

Converting Colors

YIQ(174.5750, -48.1230,
-102.5790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(174.5750, -48.1230,
-102.5790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	41FE35
RGB	65, 254, 53
RGB Percent	25%, 100%, 21%
CMY	0.7457, 0.0036, 0.7922
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.79, 0.00
HSL	116°, 99%, 60%
HSV	116°, 79%, 100%
XYZ	38.2795, 72.3095, 15.3067
YIQ	174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

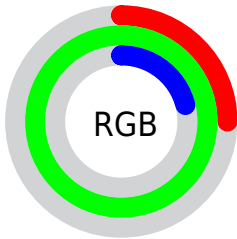
Format	Color
R_{YB}	53, 254, 242
Decimal	4324917
CIE _{Lab}	88.12, -79.54, 75.52
CIE _{LCh}	88, 109.679, 136.485
Yxy	72.3095, 0.3041, 0.5744
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282514997 (0xFF41FE35)
YUV	174.5750, -59.9365, -96.0973
Hunter-Lab	85.0350, -68.4573, 48.8520

Details

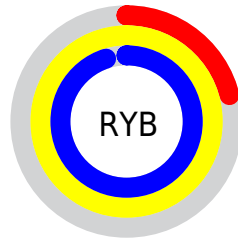
The YIQ color **174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF33**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **132.4250, 48.1230, 102.5790**, and the grayscale version is **175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.9540, -23.0040, -67.7080**, and **115.0520, -53.9000, -102.5080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164.5490, -54.4020, -115.4420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.6010, -41.8440, -89.7160**.

Distribution



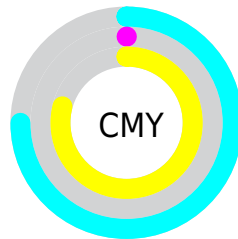
- Red (25%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790 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 174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

174.5750,
-48.1230, -102.5790

174.5750,
-48.1230, -102.5790

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

132.0750,
-61.8750, -117.6750

204.9540,
-23.0040, -67.7080

115.0520,
-53.9000, -102.5080

218.1270,
-12.6450, -51.6930

98.0290, -45.9250,
-87.3410

231.0010, -2.8820,
-35.8900

82.1800, -38.5000,
-73.2200

243.9890, 6.5600,
-19.7760

66.3310, -31.0750,
-59.0990

252.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

50.4820, -23.6500,
-44.9780

36.3940, -17.0500,

-32.4260

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 174.5750,
-48.1230, -102.5790

■ 174.5750,
-48.1230, -102.5790

■ 164.5490,
-54.4020, -115.4420

■ 184.6010,
-41.8440, -89.7160

■ 154.4090,
-60.3600, -128.6160

■ 194.7410,
-35.8860, -76.5420

■ 153.5830,
-60.9100, -129.6620

■ 204.7670,
-29.6070, -63.6790

■ 214.6080,
-24.2450, -50.7170

■ 224.6340,
-17.9660, -37.8540

■ 234.6600,
-11.6870, -24.9910

■ 244.8000, -5.7290,
-11.8170

254.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200.7460, 62.0020, -77.4380



174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790



168.8370, -124.0530, -81.1170

Triad

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



174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790



174.0590, -149.7800, -49.8760



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.



174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790



132.4250, 48.1230, 102.5790

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.



167.5370, 40.9750, 77.9270



174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790



172.9270, -104.3490, -19.6850

Square

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



174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



200.4090, 25.5750, 48.6390



171.4600, 89.1770, -2.7190

Rectangle

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



174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790



177.2730, -147.8070, -58.1030



200.4090, 25.5750, 48.6390



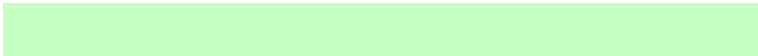
152.8040, 61.7920, 69.6000

Sweetspot

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



174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790



230.7040, -14.9870, -31.2670



223.4550, 68.0960, -55.7120



113.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270



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.



174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790



159.2400, -58.2060, -123.5980



180.9050, -83.2020, -78.0660



122.9300, -2.9790, -6.5870



115.4060, -45.9690, -97.5610



38.7640, -15.2160, -32.6240

Inverse Universe

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



132.4250, 48.1230, 102.5790



108.7600, 58.2060, 123.5980



126.0950, 83.2020, 78.0660



120.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870



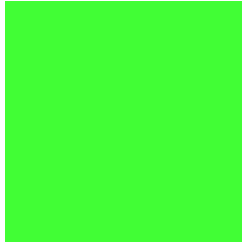
75.5940, 45.9690, 97.5610



25.2360, 15.2160, 32.6240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

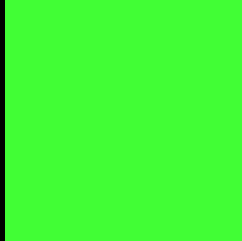
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790 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 174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790.



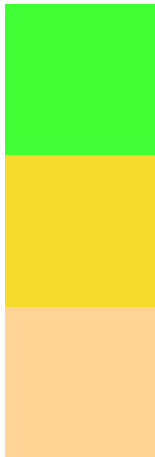
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790.

-102.5790.

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

174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790

Protanopia

207.1230, 72.2670, -48.7010

Deuteranopia

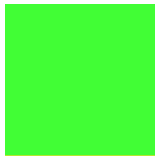
217.6750, 45.8510, -10.4770



Tritanopia

204.6780, -72.8510, -17.8350

Trichromacy



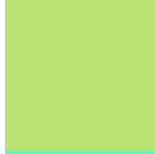
Original Color

174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790



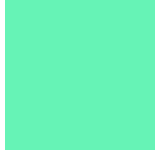
Protanomaly

195.3620, 28.3930, -68.5590



Deuteranomaly

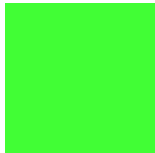
201.8590, 11.8370, -43.8350



Tritanomaly

193.8870, -64.4550, -48.8630

Monochromacy



Original Color

174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790



Achromatopsia

175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

175.0470, -17.6910, -37.3310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790 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(65, 254, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 254, 53)  
}
```

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(65, 254, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 254, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790 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(65, 254, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 254, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 254, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 254, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 254, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 254,  
53) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 174.5750, -48.1230, -102.5790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 254, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 254,  
53) }
```

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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