

# Converting Colors

YIQ(180.0550, -92.3720,  
-77.0760)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(180.0550, -92.3720,  
-77.0760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2CFF97
RGB	44, 255, 151
RGB Percent	17%, 100%, 59%
CMY	0.8280, 0.0000, 0.4081
CMYK	0.83, 0.00, 0.41, 0.00
HSL	150°, 100%, 59%
HSV	150°, 83%, 100%
XYZ	42.3725, 74.2843, 41.3521
YIQ	180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

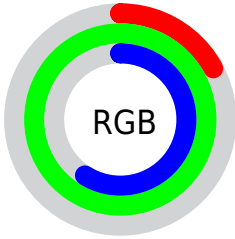
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	44, 184, 255
Decimal	2949015
CIELab	89.06, -70.87, 36.30
CIELCh	89, 79.624, 152.881
Yxy	74.2843, 0.2682, 0.4701
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281139095 (0xFF2CFF97)
YUV	180.0550, -14.3241, -119.3202
Hunter-Lab	86.1883, -63.0742, 31.8852

# Details

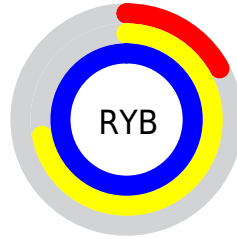
The YIQ color **180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF99**. The color can be described as middle washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **118.9450, 92.3720, 77.0760**, and the grayscale version is **180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.1420, -60.5590, -42.3750**, and **126.9250, -85.9540, -72.2420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.7990, -103.6950, -86.6310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188.8980, -81.3240, -68.0440**.

# Distribution



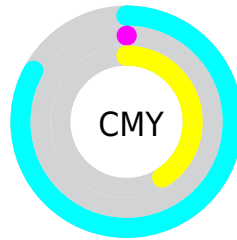
- Red (17%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760 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 180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 180.0550,  
-92.3720, -77.0760

■ 180.0550,  
-92.3720, -77.0760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 146.7980,  
-101.9540, -79.6340

■ 211.1420,  
-60.5590, -42.3750

■ 126.9250,  
-85.9540, -72.2420

■ 224.3150,  
-50.2000, -26.3600

■ 107.0520,  
-69.9540, -64.8500

■ 236.1630,  
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 88.3530, -54.5040,  
-58.5040

■ 245.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 69.6540, -39.0540,  
-52.1580

■ 51.6560, -24.2000,  
-46.0240

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,

-32.9490

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,  
-19.3510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 180.0550,  
-92.3720, -77.0760

■ 180.0550,  
-92.3720, -77.0760

■ 170.7990,  
-103.6950, -86.6310

■ 188.8980,  
-81.3240, -68.0440

■ 164.3910,  
-111.5340, -93.2460

■ 198.1540,  
-70.0010, -58.4890

■ 207.1110,  
-59.2740, -49.1460

■ 216.2530,  
-47.6300, -39.9020

■ 225.2100,  
-36.9030, -30.5590

■ 234.3520,  
-25.2590, -21.3150

■ 243.3090,  
-14.5320, -11.9720

■ 252.4510, -2.8880,  
-2.7280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



205.9660, 12.2530, -62.3950



180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760



175.7910, -143.6340, -62.1460

# Triad

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



180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760



169.1630, -134.9730, -37.3810



189.6300, 60.0600, 12.8600

# Complementary

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



180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760



118.9450, 92.3720, 77.0760

# 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.



190.4350, 39.8810, 42.6730



180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760



216.7350, 3.2050, 24.5250

# Square

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



180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760



175.2330, -150.3300, -50.9220



203.9310, 23.9250, 45.5010



199.8130, 71.3450, -20.9670



# Rectangle

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



180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



203.9310, 23.9250, 45.5010



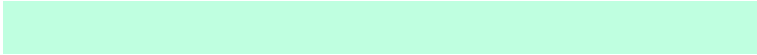
187.6700, 54.5560, 24.5080

# Sweetspot

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



180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760



232.3300, -28.1930, -23.2090



199.2520, 4.5550, -88.0930



114.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770



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.



180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760



165.5160, -110.3880, -91.9880



191.9110, -125.7560, -44.7320



123.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330



123.1750, -83.6620, -69.7260



41.2160, -27.8720, -23.5200



# Inverse Universe

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



118.9450, 92.3720, 77.0760



92.4840, 110.3880, 91.9880



107.0890, 125.7560, 44.7320



119.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



67.8250, 83.6620, 69.7260

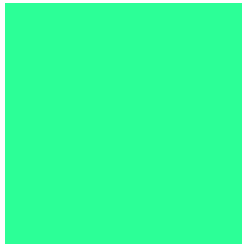


22.6700, 28.1930, 23.2090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760 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 180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

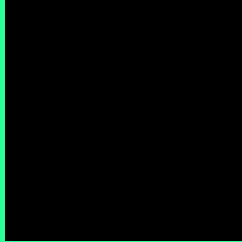
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

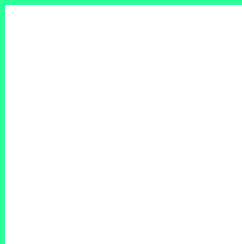
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760.



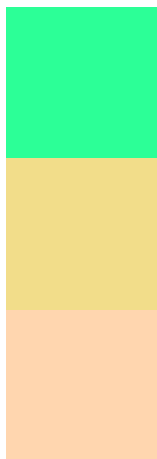
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760.

-77.0760.

# 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

180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760

### Protanopia

217.8170, 39.1590, -21.3610

### Deuteranopia

221.8130, 36.9550, -3.4370



## Tritanopia

208.5430, -68.0370, -16.9730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760



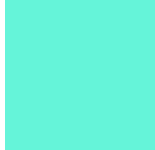
## Protanomaly

203.9030, -8.6580, -41.3460



## Deuteranomaly

206.5690, -10.1730, -30.4050



## Tritanomaly

198.1650, -76.5610, -38.7130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760



## Achromatopsia

180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

179.6450, -33.6940, -28.1420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760 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(44, 255, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 255, 151)  
}
```

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(44, 255, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 255, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760 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(44, 255, 151) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 255, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 255, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 255, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 255, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 255,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 180.0550, -92.3720, -77.0760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 255, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 255,  
151) }
```

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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