

Converting Colors

YIQ(173.3100, -62.1130,
-69.2890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(173.3100, -62.1130,
-69.2890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47EB7C
RGB	71, 235, 124
RGB Percent	28%, 92%, 49%
CMY	0.7220, 0.0781, 0.5139
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.47, 0.08
HSL	139°, 80%, 60%
HSV	139°, 70%, 92%
XYZ	35.9534, 62.2453, 29.1748
YIQ	173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

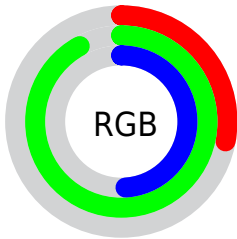
Format	Color
RYB	71, 195, 235
Decimal	4713340
CIELab	83.04, -65.31, 41.83
CIELCh	83, 77.552, 147.361
Yxy	62.2453, 0.2823, 0.4887
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282903420 (0xFF47EB7C)
YUV	173.3100, -24.3098, -89.7259
Hunter-Lab	78.8957, -56.7236, 33.3022

Details

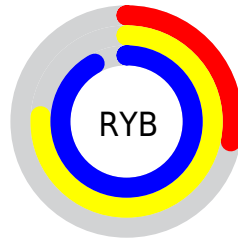
The YIQ color **173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **132.6900, 62.1130, 69.2890**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.2390, -45.0150, -48.7510**, and **112.6940, -72.0620, -70.7020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164.3100, -71.2810, -79.3530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182.0110, -53.5410, -59.4370**.

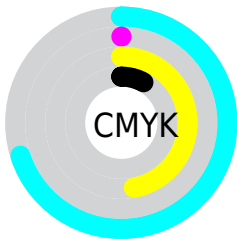
Distribution



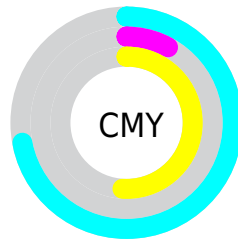
- Red (28%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890 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 173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 173.3100,
-62.1130, -69.2890

■ 173.3100,
-62.1130, -69.2890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 137.7750,
-76.7840, -73.2320

■ 211.2390,
-45.0150, -48.7510

■ 112.6940,
-72.0620, -70.7020

■ 223.7000,
-35.5270, -33.4710

■ 93.4080, -56.3370,
-63.8330

■ 236.2750,
-26.3600, -17.8800

■ 74.4810, -40.2450,
-58.1090

■ 247.8240,
-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 56.9390, -26.6750,
-50.7310

■ 41.6770, -19.5250,
-37.1330

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,

-25.1040

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 173.3100,
-62.1130, -69.2890

■ 173.3100,
-62.1130, -69.2890

■ 164.3100,
-71.2810, -79.3530

■ 182.0110,
-53.5410, -59.4370


■ 155.6090,
-79.8530, -89.2050

■ 191.0110,
-44.3730, -49.3730

■ 146.6090,
-89.0210, -99.2690

■ 199.7120,
-35.8010, -39.5210

■ 208.7120,
-26.6330, -29.4570

 217.4130,
-18.0610, -19.6050

 226.2990, -8.5720,
-9.8520

 235.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

 242.8040, 6.7840,
9.2160

 243.2600, 5.5000,
10.4600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190.8320, 24.4940, -58.4660



173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890



164.0390, -129.8330, -64.4650

Triad

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



173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890



156.4490, -141.5300, -34.1860



177.7760, 65.8810, 23.0090

Complementary

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



173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890



132.6900, 62.1130, 69.2890

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.



181.8750, 44.6940, 49.0620



173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890



198.9050, -17.8850, 21.2750

Square

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



173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890



166.4280, -146.2050, -43.0770



198.0610, 26.6750, 50.7310



187.1440, 78.0830, -10.9170

Rectangle

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



173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890



170.3260, -146.1580, -49.4380



198.0610, 26.6750, 50.7310



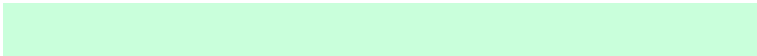
176.9900, 59.8270, 33.6110

Sweetspot

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



173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890



234.7500, -20.6280, -22.6440



200.7560, 21.6520, -62.0280



115.9240, -12.0100, -13.6260



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.



173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890



174.4840, -80.9990, -90.4630



182.5440, -88.1140, -44.0980



112.7990, -3.9880, -4.8200



112.9730, -68.7140, -76.3140



33.6360, -20.3070, -22.9550

Inverse Universe

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



132.6900, 62.1130, 69.2890



121.5160, 80.9990, 90.4630



123.4560, 88.1140, 44.0980



110.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



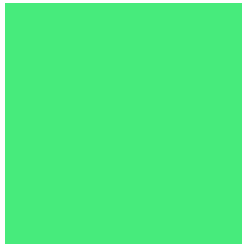
68.1410, 68.3930, 76.6250



20.2500, 20.6280, 22.6440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890 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 173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890 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

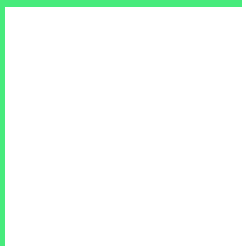
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890.



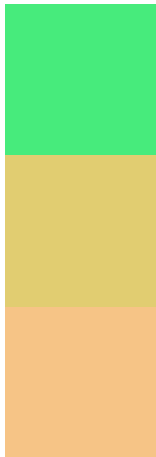
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890.

-69.2890.

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

173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890

Protanopia

200.4920, 41.4520, -24.3720

Deuteranopia

203.8820, 49.7020, -8.6820



Tritanopia

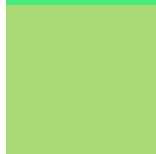
190.5640, -72.5300, -18.1460

Trichromacy



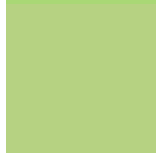
Original Color

173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890



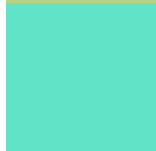
Protanomaly

190.6610, 3.7670, -40.7530



Deuteranomaly

192.5080, 8.9920, -30.8160



Tritanomaly

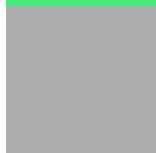
184.5250, -68.7670, -36.7910

Monochromacy



Original Color

173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890



Achromatopsia

173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

173.3860, -22.5990, -25.4710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890 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(71, 235, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 235, 124)  
}
```

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(71, 235, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 235, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890 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(71, 235, 124) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 235, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 235, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 235, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 235, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 235,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 173.3100, -62.1130, -69.2890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 235, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 235,  
124) }
```

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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