -97.1628
Hunter-Lab	80.2124, -61.1813, 38.4844

Details

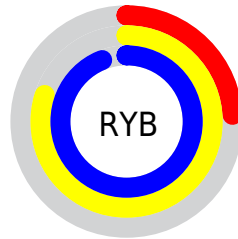
The YIQ color **170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF66**. The color can be described as middle washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **129.2100, 63.9450, 80.1450**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.5780, -41.8960, -55.7200**, and **112.6480, -66.4210, -79.3250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.5620, -72.4710, -90.8310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.0180, -55.4190, -69.4590**.

Distribution



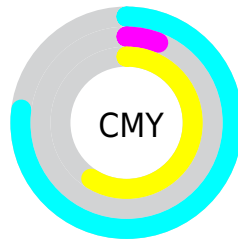
- Red (24%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450 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 170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

170.7900,
-63.9450, -80.1450

170.7900,
-63.9450, -80.1450

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

132.7490,
-83.0630, -86.0950

207.5780,
-41.8960, -55.7200

112.6480,
-66.4210, -79.3250

220.3380,
-31.8120, -40.2280

93.2650, -49.0450,
-74.8450

232.9130,
-22.6450, -24.6370

74.5490, -34.9250,
-66.4210

245.7870,
-12.8820, -8.8340

59.2870, -27.7750,
-52.8230

44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

29.9370, -14.0250,

-26.6730

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.7900,
-63.9450, -80.1450

■ 170.7900,
-63.9450, -80.1450

■ 161.5620,
-72.4710, -90.8310

■ 180.0180,
-55.4190, -69.4590

■ 152.3340,
-80.9970, -101.5170

■ 189.2460,
-46.8930, -58.7730

■ 147.7200,
-85.2600, -106.8600

■ 198.4740,
-38.3670, -48.0870

■ 207.7020,
-29.8410, -37.4010

■ 216.9300,
-21.3150, -26.7150

■ 226.1580,
-12.7890, -16.0290

■ 235.3860, -4.2630,
-5.3430

■ 244.6140, 4.2630,
5.3430

■ 246.1950, 4.1250,
7.8450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189.6700, 41.9650, -72.2350



170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450



166.5350, -128.5940, -70.4020

Triad

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



170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450



161.1450, -143.7300, -38.3700



170.6010, 68.1720, 31.0520

Complementary

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



170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450



129.2100, 63.9450, 80.1450

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.



176.5410, 43.1790, 60.0030



170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450



195.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080

Square

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



170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450



171.1240, -148.4050, -47.2610



196.8870, 27.2250, 51.7770



182.0090, 82.8970, -10.0550

Rectangle

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



170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450



173.7340, -147.4870, -52.8870



196.8870, 27.2250, 51.7770



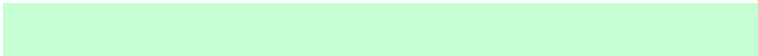
169.5700, 61.4300, 43.1100

Sweetspot

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



170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450



232.3430, -21.0400, -26.1920



206.0250, 30.9600, -65.5200



114.1580, -12.7890, -16.0290



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.



170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450



166.6220, -81.8680, -102.2520



181.0500, -92.8350, -52.1550



115.3860, -4.2630, -5.3430



113.2520, -65.3660, -81.9260



34.4680, -19.8940, -24.9340

Inverse Universe

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



129.2100, 63.9450, 80.1450



113.4920, 81.5470, 102.5630



118.9500, 92.8350, 52.1550



112.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



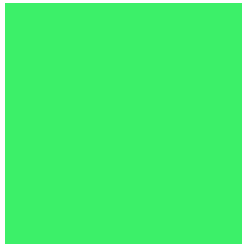
70.7480, 65.3660, 81.9260



21.5320, 19.8940, 24.9340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

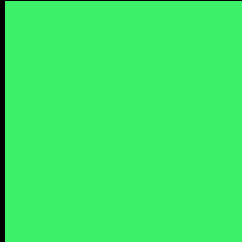
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450 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

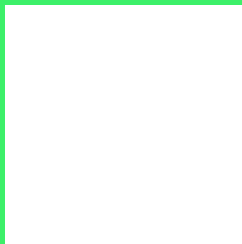
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450.

-80.1450.

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

170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450

Protanopia

201.9950, 49.9810, -30.2670

Deuteranopia

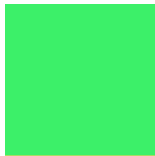
205.3960, 59.6980, -13.6300



Tritanopia

193.0690, -75.5100, -19.2060

Trichromacy



Original Color

170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450



Protanomaly

190.9570, 8.4450, -48.4430



Deuteranomaly

192.5160, 14.5410, -37.7710



Tritanomaly

184.8080, -71.2420, -41.4980

Monochromacy



Original Color

170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450



Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

170.9790, -23.0110, -29.0190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450 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(60, 240, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 240, 105)  
}
```

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(60, 240, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 240, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450 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(60, 240, 105) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 240, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 240, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 240, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 240, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 240,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.7900, -63.9450, -80.1450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 240, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 240,  
105) }
```

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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