

Converting Colors

YIQ(180.1450, -40.5600,
-90.9600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(180.1450, -40.5600,
-90.9600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55FA46
RGB	85, 250, 70
RGB Percent	33%, 98%, 27%
CMY	0.6672, 0.0193, 0.7255
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.72, 0.02
HSL	115°, 95%, 63%
HSV	115°, 72%, 98%
XYZ	39.0470, 70.7814, 17.3976
YIQ	180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

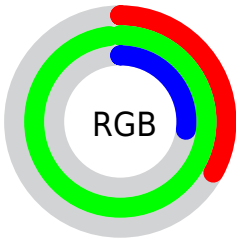
Format	Color
RYB	70, 250, 235
Decimal	5634630
CIELab	87.38, -73.90, 69.71
CIELCh	87, 101.594, 136.672
Yxy	70.7814, 0.3069, 0.5563
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283824710 (0xFF55FA46)
YUV	180.1450, -54.3015, -83.4422
Hunter-Lab	84.1317, -64.3856, 46.6316

Details

The YIQ color **180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF33**. The color can be described as middle washed green. A complement of this color would be **139.8550, 40.5600, 90.9600**, and the grayscale version is **181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.0240, -20.0250, -61.1210**, and **112.7040, -52.8000, -100.4160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.4180, -46.2430, -103.6110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189.8720, -34.8770, -78.3090**.

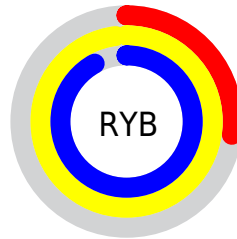
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (98%)

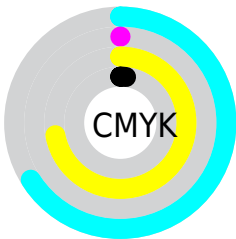
Blue (27%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (92%)

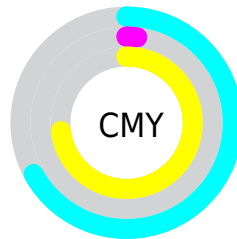


Cyan (66%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (72%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600 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 180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 180.1450,
-40.5600, -90.9600

■ 180.1450,
-40.5600, -90.9600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 145.4920,
-49.0870, -96.1190

■ 210.0240,
-20.0250, -61.1210

■ 112.7040,
-52.8000, -100.4160

■ 222.8980,
-10.2620, -45.3180

■ 96.2680, -45.1000,
-85.7720

■ 235.3590, -0.7740,
-30.0380

■ 79.8320, -37.4000,
-71.1280

■ 248.3470, 8.6680,
-13.9240

■ 64.5700, -30.2500,
-57.5300

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

■ 48.7210, -22.8250,
-43.4090

■ 34.6330, -16.2250,

-30.8570

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 180.1450,
-40.5600, -90.9600

■ 180.1450,
-40.5600, -90.9600

■ 170.4180,
-46.2430, -103.6110

■ 189.8720,
-34.8770, -78.3090

■ 160.6910,
-51.9260, -116.2620

■ 199.5990,
-29.1940, -65.6580

■ 153.0290,
-56.2340, -126.2980

■ 209.3260,
-23.5110, -53.0070

■ 219.0530,
-17.8280, -40.3560

■ 228.7800,
-12.1450, -27.7050

■ 238.5070, -6.4620,
-15.0540

■ 247.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 252.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198.9850, 62.8270, -75.8690



180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600



169.1790, -125.0160, -80.1840

Triad

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



180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600



171.7110, -148.6800, -47.7840



162.5430, 66.0600, 47.3080

Complementary

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



180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600



139.8550, 40.5600, 90.9600

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



180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600



183.4140, -80.5550, -10.3710

Square

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



180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



202.7570, 24.4750, 46.5470



176.1220, 84.3170, -2.7470

Rectangle

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



180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600



176.9310, -146.8440, -59.0360



202.7570, 24.4750, 46.5470



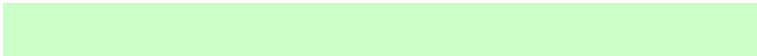
162.6690, 57.4380, 60.3980

Sweetspot

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



180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600



233.3670, -12.4200, -28.2280



220.6750, 61.9050, -48.1350



114.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460



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.



180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600



169.9350, -49.4970, -110.7210



184.2100, -73.5750, -70.8150



119.9300, -2.9790, -6.5870



115.7270, -42.4390, -95.4550



37.3020, -13.7950, -30.8430

Inverse Universe

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



139.8550, 40.5600, 90.9600



121.0650, 49.4970, 110.7210



135.7900, 73.5750, 70.8150



117.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870



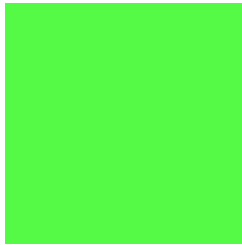
73.2730, 42.4390, 95.4550



23.6980, 13.7950, 30.8430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

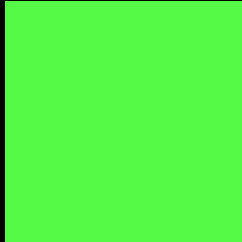
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600 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

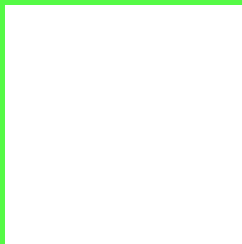
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600.



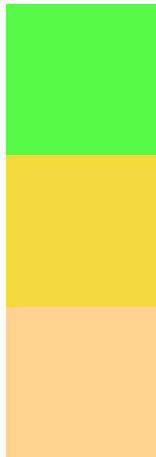
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600.

-90.9600.

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

180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600

Protanopia

207.1040, 65.2510, -42.6930

Deuteranopia

215.8170, 48.3270, -11.2970



Tritanopia

204.0700, -68.0830, -16.1390

Trichromacy



Original Color

180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600



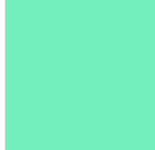
Protanomaly

197.1480, 26.4200, -60.3320



Deuteranomaly

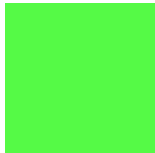
203.0060, 15.9170, -40.6830



Tritanomaly

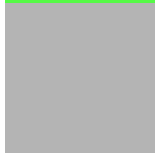
195.2840, -58.0830, -43.1950

Monochromacy



Original Color

180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600



Achromatopsia

180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

179.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600 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(85, 250, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 250, 70)  
}
```

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(85, 250, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 250, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600 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(85, 250, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 250, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 250, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 250, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 250, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 250,  
70) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 180.1450, -40.5600, -90.9600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 250, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 250,  
70) }
```

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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