

# Converting Colors

YIQ(171.7170, 43.7510,  
-60.5450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(171.7170, 43.7510,  
-60.5450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0C714
RGB	176, 199, 20
RGB Percent	69%, 78%, 8%
CMY	0.3100, 0.2196, 0.9212
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.90, 0.22
HSL	68°, 82%, 43%
HSV	68°, 90%, 78%
XYZ	38.4474, 50.1270, 8.3146
YIQ	171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

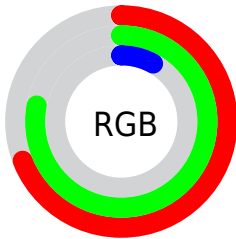
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	20, 199, 43
Decimal	11585300
CIE Lab	76.15, -27.40, 74.02
CIE LCh	76, 78.933, 110.315
Yxy	50.1270, 0.3968, 0.5174
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289775380 (0xFFB0C714)
YUV	171.7170, -74.7965, 3.7562
Hunter-Lab	70.8004, -26.9683, 42.5974

# Details

The YIQ color **171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC00**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **47.2830, -43.7510, 60.5450**, and the grayscale version is **172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230.0960, 41.3660, -55.8660**, and **120.6960, 31.0490, -50.6070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.5400, 48.3830, -67.4010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174.8940, 39.1190, -53.6890**.

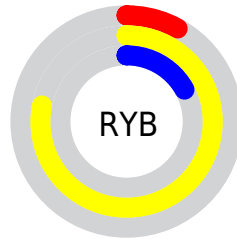
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (78%)

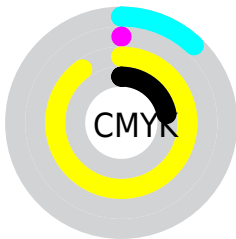
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (17%)

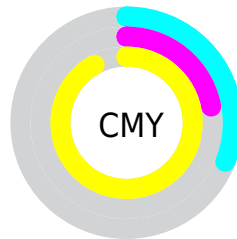


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450 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 171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 171.7170, 43.7510,  
-60.5450

■ 171.7170, 43.7510,  
-60.5450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 144.9170, 40.3120,  
-58.7920

■ 230.0960, 41.3660,  
-55.8660

■ 120.6960, 31.0490,  
-50.6070

■ 239.3820, 43.9770,  
-42.6070

■ 97.6490, 21.2360,  
-43.4680

■ 242.5740, 34.9890,  
-33.8990

■ 74.6020, 11.4230,  
-36.3290

■ 245.8800, 25.6800,  
-24.8800

■ 52.1420, 1.3350,  
-29.7130

■ 249.1860, 16.3710,  
-15.8610

■ 29.3720, -10.8160,  
-24.2560

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,

-6.5310

-15.6900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 171.7170, 43.7510,  
-60.5450

■ 171.7170, 43.7510,  
-60.5450

■ 168.5400, 48.3830,  
-67.4010

■ 174.8940, 39.1190,  
-53.6890

■ 177.7720, 33.8910,  
-47.0450

■ 180.9490, 29.2590,  
-40.1890

■ 183.8270, 24.0310,  
-33.5450

■ 187.0040, 19.3990,  
-26.6890

■ 189.8820, 14.1710,  
-20.0450

■ 192.9450, 9.8600,  
-13.5000

■ 195.8230, 4.6320,  
-6.8560

■ 199.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



177.3370, 92.5760, -36.8000



171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450



158.9830, -39.1430, -67.0710

# Triad

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



171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450



156.4490, -141.5300, -34.1860



170.0210, 50.5150, 59.2110

# Complementary

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



171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450



47.2830, -43.7510, 60.5450

# 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.



189.5330, 28.4620, 56.8940



171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450



148.2310, -137.6800, -26.8640

# Square

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



171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450



157.2180, -136.8060, -42.7100



175.1170, -47.9610, 15.6790



161.6990, 73.9480, 36.5080



# Rectangle

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



171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450



144.0570, -103.8810, -72.2410



175.1170, -47.9610, 15.6790



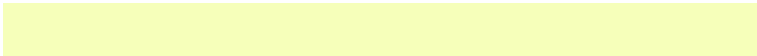
176.8660, 40.8860, 63.0140

# Sweetspot

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



171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450



244.4430, 16.7850, -23.3670



85.8480, 100.9090, 26.9650



121.5320, 9.5850, -14.0230



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.



171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450



216.0630, 62.1870, -86.3010



145.7040, -8.1010, -78.9890



97.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110



138.1390, 39.8070, -55.1450



30.4010, 8.5760, -12.2560



# Inverse Universe

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



47.2830, -43.7510, 60.5450



38.9370, -62.1870, 86.3010



73.2960, 8.1010, 78.9890



91.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



24.8610, -39.8070, 55.1450



5.5990, -8.5760, 12.2560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450 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 171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

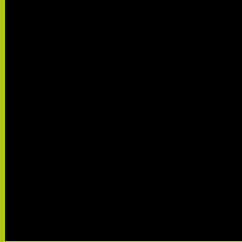
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.7170, 43.7510,

-60.5450.

# 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

171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450

### Protanopia

175.1550, 69.2410, -48.9270

### Deuteranopia

179.3820, 79.5080, -31.2440



## Tritanopia

188.5040, -1.2390, 5.9370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450

## Protanomaly

173.8440, 59.7510, -53.1530

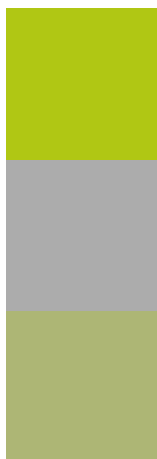
## Deuteranomaly

176.7020, 66.4430, -42.2690

## Tritanomaly

182.5340, 15.2710, -17.9530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450

## Achromatopsia

172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

171.8990, 15.5010, -22.1230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450 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(176, 199, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 199, 20)  
}
```

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(176, 199, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 199, 20) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450 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(176, 199, 20) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 199, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 199, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 199, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 199, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 199,  
20) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.7170, 43.7510, -60.5450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 199, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
199, 20) }
```

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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