

Converting Colors

YIQ(178.6180, -65.7360,
-64.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(178.6180, -65.7360,
-64.2000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4CEE8E
RGB	76, 238, 142
RGB Percent	30%, 93%, 56%
CMY	0.7024, 0.0664, 0.4433
CMYK	0.68, 0.00, 0.40, 0.07
HSL	144°, 83%, 62%
HSV	144°, 68%, 93%
XYZ	38.4447, 64.6720, 36.0292
YIQ	178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

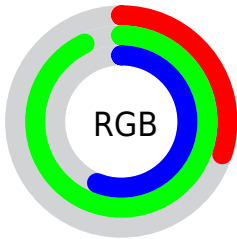
Format	Color
RYB	76, 191, 238
Decimal	5041806
CIELab	84.31, -62.62, 34.62
CIELCh	84, 71.551, 151.061
Yxy	64.6720, 0.2763, 0.4648
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283231886 (0xFF4CEE8E)
YUV	178.6180, -18.0527, -89.9960
Hunter-Lab	80.4189, -55.4002, 29.7302

Details

The YIQ color **178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **135.3820, 65.7360, 64.2000**, and the grayscale version is **179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.6010, -48.7300, -41.9940**, and **116.5070, -78.6650, -66.6730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169.8460, -75.5460, -73.6420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187.3900, -55.9260, -54.7580**.

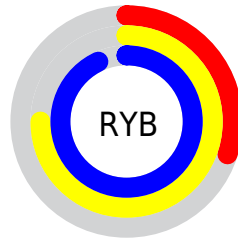
Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (93%)

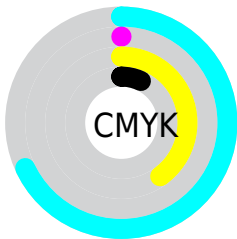
Blue (56%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (93%)

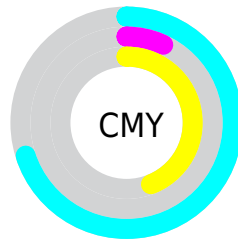


Cyan (68%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000 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 178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 178.6180,
-65.7360, -64.2000

■ 178.6180,
-65.7360, -64.2000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 144.8770,
-76.8310, -66.8710

■ 214.4870,
-48.4090, -42.3050

■ 116.5070,
-78.6650, -66.6730

■ 227.0620,
-39.2420, -26.7140

■ 97.3350, -63.2610,
-59.4930

■ 239.6370,
-30.0750, -11.1230

■ 78.6360, -47.8110,
-53.1470

■ 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 60.5240, -32.6360,
-47.3240

■ 43.4380, -20.3500,
-38.7020

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,

-26.6730

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 178.6180,
-65.7360, -64.2000

■ 178.6180,
-65.7360, -64.2000

■ 169.8460,
-75.5460, -73.6420

■ 187.3900,
-55.9260, -54.7580

■ 161.0740,
-85.3560, -83.0840


■ 196.1620,
-46.1160, -45.3160

■ 152.3020,
-95.1660, -92.5260


■ 204.6350,
-36.9020, -36.0860


■ 150.7640,
-96.5870, -94.3070

■ 213.4070,
-27.0920, -26.6440

 222.2930,
-17.6030, -16.8910

 231.0650, -7.7930,
-7.4490

 239.8370, 2.0170,
1.9930

 245.0210, 4.6750,
8.8910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195.7910, 14.5440, -54.3520



178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000



166.6950, -134.5560, -61.4680

Triad

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



178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000



169.3060, -115.9020, -25.0700



185.5210, 61.9850, 16.5210

Complementary

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



178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000



135.3820, 65.7360, 64.2000

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.



187.7620, 43.2740, 41.7540



178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000



206.0590, -6.5150, 24.4690

Square

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



178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000



166.4280, -146.2050, -43.0770



201.5830, 25.0250, 47.5930



193.4530, 72.7190, -12.8250

Rectangle

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



178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000



171.7110, -148.6800, -47.7840



201.5830, 25.0250, 47.5930



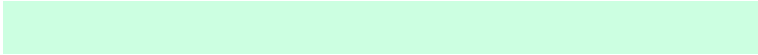
184.3930, 56.8940, 26.1900

Sweetspot

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



178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000



236.3310, -20.7660, -20.1420



200.0970, 13.2620, -64.1620



116.5650, -12.3770, -12.4810



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.



178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000



178.3730, -84.7600, -82.8720



187.7380, -91.4160, -39.3200



115.6140, -4.9050, -4.7210



116.5580, -74.6750, -72.9070



35.4940, -22.7830, -22.1350

Inverse Universe

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



135.3820, 65.7360, 64.2000



122.6270, 84.7600, 82.8720



126.2620, 91.4160, 39.3200



112.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



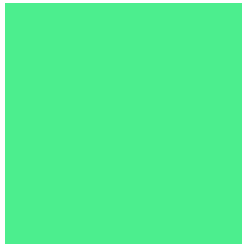
67.4420, 74.6750, 72.9070



20.5060, 22.7830, 22.1350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000 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 178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000 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 178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000.

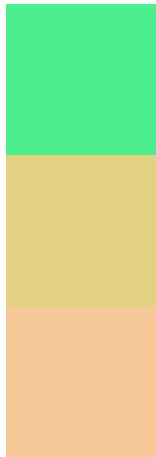


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000.

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

178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000

Protanopia

205.3760, 36.0870, -20.7530

Deuteranopia

208.4670, 43.7410, -5.2750



Tritanopia

193.9660, -73.7220, -18.5700

Trichromacy



Original Color

178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000



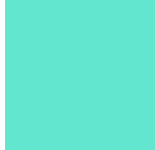
Protanomaly

195.8440, -1.0020, -36.9220



Deuteranomaly

197.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740



Tritanomaly

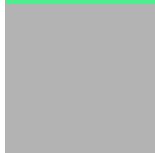
188.2090, -70.6930, -34.9250

Monochromacy



Original Color

178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000



Achromatopsia

179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

178.7820, -23.6540, -22.8700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000 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(76, 238, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 238, 142)  
}
```

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(76, 238, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 238, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000 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(76, 238, 142) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 238, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 238, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 238, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 238, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 238,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 178.6180, -65.7360, -64.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 238, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 238,  
142) }
```

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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