

# Converting Colors

YIQ(177.1120, 52.4640,  
-69.7760)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(177.1120, 52.4640,  
-69.7760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8D000
RGB	184, 208, 0
RGB Percent	72%, 82%, 0%
CMY	0.2786, 0.1843, 0.9995
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 1.00, 0.18
HSL	67°, 100%, 41%
HSV	67°, 100%, 82%
XYZ	42.3145, 55.3011, 8.4467
YIQ	177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

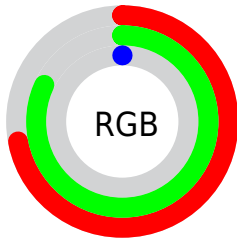
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 208, 24
Decimal	12111872
CIELab	79.21, -28.62, 78.86
CIELCh	79, 83.898, 109.946
Yxy	55.3011, 0.3990, 0.5214
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290301952 (0xFFB8D000)
YUV	177.1120, -87.3162, 6.0408
Hunter-Lab	74.3647, -28.5694, 45.3209

# Details

The YIQ color **177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC00**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **30.8880, -52.4640, 69.7760**, and the grayscale version is **178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232.3310, 48.0140, -55.2020**, and **128.0720, 32.7460, -53.8300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.1040, 46.9150, -62.8210**.

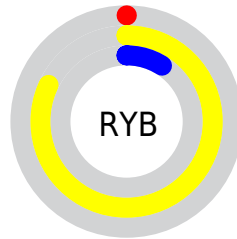
# Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (82%)

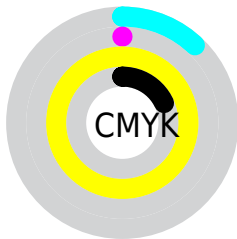
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (9%)

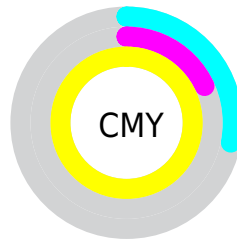


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760 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 177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 177.1120, 52.4640,  
-69.7760

■ 177.1120, 52.4640,  
-69.7760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 152.0050, 42.8800,  
-61.2800

■ 232.3310, 48.0140,  
-55.2020

■ 128.0720, 32.7460,  
-53.8300

■ 239.0400, 44.9400,  
-43.5400

■ 104.4380, 23.2080,  
-46.1680

■ 242.3460, 35.6310,  
-34.5210

■ 81.3910, 13.3950,  
-39.0290

■ 245.6520, 26.3220,  
-25.5020

■ 58.6320, 2.7110,  
-32.6250

■ 248.9580, 17.0130,  
-16.4830

■ 35.2750, -9.1650,  
-26.6450

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,

-7.1530

-18.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 177.1120, 52.4640,  
-69.7760

■ 180.1040, 46.9150,  
-62.8210

■ 183.3950, 41.9620,  
-55.6540

■ 186.3870, 36.4130,  
-48.6990

■ 189.5640, 31.7810,  
-41.8430

■ 192.5560, 26.2320,  
-34.8880

■ 195.5480, 20.6830,  
-27.9330

■ 198.8390, 15.7300,  
-20.7660

■ 201.8310, 10.1810,  
-13.8110

■ 205.0080, 5.5490,  
-6.9550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



183.6660, 101.6550, -41.6490



177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760



165.1520, -41.2970, -72.0890

# Triad

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



177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760



162.3190, -144.2800, -39.4160



172.4490, 46.4340, 61.5860

# Complementary

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



177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760



30.8880, -52.4640, 69.7760

# 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.



193.9520, 28.6000, 54.3920



177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760



154.1010, -140.4300, -32.0940

# Square

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



177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760



164.3420, -143.0870, -44.5190



180.6990, -49.8400, 11.1840



163.5570, 71.4720, 37.3280



# Rectangle

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



177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760



150.2690, -107.5940, -76.5380



180.6990, -49.8400, 11.1840



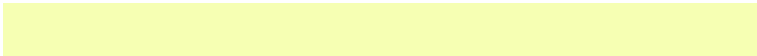
180.1090, 35.8880, 65.4880

# Sweetspot

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



177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760



243.6450, 19.0320, -25.5440



74.5190, 118.1930, 33.1130



120.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780



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.



177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760



216.9600, 63.9750, -85.6650



146.9130, -7.7320, -91.1880



103.1480, 2.3390, -3.8450



143.1670, 42.6040, -56.2760



34.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110



# Inverse Universe

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



30.8880, -52.4640, 69.7760



38.0400, -63.9750, 85.6650



61.0870, 7.7320, 91.1880



95.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



24.8330, -42.6040, 56.2760



6.1690, -10.1810, 13.8110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760 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 177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

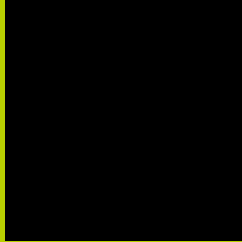
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760.

-69.7760.

# 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

177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760

### Protanopia

181.1310, 77.8160, -55.6560

### Deuteranopia

187.0250, 84.8270, -34.0290



## Tritanopia

196.9170, -0.9640, 6.4600

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760

## Protanomaly

179.5920, 68.9680, -60.5040

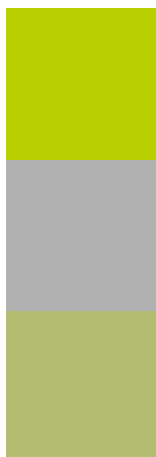
## Deuteranomaly

183.3620, 73.0920, -47.1320

## Tritanomaly

189.3940, 18.4810, -21.0630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760

## Achromatopsia

177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

177.0580, 19.3070, -25.0210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760 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(184, 208, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 208, 0)  
}
```

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(184, 208, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 208, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760 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(184, 208, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 208, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(184, 208, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 208, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 208, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 208,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 208, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
208, 0) }
```

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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