

# Converting Colors

YIQ(172.6320, -51.1560,  
-64.1160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(172.6320, -51.1560,  
-64.1160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	54E478
RGB	84, 228, 120
RGB Percent	33%, 89%, 47%
CMY	0.6710, 0.1056, 0.5295
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.47, 0.11
HSL	135°, 73%, 61%
HSV	135°, 63%, 89%
XYZ	34.7951, 58.7553, 27.2666
YIQ	172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

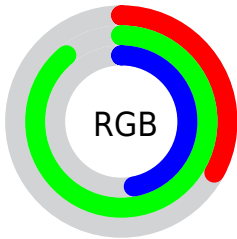
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	84, 199, 228
Decimal	5563512
CIELab	81.16, -61.10, 41.45
CIElCh	81, 73.831, 145.847
Yxy	58.7553, 0.2880, 0.4863
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283753592 (0xFF54E478)
YUV	172.6320, -25.9476, -77.7303
Hunter-Lab	76.6520, -53.1134, 32.5658

# Details

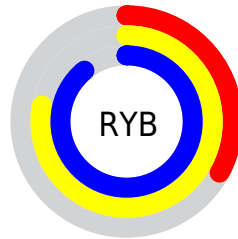
The YIQ color **172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **139.3680, 51.1560, 64.1160**, and the grayscale version is **173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.4740, -38.3670, -48.0870**, and **108.2430, -69.1740, -67.9740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.8170, -59.4070, -74.2790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.4470, -42.9050, -53.9530**.

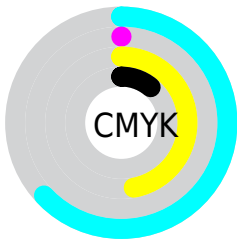
# Distribution



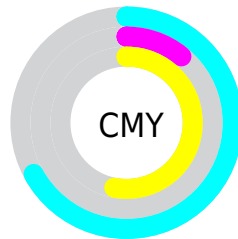
- Red (33%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160 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 172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 172.6320,  
-51.1560, -64.1160

■ 172.6320,  
-51.1560, -64.1160

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 141.2830,  
-57.4830, -65.0910

■ 213.4740,  
-38.3670, -48.0870

■ 108.2430,  
-69.1740, -67.9740

■ 225.6360,  
-29.4750, -33.0190

■ 89.4300, -53.4030,  
-61.9390

■ 237.7980,  
-20.5830, -17.9510

■ 70.5030, -37.3110,  
-56.2150

■ 249.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 53.4170, -25.0250,  
-47.5930

■ 38.7420, -18.1500,  
-34.5180

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,

-22.4890

■ 4.6960, -2.2000,  
-4.1840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 172.6320,  
-51.1560, -64.1160

■ 172.6320,  
-51.1560, -64.1160

■ 163.8170,  
-59.4070, -74.2790

■ 181.4470,  
-42.9050, -53.9530

■ 155.0020,  
-67.6580, -84.4420


■ 190.2620,  
-34.6540, -43.7900

■ 146.1870,  
-75.9090, -94.6050


■ 198.7780,  
-26.9990, -33.8390


■ 140.3340,  
-80.9970, -101.5170

■ 207.5930,  
-18.7480, -23.6760

 216.4080,  
-10.4970, -13.5130

 225.3370, -2.5670,  
-3.0390

 234.1520, 5.6840,  
7.1240

 239.1510, 7.4250,  
14.1210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



187.1360, 26.6940, -54.2820



172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160



158.9040, -125.0190, -63.6030

# Triad

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



172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160



153.5140, -140.1550, -31.5710



176.7160, 66.1100, 24.3660

# Complementary

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



172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160



139.3680, 51.1560, 64.1160

# 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.



181.0600, 45.6110, 48.9630



172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160



194.1540, -23.0200, 20.7240

# Square

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



172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160



162.9060, -144.5550, -39.9390



197.4740, 26.9500, 51.2540



184.7790, 77.8530, -6.7470



# Rectangle

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



172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160



164.9630, -140.7020, -49.1980



197.4740, 26.9500, 51.2540



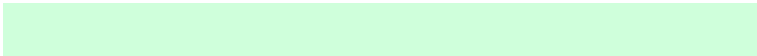
176.4030, 60.1020, 34.1340

# Sweetspot

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



172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160



236.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720



200.8200, 24.7680, -52.4160



116.5220, -10.8180, -13.2020



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.



172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160



180.4640, -69.0790, -86.2230



180.8400, -74.2680, -41.7240



110.3860, -4.2630, -5.3430



110.2030, -63.6700, -79.6220



31.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300



# Inverse Universe

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



139.3680, 51.1560, 64.1160



135.6500, 68.7580, 86.5340



131.1600, 74.2680, 41.7240



107.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



68.7970, 63.6700, 79.6220

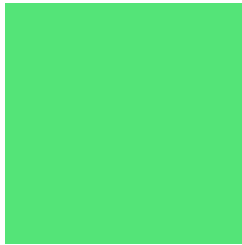


19.5810, 18.1980, 22.6300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160 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 172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

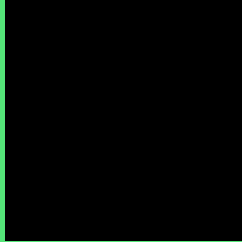
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160.



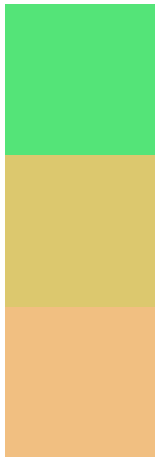
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160.

-64.1160.

# 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

172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160

### Protanopia

195.7200, 40.8100, -23.7500

### Deuteranopia

198.8820, 49.7020, -8.6820



## Tritanopia

187.7500, -64.1860, -15.1780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160



## Protanomaly

187.3950, 7.5720, -38.1240



## Deuteranomaly

189.1280, 13.1180, -28.4980



## Tritanomaly

182.4230, -59.5520, -33.0880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160



## Achromatopsia

173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

173.0060, -18.4730, -23.1530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160 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(84, 228, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 228, 120)  
}
```

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(84, 228, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 228, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160 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(84, 228, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 228, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 228, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 228, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 228, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 228,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 172.6320, -51.1560, -64.1160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 228, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 228,  
120) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor