

# Converting Colors

YIQ(173.4170, -44.5020,  
-96.6140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(173.4170, -44.5020,  
-96.6140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47F83A
RGB	71, 248, 58
RGB Percent	28%, 97%, 23%
CMY	0.7221, 0.0271, 0.7725
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.77, 0.03
HSL	116°, 93%, 60%
HSV	116°, 77%, 97%
XYZ	36.9421, 68.8201, 15.3385
YIQ	173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

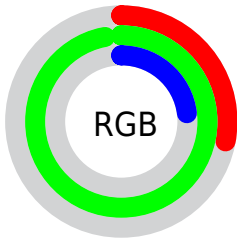
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	58, 248, 235
Decimal	4716602
CIELab	86.41, -76.55, 72.51
CIELCh	86, 105.443, 136.552
Yxy	68.8201, 0.3051, 0.5683
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282906682 (0xFF47F83A)
YUV	173.4170, -56.9006, -89.8197
Hunter-Lab	82.9579, -65.6881, 47.1080

# Details

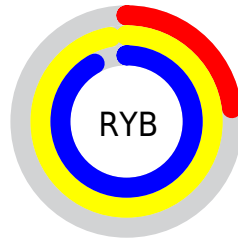
The YIQ color **173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF33**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **132.5830, 44.5020, 96.6140**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.8940, -22.7750, -66.3510**, and **111.5300, -52.2500, -99.3700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.6900, -50.1850, -109.2650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183.1440, -38.8190, -83.9630**.

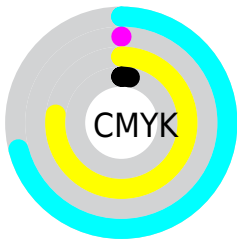
# Distribution



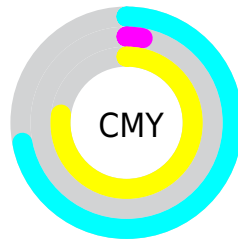
- Red (28%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140 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 173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 173.4170,  
-44.5020, -96.6140

■ 173.4170,  
-44.5020, -96.6140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 130.3770,  
-65.3610, -109.5610

■ 205.8940,  
-22.7750, -66.3510

■ 111.5300,  
-52.2500, -99.3700

■ 218.7680,  
-13.0120, -50.5480

■ 95.0940, -44.5500,  
-84.7260

■ 231.6420, -3.2490,  
-34.7450

■ 78.6580, -36.8500,  
-70.0820

■ 244.5160, 6.5140,  
-18.9420

■ 63.3960, -29.7000,  
-56.4840

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

■ 47.5470, -22.2750,  
-42.3630

■ 33.4590, -15.6750,

-29.8110

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,  
-15.6900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 173.4170,  
-44.5020, -96.6140

■ 173.4170,  
-44.5020, -96.6140

■ 163.6900,  
-50.1850, -109.2650

■ 183.1440,  
-38.8190, -83.9630

■ 153.9630,  
-55.8680, -121.9160

■ 192.8710,  
-33.1360, -71.3120

■ 150.6590,  
-58.0680, -126.1000

■ 202.4840,  
-27.1320, -58.9720

■ 212.2110,  
-21.4490, -46.3210

■ 222.2370,  
-15.1700, -33.4580

■ 231.9640, -9.4870,  
-20.8070

■ 241.6910, -3.8040,  
-8.1560

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



196.6150, 60.9930, -75.6710



173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140



168.6090, -123.4110, -81.7390

# Triad

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



173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140



170.5370, -148.1300, -46.7380



155.0430, 70.6440, 52.3400

# Complementary

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



173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140



132.5830, 44.5020, 96.6140

# 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.



168.7110, 40.4250, 76.8810



173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140



174.4770, -94.0340, -13.8900

# Square

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



173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



199.8220, 25.8500, 49.1620



171.1010, 88.8100, -1.5740



# Rectangle

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



173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140



176.5890, -145.8810, -59.9690



199.8220, 25.8500, 49.1620



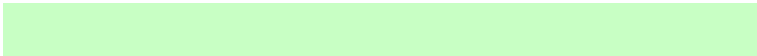
154.6960, 61.9760, 66.2640

# Sweetspot

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



173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140



231.8290, -13.8410, -30.0090



216.9480, 65.3900, -50.7220



113.7300, -8.7080, -18.4040



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.



173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140



162.7290, -55.0890, -119.5130



178.5360, -77.6090, -74.8010



119.9300, -2.9790, -6.5870



114.8300, -44.2270, -96.0910



37.0030, -14.3910, -31.0550



# Inverse Universe

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



132.5830, 44.5020, 96.6140



112.2710, 55.0890, 119.5130



127.4640, 77.6090, 74.8010



117.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870



74.1700, 44.2270, 96.0910

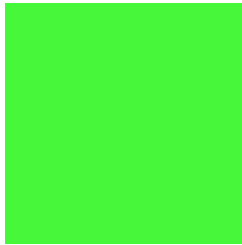


23.9970, 14.3910, 31.0550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

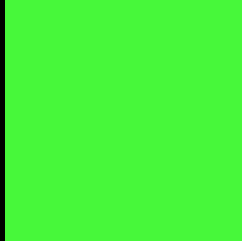
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140 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

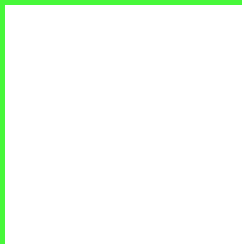
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140.



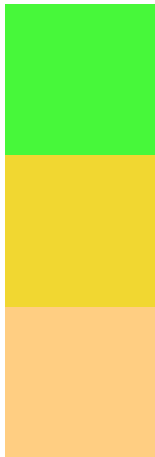
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140.



# 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

173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140

### Protanopia

203.8500, 68.7820, -46.1140

### Deuteranopia

211.9870, 53.6000, -13.2480



## Tritanopia

200.2760, -71.6590, -17.4110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140



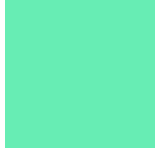
## Protanomaly

192.6980, 27.5670, -64.6010



## Deuteranomaly

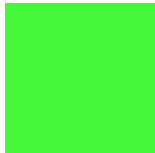
197.7950, 17.8890, -43.3830



## Tritanomaly

190.4360, -61.5670, -46.1350

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140



## Achromatopsia

173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

172.9980, -15.9950, -35.0270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140 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, 248, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 248, 58)  
}
```

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, 248, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 248, 58) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140 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, 248, 58) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 248, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 248, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 248, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 248, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 248,  
58) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 173.4170, -44.5020, -96.6140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 248, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 248,  
58) }
```

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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