

# Converting Colors

YIQ(174.7380, -30.6630,  
-55.5510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(174.7380, -30.6630,  
-55.5510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6FDB72
RGB	111, 219, 114
RGB Percent	44%, 86%, 45%
CMY	0.5650, 0.1410, 0.5530
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.48, 0.14
HSL	122°, 60%, 65%
HSV	122°, 49%, 86%
XYZ	34.9252, 55.2754, 24.7450
YIQ	174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

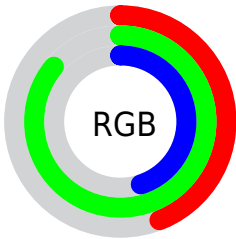
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">111, 216, 219</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7330674</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">79.20, -52.22, 42.09</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">79, 67.066, 141.131</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">55.2754, 0.3038, 0.4809</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285520754 (0xFF6FDB72)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">174.7380, -29.9438, -55.8982</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">74.3474, -46.2566, 32.3098</a>

# Details

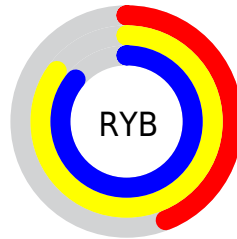
The YIQ color **174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **155.2620, 30.6630, 55.5510**, and the grayscale version is **175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.3680, -23.3290, -45.2890**, and **117.5140, -35.8440, -55.2680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165.7660, -37.0340, -66.7460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183.7100, -24.2920, -44.3560**.

# Distribution



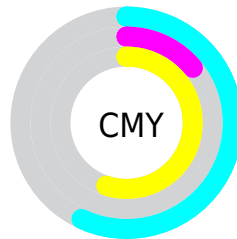
- Red (44%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510 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 174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 174.7380,  
-30.6630, -55.5510

■ 174.7380,  
-30.6630, -55.5510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 146.3680,  
-32.4970, -55.3530

■ 219.3680,  
-23.3290, -45.2890

■ 117.5140,  
-35.8440, -55.2680

■ 231.1170,  
-14.7120, -30.7440

■ 84.0500, -49.2770,  
-59.6210

■ 243.3930, -6.1410,  
-15.3650

■ 65.3680, -32.4970,  
-55.3530

■ 254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 49.8950, -23.3750,  
-44.4550

■ 35.2200, -16.5000,  
-31.3800

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,

-19.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 174.7380,  
-30.6630, -55.5510

■ 174.7380,  
-30.6630, -55.5510

■ 165.7660,  
-37.0340, -66.7460

■ 183.7100,  
-24.2920, -44.3560

■ 156.6800,  
-43.0840, -78.2520

■ 192.7960,  
-18.2420, -32.8500

■ 147.7080,  
-49.4550, -89.4470

■ 201.7680,  
-11.8710, -21.6550

■ 138.7360,  
-55.8260, -100.6420

■ 210.7400, -5.5000,  
-10.4600

■ 129.7640,  
-62.1970, -111.8370

■ 219.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 129.2370,  
-62.1510, -112.6710

■ 228.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290

■ 233.8680, 9.9000,  
18.8280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



184.9290, 32.0110, -46.0130



174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510



152.6120, -118.3250, -63.7730

# Triad

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



174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510



151.7530, -139.3300, -30.0020



177.8560, 62.9000, 27.4760

# Complementary

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



174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510



155.2620, 30.6630, 55.5510

# 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.



184.3370, 43.2730, 47.2810



174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510



188.4730, -34.3440, 16.6960

# Square

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



174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510



158.7970, -142.6300, -36.2780



199.5230, 25.2540, 48.9500



182.7390, 75.3300, 0.4340



# Rectangle

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



174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510



158.1010, -132.4030, -50.9230



199.5230, 25.2540, 48.9500



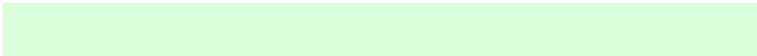
178.3750, 57.3050, 35.2650

# Sweetspot

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



174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510



239.4200, -10.7710, -19.5630



206.0900, 33.4760, -34.0120



118.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



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.



174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510



193.5060, -42.5340, -77.2060



180.7800, -47.6760, -39.0680



105.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530



102.1210, -49.1800, -88.9240



27.1160, -12.9710, -23.7470



# Inverse Universe

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



155.2620, 30.6630, 55.5510



166.4940, 42.5340, 77.2060



149.2200, 47.6760, 39.0680



103.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



70.8790, 49.1800, 88.9240

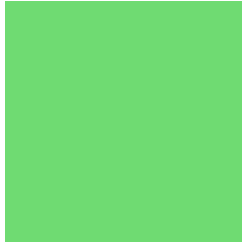


18.8840, 12.9710, 23.7470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510 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 174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510 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 174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510.

-55.5510.

# 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

174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510

### Protanopia

190.4210, 40.2140, -23.9620

### Deuteranopia

193.3550, 49.7480, -9.5160



## Tritanopia

187.2960, -48.0480, -10.2880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510



## Protanomaly

184.9830, 14.7240, -35.5800



## Deuteranomaly

186.6020, 20.5910, -26.2650



## Tritanomaly

182.3930, -41.6720, -26.7280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510



## Achromatopsia

175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

175.0070, -11.0460, -20.0860

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510 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(111, 219, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 219, 114)  
}
```

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(111, 219, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 219, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510 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(111, 219, 114) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 219, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 219, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 219, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 219, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 219,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 174.7380, -30.6630, -55.5510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 219, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
219, 114) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor