

Converting Colors

YIQ(178.7250, -48.1250,
-91.5250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(178.7250, -48.1250,
-91.5250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4CFB4C
RGB	76, 251, 76
RGB Percent	30%, 98%, 30%
CMY	0.7025, 0.0154, 0.7020
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.70, 0.02
HSL	120°, 96%, 64%
HSV	120°, 70%, 98%
XYZ	38.7939, 71.0927, 18.5125
YIQ	178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

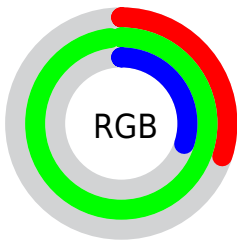
Format	Color
RYB	76, 251, 251
Decimal	5045068
CIELab	87.53, -75.36, 67.70
CIELCh	88, 101.305, 138.064
Yxy	71.0927, 0.3021, 0.5537
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283235148 (0xFF4CFB4C)
YUV	178.7250, -50.6434, -90.0898
Hunter-Lab	84.3165, -65.4262, 46.0038

Details

The YIQ color **178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF66**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **148.2750, 48.1250, 91.5250**, and the grayscale version is **179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.5010, -25.8020, -61.0500**, and **113.2910, -53.0750, -100.9390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.4000, -55.0000, -104.6000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189.0500, -41.2500, -78.4500**.

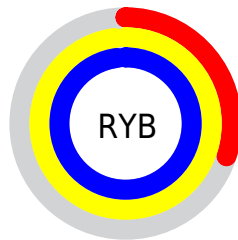
Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (98%)

Blue (30%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (98%)

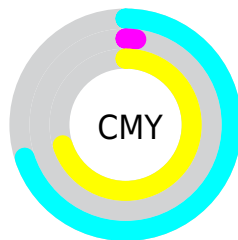


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250 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 178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 178.7250,
-48.1250, -91.5250

■ 178.7250,
-48.1250, -91.5250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 141.1250,
-64.1710, -98.0830

■ 208.5010,
-25.8020, -61.0500

■ 113.2910,
-53.0750, -100.9390

■ 221.3750,
-16.0390, -45.2470

■ 96.8550, -45.3750,
-86.2950

■ 234.1350, -5.9550,
-29.7550

■ 80.4190, -37.6750,
-71.6510

■ 247.1230, 3.4870,
-13.6410

■ 64.5700, -30.2500,
-57.5300

■ 254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

■ 49.3080, -23.1000,
-43.9320

■ 35.2200, -16.5000,

-31.3800

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 178.7250,
-48.1250, -91.5250

■ 178.7250,
-48.1250, -91.5250

■ 168.4000,
-55.0000, -104.6000

■ 189.0500,
-41.2500, -78.4500

■ 158.0750,
-61.8750, -117.6750


■ 199.3750,
-34.3750, -65.3750

■ 147.7500,
-68.7500, -130.7500


■ 209.7000,
-27.5000, -52.3000


■ 147.3370,
-69.0250, -131.2730

■ 220.0250,
-20.6250, -39.2250

 230.3500,
-13.7500, -26.1500

 241.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

 251.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

 252.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198.3760, 60.1680, -77.2400



178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250



169.7490, -126.6210, -78.6290

Triad

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



178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250



171.1240, -148.4050, -47.2610



163.2610, 66.7940, 45.0180

Complementary

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



178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250



148.2750, 48.1250, 91.5250

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.



175.1680, 37.4000, 71.1280



178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250



187.9210, -68.6810, -5.2970

Square

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



178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



201.5830, 25.0250, 47.5930



177.5410, 84.4550, -5.2490

Rectangle

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



178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250



177.5010, -148.4490, -57.4810



201.5830, 25.0250, 47.5930



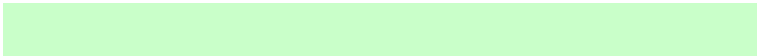
163.3870, 58.1720, 58.1080

Sweetspot

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



178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250



232.6980, -14.8500, -28.2420



231.0500, 56.1750, -54.4250



114.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360



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.



178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250



166.6180, -58.8500, -111.9220



188.6430, -76.0520, -64.4680



119.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990



110.9430, -51.9750, -98.8470



35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030

Inverse Universe

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



148.2750, 48.1250, 91.5250



129.3820, 58.8500, 111.9220



138.2430, 76.3730, 64.1570



117.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



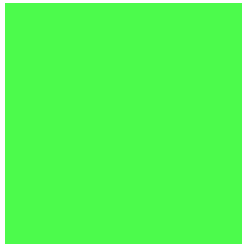
78.0570, 51.9750, 98.8470



25.1930, 16.7750, 31.9030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

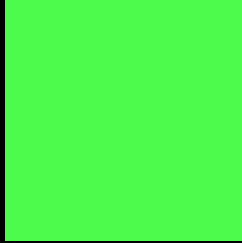
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250 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 178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250.

-91.5250.

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

178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250

Protanopia

208.2610, 63.3710, -41.6610

Deuteranopia

216.0450, 47.6850, -10.6750



Tritanopia

203.2760, -71.6590, -17.4110

Trichromacy



Original Color

178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250



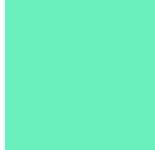
Protanomaly

197.4080, 22.7520, -59.9360



Deuteranomaly

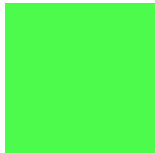
202.5650, 12.8450, -40.0750



Tritanomaly

194.1200, -63.4930, -44.2690

Monochromacy



Original Color

178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250



Achromatopsia

179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

178.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250 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, 251, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 251, 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(76, 251, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 251, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250 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, 251, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 251, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 251, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 251, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 251, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 251,  
76) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 178.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 251, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 251,  
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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