

Converting Colors

YIQ(172.2400, -54.7830,
-36.9190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190)
contains.

YIQ(172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(172.2400, -54.7830,
-36.9190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61D3AA
RGB	97, 211, 170
RGB Percent	38%, 83%, 67%
CMY	0.6199, 0.1723, 0.3335
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.19, 0.17
HSL	158°, 56%, 60%
HSV	158°, 54%, 83%
XYZ	35.4791, 52.0500, 46.1834
YIQ	172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

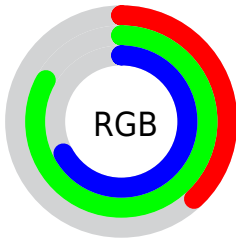
Format	Color
RYB	97, 166, 211
Decimal	6411178
CIELab	77.31, -42.19, 10.61
CIElCh	77, 43.505, 165.884
Yxy	52.0500, 0.2653, 0.3893
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284601258 (0xFF61D3AA)
YUV	172.2400, -1.1043, -65.9855
Hunter-Lab	72.1457, -38.4741, 12.5480

Details

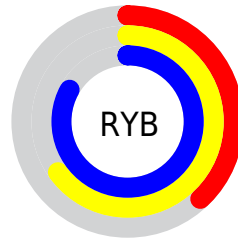
The YIQ color **172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **135.7600, 54.7830, 36.9190**, and the grayscale version is **172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.6800, -49.9700, -30.5300**, and **113.6950, -63.4940, -38.7420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165.0490, -64.7310, -43.8590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.4310, -44.8350, -29.9790**.

Distribution



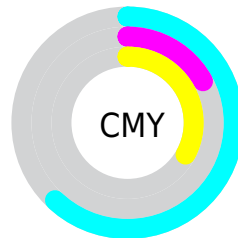
- Red (38%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190 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 172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 172.2400,
-54.7830, -36.9190

■ 172.2400,
-54.7830, -36.9190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 143.4570,
-56.8920, -37.2440

■ 221.6800,
-49.9700, -30.5300

■ 113.6950,
-63.4940, -38.7420

■ 233.6570,
-41.9950, -15.3630

■ 86.3250, -65.3280,
-38.5440

■ 242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 68.3270, -50.4740,
-32.4100

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 51.1440, -36.5370,
-26.1770

■ 34.6620, -23.1960,
-20.1560

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,

-17.2590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 172.2400,
-54.7830, -36.9190

■ 172.2400,
-54.7830, -36.9190

■ 165.0490,
-64.7310, -43.8590

■ 179.4310,
-44.8350, -29.9790

■ 157.9720,
-75.0000, -50.4880

■ 186.5080,
-34.5660, -23.3500

■ 150.7810,
-84.9480, -57.4280

■ 193.6990,
-24.6180, -16.4100

■ 143.7040,
-95.2170, -64.0570

■ 200.7760,
-14.3490, -9.7810

■ 139.2470,
-101.3600, -68.3680

■ 207.9670, -4.4010,
-2.8410

■ 215.4570, 6.1430,
4.3110

■ 222.5340, 16.4120,
10.9400

■ 226.4360, 19.8040,
15.5480

■ 227.2340, 17.5570,
17.7250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180.3470, -9.6680, -34.0520



172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190



151.3030, -120.9880, -43.0360

Triad

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



172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190



189.3590, -34.0230, 16.3850



190.2510, 62.4450, 8.1810

Complementary

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



172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190



135.7600, 54.7830, 36.9190

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.



189.6590, 53.0890, 23.5610



172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190



196.0870, 5.4500, 33.4020

Square

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



172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190



175.1630, -81.1060, -5.8900



194.9200, 39.6530, 35.7890



189.6820, 53.1410, -10.4350

Rectangle

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



172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190



150.8750, -134.1020, -36.6460



194.9200, 39.6530, 35.7890



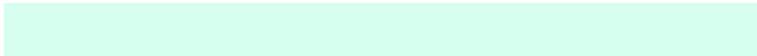
189.1570, 60.0140, 13.6940

Sweetspot

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



172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190



241.0310, -19.6210, -13.3570



176.4760, -6.3180, -50.7180



119.4990, -12.0110, -8.0990



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.



172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190



198.5260, -79.6760, -53.8520



168.1090, -63.8190, -16.3230



101.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760



110.9280, -80.8680, -54.2760



27.0310, -19.6210, -13.3570

Inverse Universe

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



135.7600, 54.7830, 36.9190



145.4740, 79.6760, 53.8520



139.8910, 63.8190, 16.3230



97.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



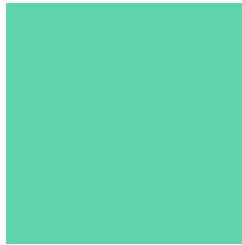
57.1860, 80.5470, 54.5870



13.9690, 19.6210, 13.3570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

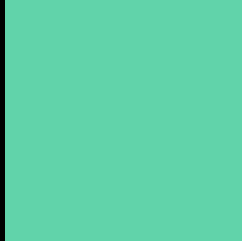
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

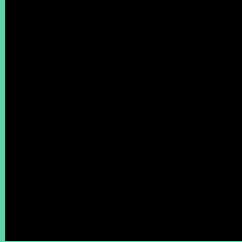
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190.



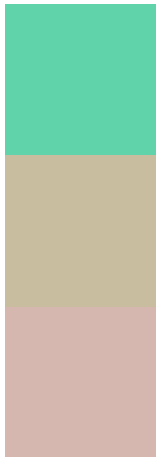
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190.

-36.9190.

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

172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190

Protanopia

188.8690, 16.1860, -6.9980

Deuteranopia

191.1720, 20.1270, 4.1830



Tritanopia

178.7290, -59.6930, -14.0050

Trichromacy



Original Color

172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190



Protanomaly

182.9580, -9.3500, -17.7820



Deuteranomaly

184.2560, -7.0130, -10.5730



Tritanomaly

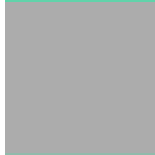
176.5300, -57.9950, -22.7550

Monochromacy



Original Color

172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190



Achromatopsia

172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

172.0310, -19.6210, -13.3570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190 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(97, 211, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 211, 170)  
}
```

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(97, 211, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 211, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190 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(97, 211, 170) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 211, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 211, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 211, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 211, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 211,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 172.2400, -54.7830, -36.9190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 211, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 211,  
170) }
```

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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