

# Converting Colors

YIQ(173.2400, -30.7020,  
-93.4060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(173.2400, -30.7020,  
-93.4060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56F230
RGB	86, 242, 48
RGB Percent	34%, 95%, 19%
CMY	0.6632, 0.0507, 0.8117
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.80, 0.05
HSL	108°, 88%, 57%
HSV	108°, 80%, 95%
XYZ	36.1314, 65.7289, 13.5797
YIQ	173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

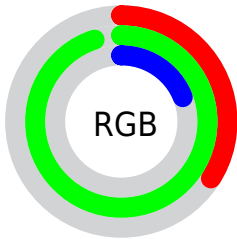
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">48, 242, 204</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">5698096</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">84.86, -72.53, 73.97</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">85, 103.595, 134.437</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">65.7289, 0.3130, 0.5694</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4283888176 (0xFF56F230)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">173.2400, -61.7433, -76.5095</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">81.0734, -62.3277, 46.8203</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF33**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **116.7600, 30.7020, 93.4060**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.9720, -14.2470, -66.7190**, and **108.0080, -50.6000, -96.2320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164.5240, -34.9180, -105.1100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.6570, -27.0820, -81.9140**.

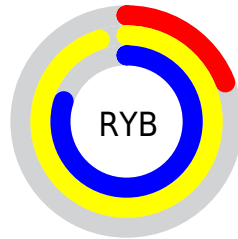
# Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (95%)

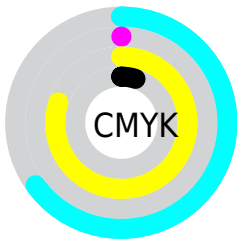
Blue (19%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (80%)

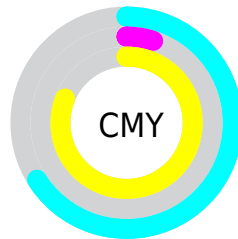


Cyan (65%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060 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 173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



173.2400,  
-30.7020, -93.4060

173.2400,  
-30.7020, -93.4060

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

137.5890,  
-33.5430, -102.4950

207.9720,  
-14.2470, -66.7190

108.0080,  
-50.6000, -96.2320

220.8460, -4.4840,  
-50.9160

92.1590, -43.1750,  
-82.1110

233.4210, 4.6830,  
-35.3250

75.7230, -35.4750,  
-67.4670

245.9960, 13.8500,  
-19.7340

60.4610, -28.3250,  
-53.8690

251.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

45.1990, -21.1750,  
-40.2710

31.1110, -14.5750,

-27.7190

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 173.2400,  
-30.7020, -93.4060

■ 173.2400,  
-30.7020, -93.4060

■ 164.5240,  
-34.9180, -105.1100

■ 181.6570,  
-27.0820, -81.9140

■ 156.1070,  
-38.5380, -116.6020

■ 190.3730,  
-22.8660, -70.2100

■ 198.9040,  
-19.5670, -58.4070

■ 207.6200,  
-15.3510, -46.7030

■ 216.0370,  
-11.7310, -35.2110

■ 224.7530, -7.5150,  
-23.5070

■ 233.1700, -3.8950,  
-12.0150

■ 242.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 247.3690, 3.5750,  
6.7990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



193.1040, 64.1100, -71.5860



173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060



165.7080, -119.3760, -83.2800

# Triad

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



173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060



168.7760, -147.3050, -45.1690



153.0370, 70.7810, 55.3650

# Complementary

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



173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060



116.7600, 30.7020, 93.4060

# 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.



169.2980, 40.1500, 76.3580



173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060



151.1660, -139.0550, -29.4790

# Square

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



173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060



176.9940, -151.1550, -52.4910



199.8220, 25.8500, 49.1620



168.2630, 88.5340, 3.4300



# Rectangle

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



173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060



175.2210, -142.0290, -63.7010



199.8220, 25.8500, 49.1620



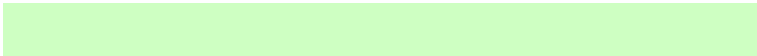
154.4510, 61.2880, 67.7200

# Sweetspot

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



173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060



233.3950, -9.6230, -29.3590



196.9910, 72.9990, -39.9370



114.8120, -6.0030, -17.8670



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.



173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060



168.1670, -38.7670, -117.9590



168.4900, -71.9680, -83.4240



115.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520



118.7720, -29.1440, -88.6000



36.1610, -8.8440, -26.9560



# Inverse Universe

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



116.7600, 30.7020, 93.4060



96.8330, 38.7670, 117.9590



121.5100, 71.9680, 83.4240



112.3580, 2.1080, 5.8520



65.2280, 29.1440, 88.6000

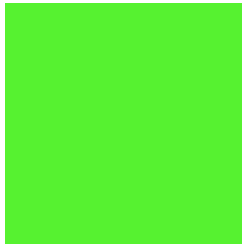


19.8390, 8.8440, 26.9560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

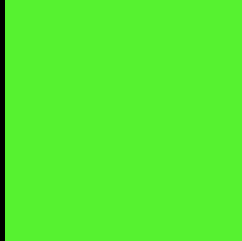
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060 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

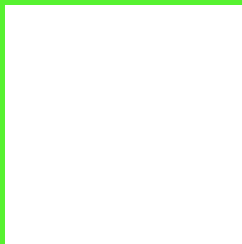
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060.

-93.4060.

# 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

173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060

### Protanopia

198.3940, 70.0660, -47.3580

### Deuteranopia

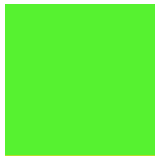
206.6580, 61.7160, -17.1640



## Tritanopia

198.1630, -63.9110, -14.6550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060



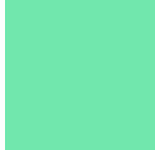
## Protanomaly

189.3350, 33.0230, -64.3610



## Deuteranomaly

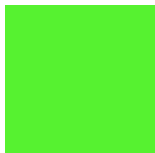
194.4170, 27.7010, -44.9950



## Tritanomaly

189.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060



## Achromatopsia

173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

172.9770, -11.5020, -33.8540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060 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(86, 242, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 242, 48)  
}
```

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(86, 242, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 242, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060 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(86, 242, 48) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 242, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 242, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 242, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 242, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 242,  
48) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 173.2400, -30.7020, -93.4060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 242, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 242,  
48) }
```

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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