

Converting Colors

YIQ(171.9460, -46.8890,
-80.8810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(171.9460, -46.8890,
-80.8810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4DED56
RGB	77, 237, 86
RGB Percent	30%, 93%, 34%
CMY	0.6985, 0.0703, 0.6628
CMYK	0.68, 0.00, 0.64, 0.07
HSL	123°, 82%, 62%
HSV	123°, 68%, 93%
XYZ	35.0334, 62.8514, 19.0855
YIQ	171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

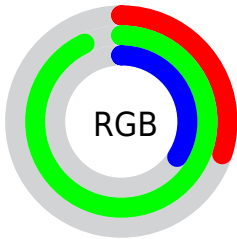
Format	Color
RYB	77, 228, 237
Decimal	5107030
CIELab	83.36, -69.80, 59.39
CIELCh	83, 91.644, 139.607
Yxy	62.8514, 0.2995, 0.5373
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283297110 (0xFF4DED56)
YUV	171.9460, -42.3714, -83.2676
Hunter-Lab	79.2789, -59.8589, 41.2219

Details

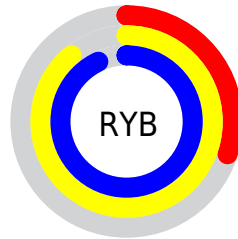
The YIQ color **171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF66**. The color can be described as dark muted green. A complement of this color would be **142.0540, 46.8890, 80.8810**, and the grayscale version is **172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.8150, -29.5620, -58.9860**, and **108.6240, -57.8460, -86.0540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.2620, -54.1310, -92.8110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.6300, -39.6470, -68.9510**.

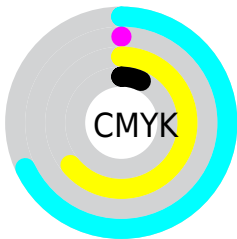
Distribution



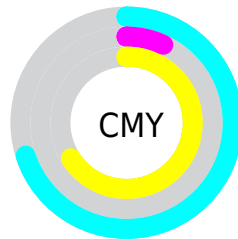
- Red (30%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810 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 171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

171.9460,
-46.8890, -80.8810

171.9460,
-46.8890, -80.8810

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

137.3790,
-58.5340, -84.5980

208.8150,
-29.5620, -58.9860

108.6240,
-57.8460, -86.0540

221.2760,
-20.0740, -43.7060

89.2240, -41.8000,
-79.4960

233.7370,
-10.5860, -28.4260

73.3750, -34.3750,
-65.3750

246.3120, -1.4190,
-12.8350

57.5260, -26.9500,
-51.2540

42.8510, -20.0750,
-38.1790

28.7630, -13.4750,

-25.6270

■ 11.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 171.9460,
-46.8890, -80.8810

■ 171.9460,
-46.8890, -80.8810

■ 162.2620,
-54.1310, -92.8110

■ 181.6300,
-39.6470, -68.9510

■ 152.4640,
-61.0520, -105.0520

■ 191.1290,
-33.3220, -56.9220

■ 143.0790,
-67.6980, -116.7700

■ 200.8130,
-26.0800, -44.9920

■ 140.6010,
-69.3480, -119.9080

■ 210.4970,
-18.8380, -33.0620

■ 219.9960,
-12.5130, -21.0330

■ 229.6800, -5.2710,
-9.1030

■ 239.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

■ 244.4340, 4.9500,
9.4140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187.7330, 54.8490, -74.4550



171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810



163.6510, -123.2290, -74.0210

Triad

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



171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810



162.3190, -144.2800, -39.4160



164.9420, 68.9500, 38.9820

Complementary

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



171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810



142.0540, 46.8890, 80.8810

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.



174.8600, 41.0230, 66.0390



171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810



186.8570, -53.4610, 5.2190

Square

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



171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810



171.1240, -148.4050, -47.2610



197.4740, 26.9500, 51.2540



176.4810, 84.6840, -3.8920

Rectangle

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



171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810



171.6650, -143.0390, -56.4070



197.4740, 26.9500, 51.2540



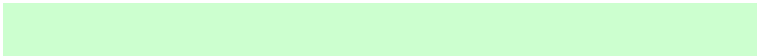
164.7260, 61.2910, 51.1390

Sweetspot

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



171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810



234.2790, -14.9880, -25.7400



216.3680, 46.5920, -51.4560



115.4250, -9.1670, -15.5910



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.



171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810



170.8770, -60.7770, -104.5290



180.9520, -72.2480, -56.3120



112.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530



107.3870, -52.9850, -91.5530



32.0400, -15.8130, -27.3090

Inverse Universe

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



142.0540, 46.8890, 80.8810



132.1230, 60.7770, 104.5290



133.0480, 72.2480, 56.3120



110.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



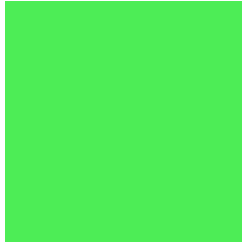
73.6130, 52.9850, 91.5530



21.9600, 15.8130, 27.3090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810 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 171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810 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

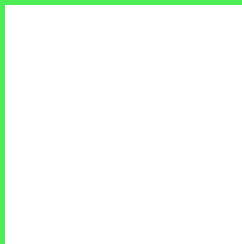
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810.



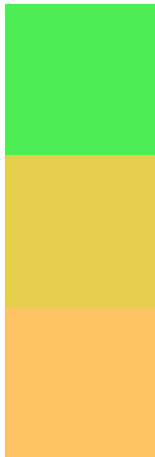
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810.

-80.8810.

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

171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810

Protanopia

198.4700, 55.7130, -35.0310

Deuteranopia

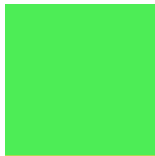
202.2840, 65.7050, -17.8710



Tritanopia

193.2550, -67.1660, -16.2380

Trichromacy



Original Color

171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810



Protanomaly

188.5250, 18.3490, -51.7230



Deuteranomaly

191.3830, 25.0410, -40.8390



Tritanomaly

185.3210, -59.5050, -39.4490

Monochromacy



Original Color

171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810



Achromatopsia

172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

172.0890, -17.5090, -29.6130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810 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(77, 237, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 237, 86)  
}
```

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(77, 237, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 237, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810 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(77, 237, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 237, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 237, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 237, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 237, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 237,  
86) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.9460, -46.8890, -80.8810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 237, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 237,  
86) }
```

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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