

# Converting Colors

YIQ(173.3560, -49.4180,  
-40.5380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(173.3560, -49.4180,  
-40.5380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	65D59F
RGB	101, 213, 159
RGB Percent	40%, 84%, 62%
CMY	0.6042, 0.1645, 0.3766
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.25, 0.16
HSL	151°, 57%, 62%
HSV	151°, 53%, 84%
XYZ	35.4189, 52.8762, 41.1224
YIQ	173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

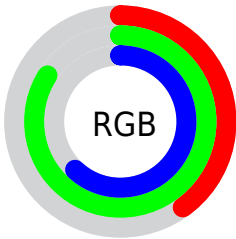
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">101, 175, 213</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6673823</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">77.80, -44.51, 17.16</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">78, 47.705, 158.917</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">52.8762, 0.2737, 0.4086</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284863903</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF65D59F</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">173.3560, -7.0775, -63.4562</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">72.7161, -40.3084, 17.3716</a>

# Details

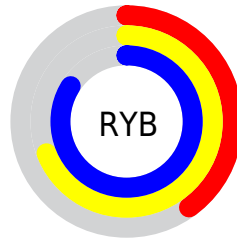
The YIQ color **173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **140.6440, 49.4180, 40.5380**, and the grayscale version is **173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.6220, -44.0550, -33.1030**, and **115.4200, -55.4700, -40.9900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165.9370, -58.7240, -48.1000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.7750, -40.1120, -32.9760**.

# Distribution



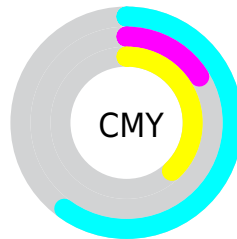
- Red (40%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380 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 173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 173.3560,  
-49.4180, -40.5380

■ 173.3560,  
-49.4180, -40.5380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 144.9860,  
-51.2520, -40.3400

■ 221.6220,  
-44.0550, -33.1030

■ 116.0070,  
-55.7450, -41.5130

■ 233.4850,  
-35.7590, -18.2470

■ 86.3590, -62.6680,  
-42.7000

■ 243.6380,  
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 68.4750, -48.1350,  
-36.2550

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 51.1780, -33.8770,  
-30.3330

■ 34.6960, -20.5360,  
-24.3120

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,

-17.7820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 173.3560,  
-49.4180, -40.5380

■ 173.3560,  
-49.4180, -40.5380

■ 165.9370,  
-58.7240, -48.1000

■ 180.7750,  
-40.1120, -32.9760

■ 158.1050,  
-68.3050, -56.1850

■ 188.6070,  
-30.5310, -24.8910

■ 150.6860,  
-77.6110, -63.7470

■ 196.0260,  
-21.2250, -17.3290

■ 143.2670,  
-86.9170, -71.3090

■ 203.4450,  
-11.9190, -9.7670

■ 137.5710,  
-93.8850, -77.1890

■ 210.8640, -2.6130,  
-2.2050

■ 218.6960, 6.9680,  
5.8800

■ 226.1150, 16.2740,  
13.4420

■ 228.7500, 16.0440,  
17.6120

■ 229.8900, 12.8340,  
20.7220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

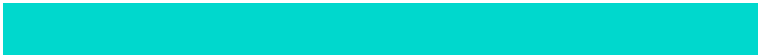
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



182.2570, -0.7270, -36.3990



173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380



150.1620, -125.2050, -49.2130

# Triad

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



173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380



185.4280, -47.6390, 9.8410



188.3590, 62.2610, 11.5170

# Complementary

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



173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380



140.6440, 49.4180, 40.5380

# 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.



188.4510, 50.9790, 28.7630



173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380



196.3680, -2.7110, 32.6250

# Square

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



173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380



162.2510, -114.0690, -19.7410



196.4020, 35.4800, 39.8320



191.1670, 62.0810, -7.2550



# Rectangle

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



173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380



152.8810, -134.2390, -39.6710



196.4020, 35.4800, 39.8320



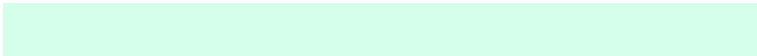
187.4930, 59.1880, 17.6520

# Sweetspot

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



173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380



240.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120



182.8900, 1.3840, -47.1280



119.1570, -11.0480, -9.0320



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.



173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380



198.0830, -71.2390, -58.0790



178.3380, -66.2020, -22.6980



103.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870



110.4090, -75.2730, -62.0650



27.7490, -18.8870, -15.6470



# Inverse Universe

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



140.6440, 49.4180, 40.5380



151.0310, 70.9180, 58.3900



135.6620, 66.2020, 22.6980



99.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



60.4770, 75.5940, 61.7540

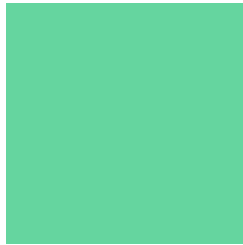


15.2510, 18.8870, 15.6470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380 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 173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

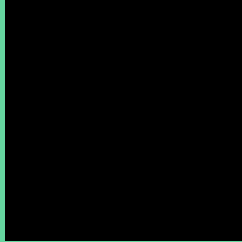
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380.



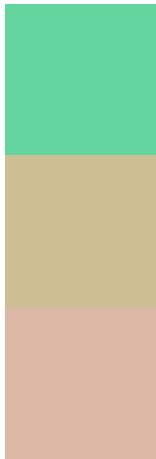
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380.

-40.5380.

# 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

173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380

### Protanopia

189.9850, 21.5510, -10.6170

### Deuteranopia

192.2990, 26.9590, 1.5110



## Tritanopia

181.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380



## Protanomaly

184.0740, -3.9850, -21.4010



## Deuteranomaly

185.6710, -1.0520, -13.9800



## Tritanomaly

178.1560, -54.0060, -23.4620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380



## Achromatopsia

173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

173.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380 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(101, 213, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 213, 159)  
}
```

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(101, 213, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 213, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380 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(101, 213, 159) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 213, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 213, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 213, 159); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 213, 159); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 213, 159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 173.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 213, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
213, 159) }
```

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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