

# Converting Colors

YIQ(175.7960, -20.5240,  
-90.6360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(175.7960, -20.5240,  
-90.6360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64F02C
RGB	100, 240, 44
RGB Percent	39%, 94%, 17%
CMY	0.6083, 0.0586, 0.8273
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.82, 0.06
HSL	103°, 87%, 56%
HSV	103°, 82%, 94%
XYZ	36.8749, 65.2392, 13.0336
YIQ	175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

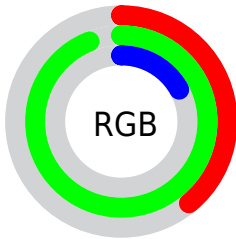
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">44, 240, 184</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6615084</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">84.61, -68.98, 74.89</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">85, 101.819, 132.646</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">65.2392, 0.3202, 0.5666</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284805164 (0xFF64F02C)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">175.7960, -64.9754, -66.4731</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">80.7708, -59.8569, 46.9722</a>

# Details

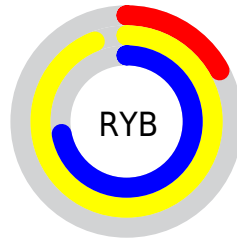
The YIQ color **175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF33**. The color can be described as dark washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **108.2040, 20.5240, 90.6360**, and the grayscale version is **176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.9190, -6.7280, -65.3200**, and **107.4210, -50.3250, -95.7090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167.9770, -22.9520, -101.7040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183.6150, -18.0960, -79.5680**.

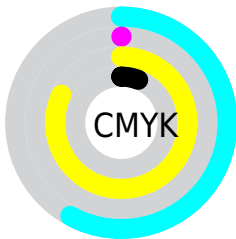
# Distribution



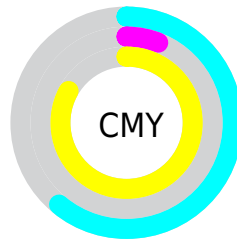
- Red (39%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360 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 175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 175.7960,  
-20.5240, -90.6360

■ 175.7960,  
-20.5240, -90.6360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 142.6940,  
-20.4770, -96.9970

■ 210.9190, -6.7280,  
-65.3200

■ 107.4210,  
-50.3250, -95.7090

■ 223.6080, 2.1180,  
-49.4180

■ 90.9850, -42.6250,  
-81.0650

■ 236.0690, 11.6060,  
-34.1380

■ 75.1360, -35.2000,  
-66.9440

■ 248.1600, 19.2600,  
-18.6600

■ 59.2870, -27.7750,  
-52.8230

■ 251.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

■ 44.6120, -20.9000,  
-39.7480

254.8860, 0.3210,

■ 30.5240, -14.3000,

-0.3110

-27.1960

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,  
-13.0750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 175.7960,  
-20.5240, -90.6360

■ 175.7960,  
-20.5240, -90.6360

■ 167.9770,  
-22.9520, -101.7040


■ 183.6150,  
-18.0960, -79.5680

■ 161.2120,  
-25.4720, -111.1040


■ 191.4340,  
-15.6680, -68.5000

■ 199.2530,  
-13.2400, -57.4320


■ 207.3710,  
-10.2160, -46.1520

 215.1900, -7.7880,  
-35.0840

 223.0090, -5.3600,  
-24.0160

 230.8280, -2.9320,  
-12.9480

 238.6470, -0.5040,  
-1.8800

 245.8960, 3.5290,  
7.6330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



193.7240, 68.2360, -69.2680



175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360



163.8500, -116.9000, -84.1000

# Triad

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



175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360



168.7760, -147.3050, -45.1690



154.8950, 68.3050, 56.1850

# Complementary

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



175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360



108.2040, 20.5240, 90.6360

# 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.



172.2330, 38.7750, 73.7430



175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360



151.7530, -139.3300, -30.0020

# Square

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



175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360



176.4070, -150.8800, -51.9680



202.1700, 24.7500, 47.0700



167.8870, 86.8370, 6.6530



# Rectangle

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



175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360



173.2490, -139.2320, -64.8320



202.1700, 24.7500, 47.0700



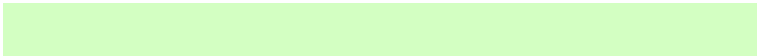
156.7820, 58.8580, 67.7060

# Sweetspot

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



175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360



234.8900, -6.6430, -28.2990



183.0230, 79.1410, -30.0990



115.7090, -4.2150, -17.2310



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.



175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360



172.9790, -26.4340, -115.6980



163.4980, -66.4190, -90.3790



115.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



123.5560, -19.6080, -85.2080



37.6560, -5.8640, -25.8960



# Inverse Universe

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



108.2040, 20.5240, 90.6360



87.0210, 26.4340, 115.6980



120.5020, 66.4190, 90.3790



111.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280



60.1450, 19.0120, 84.9960

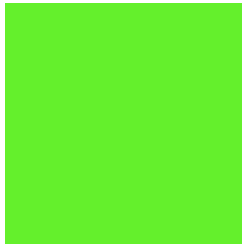


18.3440, 5.8640, 25.8960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360 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 175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360 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 175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360.



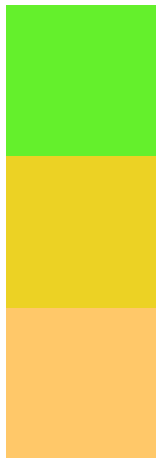
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360.

-90.6360.

# 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

175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360

### Protanopia

197.9380, 71.3500, -48.6020

### Deuteranopia

205.6150, 63.2750, -17.8850



## Tritanopia

199.4520, -57.3550, -12.3230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360



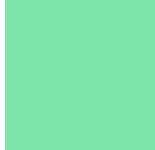
## Protanomaly

190.0860, 38.1580, -63.8100



## Deuteranomaly

195.1680, 32.8360, -44.4440



## Tritanomaly

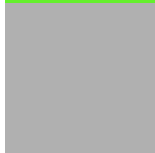
190.8790, -43.6410, -40.6090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360



## Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

175.6570, -7.6050, -32.8930

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360 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(100, 240, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 240, 44)  
}
```

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(100, 240, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 240, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360 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(100, 240, 44) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 240, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 240, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 240, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 240, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 240,  
44) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 175.7960, -20.5240, -90.6360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 240, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
240, 44) }
```

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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