

Converting Colors

YIQ(177.0230, -20.5660,
-111.9100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(177.0230, -20.5660,
-111.9100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58FF09
RGB	88, 255, 9
RGB Percent	35%, 100%, 4%
CMY	0.6555, 0.0000, 0.9644
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.96, 0.00
HSL	101°, 100%, 52%
HSV	101°, 96%, 100%
XYZ	39.8207, 73.6076, 12.3682
YIQ	177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

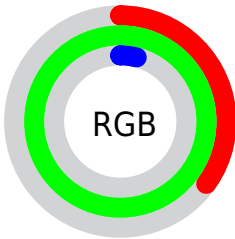
Format	Color
RYB	9, 255, 176
Decimal	5832457
CIELab	88.74, -77.32, 83.72
CIELCh	89, 113.961, 132.723
Yxy	73.6076, 0.3165, 0.5851
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284022537 (0xFF58FF09)
YUV	177.0230, -82.8353, -78.0732
Hunter-Lab	85.7949, -67.2924, 51.5092

Details

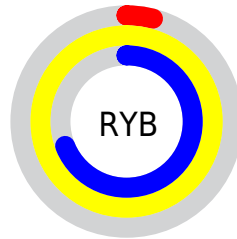
The YIQ color **177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **86.9770, 20.5660, 111.9100**, and the grayscale version is **178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.4580, -7.0480, -70.5360**, and **115.6390, -54.1750, -103.0310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **174.2030, -21.2530, -115.9810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185.0700, -18.7800, -100.2200**.

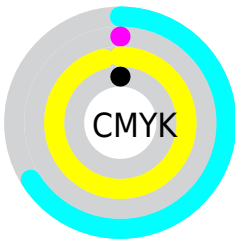
Distribution



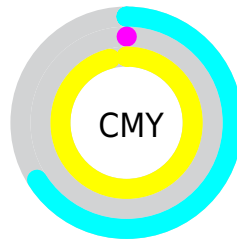
- Red (35%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100 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 177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

177.0230,
-20.5660, -111.9100

177.0230,
-20.5660, -111.9100

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

144.9210,
-37.7140, -109.5060

207.4580, -7.0480,
-70.5360

115.6390,
-54.1750, -103.0310

220.7450, 2.9900,
-54.2100

98.6160, -46.2000,
-87.8640

233.7330, 12.4320,
-38.0960

82.7670, -38.7750,
-73.7430

246.7210, 21.8740,
-21.9820

66.9180, -31.3500,
-59.6220

250.4400, 12.8400,
-12.4400

51.0690, -23.9250,
-45.5010

253.8600, 3.2100,

36.9810, -17.3250,

-3.1100

-32.9490

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 177.0230,
-20.5660, -111.9100

■ 177.0230,
-20.5660, -111.9100

■ 174.2030,
-21.2530, -115.9810

■ 185.0700,
-18.7800, -100.2200

■ 193.3020,
-16.0770, -88.6290

■ 201.3490,
-14.2910, -76.9390

■ 209.2820,
-12.1840, -65.5600

■ 217.6280, -9.8020,
-53.6580

■ 225.5610, -7.6950,
-42.2790

■ 233.6080, -5.9090,
-30.5890

■ 241.8400, -3.2060,
-18.9980

■ 249.8870, -1.4200,
-7.3080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204.0460, 70.0250, -74.1590



177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100



167.2410, -119.5590, -85.4710

Triad

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



177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100



177.5810, -151.4300, -53.0140



146.8880, 70.1830, 66.2070

Complementary

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



177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100



86.9770, 20.5660, 111.9100

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.



166.9500, 41.2500, 78.4500



177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100



158.7970, -142.6300, -36.2780

Square

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



177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



204.5180, 23.6500, 44.9780



166.5020, 89.3590, 4.9990

Rectangle

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



177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100



175.9050, -143.9550, -61.8350



204.5180, 23.6500, 44.9780



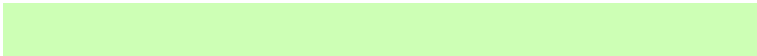
148.0570, 60.0020, 80.0180

Sweetspot

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



177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100



231.6140, -6.0460, -33.6140



178.8220, 101.5160, -33.6200



113.6010, -4.0310, -20.5670



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.



177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100



174.2030, -21.2530, -115.9810



158.0760, -80.8110, -115.9070



123.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510



130.3560, -16.1690, -86.9610



43.5480, -5.6800, -29.2320

Inverse Universe

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



86.9770, 20.5660, 111.9100



80.7970, 21.2530, 115.9810



105.9240, 80.8110, 115.9070



118.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



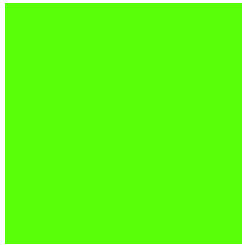
60.6440, 16.1690, 86.9610



20.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

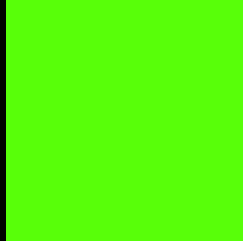
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

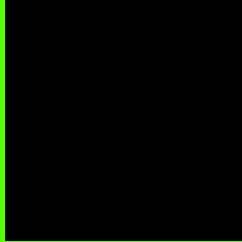
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100.

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

177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100

Protanopia

204.1780, 87.6290, -62.7950

Deuteranopia

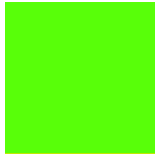
219.4190, 43.6960, -9.9680



Tritanopia

209.1630, -63.9110, -14.6550

Trichromacy



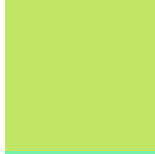
Original Color

177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100



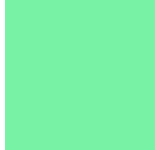
Protanomaly

193.9230, 48.2020, -80.6460



Deuteranomaly

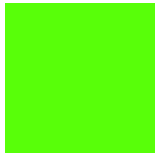
203.9430, 20.2280, -47.2280



Tritanomaly

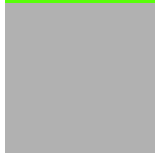
197.4450, -48.5910, -50.0230

Monochromacy



Original Color

177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100



Achromatopsia

177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

176.9140, -7.1910, -40.3990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100 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(88, 255, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 255, 9)  
}
```

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(88, 255, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 255, 9) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100 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(88, 255, 9) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 255, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 255, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 255, 9); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 255, 9);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 255, 9)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 177.0230, -20.5660, -111.9100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 255, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 255,  
9) }
```

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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