

# Converting Colors

YIQ(171.0640, -61.0600,  
-60.8360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(171.0640, -61.0600,  
-60.8360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4BE387
RGB	75, 227, 135
RGB Percent	29%, 89%, 53%
CMY	0.7063, 0.1095, 0.4707
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 0.41, 0.11
HSL	144°, 73%, 59%
HSV	144°, 67%, 89%
XYZ	34.7499, 58.2126, 32.3102
YIQ	171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

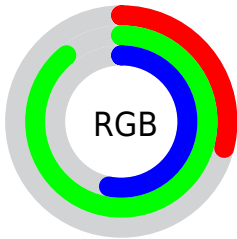
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	75, 184, 227
Decimal	4973447
CIELab	80.86, -59.96, 33.59
CIELCh	81, 68.730, 150.739
Yxy	58.2126, 0.2774, 0.4647
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283163527 (0xFF4BE387)
YUV	171.0640, -17.7796, -84.2481
Hunter-Lab	76.2972, -52.2214, 28.3000

# Details

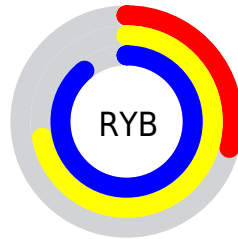
The YIQ color **171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **130.9360, 61.0600, 60.8360**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.0910, -47.3540, -44.9060**, and **109.3660, -73.7140, -62.7860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.5910, -70.2740, -70.0660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.5370, -51.8460, -51.6060**.

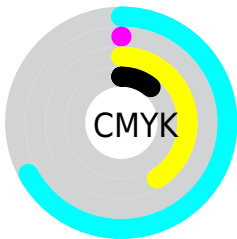
# Distribution



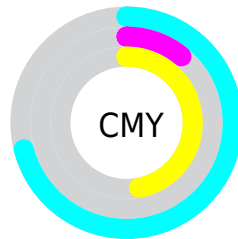
- Red (29%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360 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 171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 171.0640,  
-61.0600, -60.8360

■ 171.0640,  
-61.0600, -60.8360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 138.2200,  
-70.3670, -62.8710

■ 213.0910,  
-47.3540, -44.9060

■ 109.3660,  
-73.7140, -62.7860

■ 225.2530,  
-38.4620, -29.8380

■ 90.6670, -58.2640,  
-56.4400

■ 237.5290,  
-29.8910, -14.4590

■ 72.0820, -43.1350,  
-49.7830

■ 247.8240,  
-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 53.9700, -27.9600,  
-43.9600

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,  
-33.9950

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,

-21.9660

■ 3.5220, -1.6500,  
-3.1380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 171.0640,  
-61.0600, -60.8360

■ 171.0640,  
-61.0600, -60.8360

■ 162.5910,  
-70.2740, -70.0660

■ 179.5370,  
-51.8460, -51.6060

■ 154.1180,  
-79.4880, -79.2960


■ 187.5970,  
-42.9070, -42.8990

■ 146.0580,  
-88.4270, -88.0030

■ 196.0700,  
-33.6930, -33.6690


■ 143.5090,  
-91.3150, -90.7310

■ 204.5430,  
-24.4790, -24.4390

 212.7170,  
-15.8610, -15.4210

 221.0760, -6.3260,  
-6.5020

 229.5490, 2.8880,  
2.7280

 237.4240, 10.9100,  
11.5340

 238.5640, 7.7000,  
14.6440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



186.7850, 14.6810, -51.3270



171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360



158.9840, -128.0000, -59.1360

# Triad

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



171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360



162.5390, -114.9400, -20.4760



180.7280, 65.8360, 18.3160

# Complementary

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



171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360



130.9360, 61.0600, 60.8360

# 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.



182.6270, 48.0880, 42.6160



171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360



197.4870, -10.5960, 26.8440

# Square

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



171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360



159.9710, -143.1800, -37.3240



197.4740, 26.9500, 51.2540



188.4150, 75.8820, -9.5740



# Rectangle

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



171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360



164.0000, -142.1240, -45.4520



197.4740, 26.9500, 51.2540



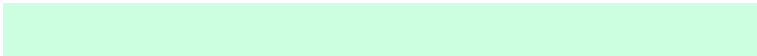
179.4860, 61.0660, 27.6740

# Sweetspot

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



171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360



236.2170, -20.4450, -20.4530



192.3300, 14.2240, -59.5680



116.5650, -12.3770, -12.4810



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.



171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360



179.9820, -82.1010, -81.5010



179.5000, -84.8140, -37.8220



110.6140, -4.9050, -4.7210



113.0530, -71.6950, -71.8470



32.2170, -20.4450, -20.4530



# Inverse Universe

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



130.9360, 61.0600, 60.8360



126.0180, 82.1010, 81.5010



122.5000, 84.8140, 37.8220



107.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



65.8330, 72.0160, 71.5360

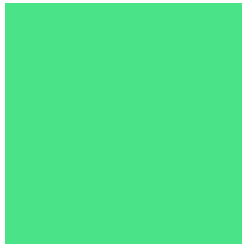


18.7830, 20.4450, 20.4530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360 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 171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360 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 171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360.

-60.8360.

# 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

171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360

### Protanopia

195.8320, 34.8030, -19.5090

### Deuteranopia

198.9830, 42.2280, -5.3880



## Tritanopia

185.0590, -69.5500, -17.0860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360



## Protanomaly

186.6100, -0.2230, -34.5190



## Deuteranomaly

188.6310, 4.4520, -25.6280



## Tritanomaly

179.7150, -66.2460, -32.9180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360



## Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

170.7930, -22.1870, -21.9230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360 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(75, 227, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 227, 135)  
}
```

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(75, 227, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 227, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360 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(75, 227, 135) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 227, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(75, 227, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 227, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 227, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 227,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.0640, -61.0600, -60.8360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 227, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 227,  
135) }
```

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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