

# Converting Colors

YIQ(176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(176.7950, 8.7210,  
-53.4470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98D14C
RGB	152, 209, 76
RGB Percent	60%, 82%, 30%
CMY	0.4041, 0.1803, 0.7018
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.64, 0.18
HSL	86°, 59%, 56%
HSV	86°, 64%, 82%
XYZ	37.0505, 52.8048, 15.0835
YIQ	176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

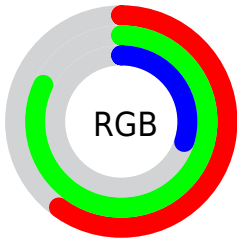
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	76, 209, 133
Decimal	10015052
CIELab	77.76, -38.89, 58.17
CIELCh	78, 69.971, 123.764
Yxy	52.8048, 0.3531, 0.5032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288205132 (0xFF98D14C)
YUV	176.7950, -49.6919, -21.7452
Hunter-Lab	72.6669, -36.1559, 38.5600

# Details

The YIQ color **176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470** 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 **108.2050, -8.7210, 53.4470**, and the grayscale version is **177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226.9960, 12.7090, -48.6270**, and **120.5840, 10.6930, -56.1470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171.7100, 10.0980, -61.8860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.8800, 7.3440, -45.0080**.

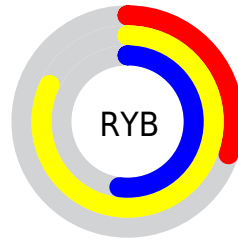
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (82%)

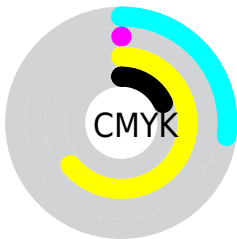
Blue (30%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (52%)

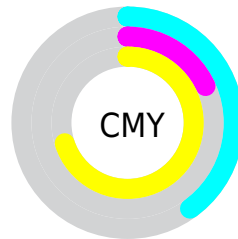


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (64%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (18%)














Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470 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 176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470	 176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470
255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000	 148.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470
 226.9960, 12.7090, -48.6270	 120.5840, 10.6930, -56.1470
 239.1580, 21.6010, -33.5590	 95.7670, 5.9240, -52.3160
 247.1340, 22.1490, -21.4590	 71.8340, -4.2100, -44.8660
 250.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400	 46.0850, -20.8540, -40.5820
 253.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210	 31.6980, -14.8500, -28.2420
	 19.9580, -9.3500,

-17.7820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 176.7950, 8.7210,  
-53.4470

■ 176.7950, 8.7210,  
-53.4470

■ 171.7100, 10.0980,  
-61.8860

■ 181.8800, 7.3440,  
-45.0080

■ 166.6250, 11.4750,  
-70.3250

■ 186.9650, 5.9670,  
-36.5690

■ 161.5400, 12.8520,  
-78.7640

■ 192.0500, 4.5900,  
-28.1300

■ 158.2640, 13.4490,  
-84.0790

■ 197.1350, 3.2130,  
-19.6910

■ 202.2200, 1.8360,  
-11.2520

■ 207.1910, 0.7800,  
-3.1240

■ 212.2760, -0.5970,  
5.3150

■ 217.3610, -1.9740,  
13.7540

■ 221.4200, -0.4620,  
19.3940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



183.7710, 61.9950, -38.7490



176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470



154.0660, -81.7370, -66.0650

# Triad

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



176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470



154.6880, -140.7050, -32.6170



174.4600, 55.9280, 43.7040

# Complementary

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



176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470



108.2050, -8.7210, 53.4470

# 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.



189.3870, 31.8090, 56.8090



176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470



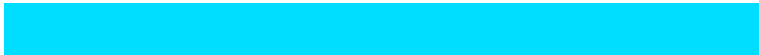
159.0610, -107.4220, -13.5500

# Square

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



176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470



159.3840, -142.9050, -36.8010



191.3290, -6.9750, 32.8090



174.3220, 72.8510, 17.8350



# Rectangle

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



176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470



150.9650, -117.8210, -61.8930



191.3290, -6.9750, 32.8090



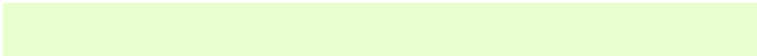
178.1420, 48.3160, 49.5000

# Sweetspot

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



176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470



243.2490, 2.8920, -19.3800



148.0520, 64.1430, -0.5690



120.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860



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.



176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470



208.0670, 12.8060, -77.9300



157.3600, -30.0190, -67.2270



102.2510, 0.5510, -4.4810



127.3200, 11.0160, -67.5120



30.9440, 2.4330, -16.5670



# Inverse Universe

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



108.2050, -8.7210, 53.4470



107.9330, -12.8060, 77.9300



127.6400, 30.0190, 67.2270



96.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



40.6800, -11.0160, 67.5120



10.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

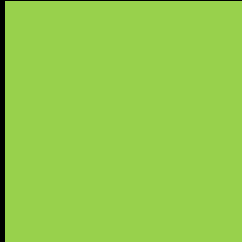
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

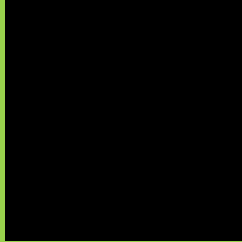
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.7950, 8.7210,

-53.4470.

# 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

176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470

### Protanopia

184.7840, 51.9530, -32.9670

### Deuteranopia

187.2730, 64.2380, -18.8180



## Tritanopia

189.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470

## Protanomaly

181.6570, 35.9530, -40.3590

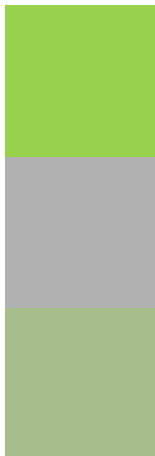
## Deuteranomaly

183.5320, 43.9750, -31.5530

## Tritanomaly

185.1920, -10.1290, -20.1850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470

## Achromatopsia

177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

177.1350, 3.2130, -19.6910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470 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(152, 209, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 209, 76)  
}
```

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(152, 209, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 209, 76) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470 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(152, 209, 76) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 209, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 209, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 209, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 209, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 209,  
76) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.7950, 8.7210, -53.4470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 209, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
209, 76) }
```

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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