

# Converting Colors

YIQ(174.6250, 29.8110,  
-50.1970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(174.6250, 29.8110,  
-50.1970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACC738
RGB	172, 199, 56
RGB Percent	67%, 78%, 22%
CMY	0.3256, 0.2195, 0.7801
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.72, 0.22
HSL	71°, 56%, 50%
HSV	71°, 72%, 78%
XYZ	38.1459, 49.9042, 11.3709
YIQ	174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

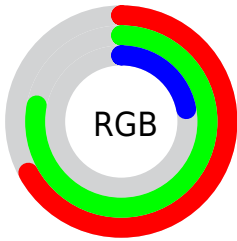
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	56, 199, 83
Decimal	11323192
CIELab	76.01, -27.78, 64.46
CIELCh	76, 70.188, 113.319
Yxy	49.9042, 0.3837, 0.5019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289513272 (0xFFACC738)
YUV	174.6250, -58.4821, -2.3021
Hunter-Lab	70.6429, -27.2384, 39.9066

# Details

The YIQ color **174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC33**. The color can be described as middle muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **80.3750, -29.8110, 50.1970**, and the grayscale version is **175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231.2230, 31.0030, -49.7730**, and **119.7990, 29.2610, -51.2430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171.1490, 33.8470, -57.2650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178.1010, 25.7750, -43.1290**.

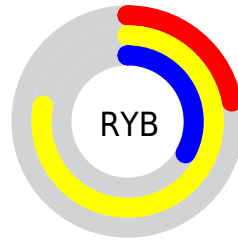
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (78%)

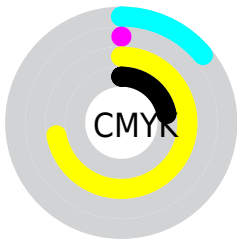
Blue (22%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (33%)

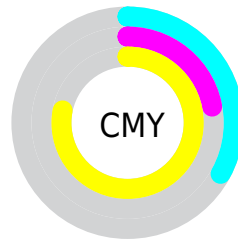


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (72%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970 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 174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 174.6250, 29.8110,  
-50.1970

■ 174.6250, 29.8110,  
-50.1970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 146.5280, 31.4620,  
-52.5860

■ 231.2230, 31.0030,  
-49.7730

■ 119.7990, 29.2610,  
-51.2430

■ 241.8900, 36.9150,  
-35.7650

■ 96.1650, 19.7230,  
-43.5810

■ 245.0820, 27.9270,  
-27.0570

■ 74.3030, 10.8270,  
-36.5410

■ 248.2740, 18.9390,  
-18.3490

■ 51.8430, 0.7390,  
-29.9250

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,  
-9.3300

■ 28.7740, -12.0080,  
-24.6800

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,

-15.1670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 174.6250, 29.8110,  
-50.1970

■ 174.6250, 29.8110,  
-50.1970

■ 171.1490, 33.8470,  
-57.2650

■ 178.1010, 25.7750,  
-43.1290

■ 167.6730, 37.8830,  
-64.3330

■ 181.2780, 21.1430,  
-36.2730

■ 164.9520, 41.2310,  
-69.9450

■ 184.7540, 17.1070,  
-29.2050

■ 188.2300, 13.0710,  
-22.1370

■ 191.7060, 9.0350,  
-15.0690

■ 195.0680, 5.3200,  
-8.3120

■ 198.2450, 0.6880,  
-1.4560

■ 201.7210, -3.3480,  
5.6120

■ 205.1970, -7.3840,  
12.6800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



180.2830, 75.4730, -29.7030



174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970



161.9540, -40.1990, -58.9430

# Triad

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



174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970



154.1010, -140.4300, -32.0940



174.7510, 50.9750, 50.8710

# Complementary

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



174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970



80.3750, -29.8110, 50.1970

# 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.



191.2940, 27.6370, 55.3250



174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970



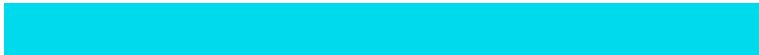
145.8830, -136.5800, -24.7720

# Square

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



174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970



154.9840, -136.0270, -40.3070



180.8200, -33.7030, 21.6010



169.1020, 71.0150, 29.0870



# Rectangle

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



174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970



143.6640, -106.9080, -66.9400



180.8200, -33.7030, 21.6010



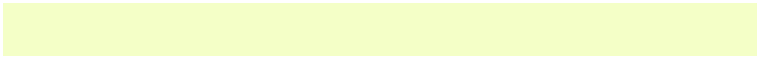
180.0800, 42.8590, 54.7870

# Sweetspot

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



174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970



245.3270, 11.4200, -19.7480



114.0190, 78.0780, 16.7180



122.0310, 6.7420, -12.0580



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.



174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970



217.4760, 45.2670, -77.0130



153.3960, -12.5050, -65.2490



97.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110



135.1490, 33.8470, -57.2650



29.8030, 7.3840, -12.6800



# Inverse Universe

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



80.3750, -29.8110, 50.1970



73.2250, -45.8630, 76.8010



101.6040, 12.5050, 65.2490



91.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



27.8510, -33.8470, 57.2650



6.1970, -7.3840, 12.6800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970 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 174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

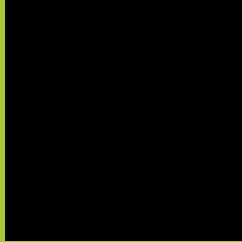
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.6250, 29.8110,

-50.1970.

# 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

174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970

### Protanopia

178.6010, 56.7220, -36.7980

### Deuteranopia

181.7480, 69.9700, -23.5820



## Tritanopia

187.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970

## Protanomaly

176.8770, 46.9570, -41.5470

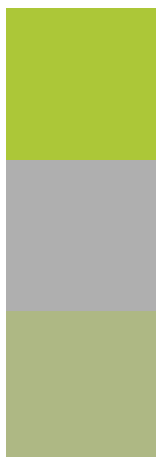
## Deuteranomaly

179.2250, 55.0250, -33.5750

## Tritanomaly

183.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970

## Achromatopsia

175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

175.0820, 10.7320, -18.2920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970 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(172, 199, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 199, 56)  
}
```

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(172, 199, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 199, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970 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(172, 199, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 199, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(172, 199, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 199, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 199, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 199,  
56) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 174.6250, 29.8110, -50.1970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 199, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
199, 56) }
```

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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