

# Converting Colors

YIQ(182.4570, -40.8380,  
-74.9020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(182.4570, -40.8380,  
-74.9020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61F264
RGB	97, 242, 100
RGB Percent	38%, 95%, 39%
CMY	0.6200, 0.0507, 0.6079
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.59, 0.05
HSL	121°, 85%, 66%
HSV	121°, 60%, 95%
XYZ	38.9878, 66.9955, 22.9298
YIQ	182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

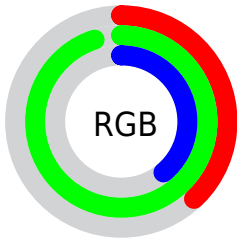
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	97, 239, 242
Decimal	6419044
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	85.50, -66.00, 56.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	86, 86.565, 139.680
Yxy	66.9955, 0.3024, 0.5197
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284609124 (0xFF61F264)
YUV	182.4570, -40.6513, -74.9458
Hunter-Lab	81.8508, -58.2144, 40.6860

# Details

The YIQ color **182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF66**. A complement of this color would be **156.5430, 40.8380, 74.9020**, and the grayscale version is **183.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400**, and **113.7250, -65.3200, -82.7600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172.5450, -47.4380, -87.4540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192.3690, -34.2380, -62.3500**.

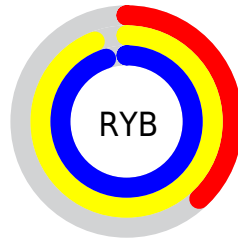
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (95%)

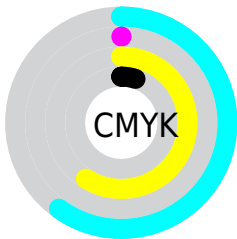
Blue (39%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (95%)

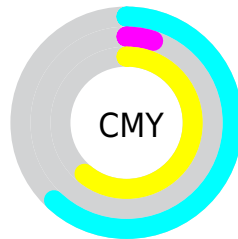


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (59%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020 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 182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 182.4570,  
-40.8380, -74.9020

■ 182.4570,  
-40.8380, -74.9020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 151.5920,  
-45.6520, -75.7640

■ 215.1950,  
-24.5200, -51.2400

■ 113.7250,  
-65.3200, -82.7600

■ 227.6560,  
-15.0320, -35.9600

■ 92.9570, -45.4220,  
-79.9340

■ 239.8180, -6.1400,  
-20.8920

■ 76.3100, -35.7500,  
-67.9900

■ 252.3930, 3.0270,  
-5.3010

■ 60.4610, -28.3250,  
-53.8690

■ 45.7860, -21.4500,  
-40.7940

■ 31.6980, -14.8500,

-28.2420

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,  
-14.6440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 182.4570,  
-40.8380, -74.9020

■ 182.4570,  
-40.8380, -74.9020

■ 172.5450,  
-47.4380, -87.4540

■ 192.3690,  
-34.2380, -62.3500

■ 162.4480,  
-54.9550, -99.9070


■ 202.1670,  
-27.3170, -50.1090

■ 152.5360,  
-61.5550, -112.4590

■ 212.3780,  
-20.1210, -37.3450

■ 142.6240,  
-68.1550, -125.0110

■ 222.2900,  
-13.5210, -24.7930

 232.0880, -6.6000,  
-12.5520

 242.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

 247.3690, 3.5750,  
6.7990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



195.9100, 50.2170, -67.5990



182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020



167.4980, -127.1720, -74.1480

# Triad

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



182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020



164.6670, -145.3800, -41.5080



174.1860, 62.2110, 34.4590

# Complementary

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



182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020



156.5430, 40.8380, 74.9020

# Split Complementary

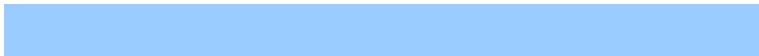
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



183.5340, 35.8890, 59.9610



182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020



195.1630, -45.5750, 5.4730

# Square

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



182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020



174.0590, -149.7800, -49.8760



203.3440, 24.2000, 46.0240



183.2460, 78.0360, -4.5560



# Rectangle

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



182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020



175.1700, -146.0190, -57.4670



203.3440, 24.2000, 46.0240



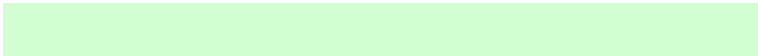
174.9160, 54.6440, 44.9480

# Sweetspot

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



182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020



236.1160, -12.9710, -23.7470



224.8720, 45.3530, -45.5190



116.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



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.



182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020



179.4640, -51.8840, -94.9880



190.6650, -63.9500, -52.5100



115.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



108.4640, -51.8840, -94.9880



32.9860, -15.7210, -28.9770



# Inverse Universe

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



156.5430, 40.8380, 74.9020



146.5360, 51.8840, 94.9880



148.3350, 63.9500, 52.5100



112.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



75.5360, 51.8840, 94.9880



23.0140, 15.7210, 28.9770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

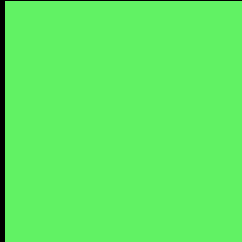
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

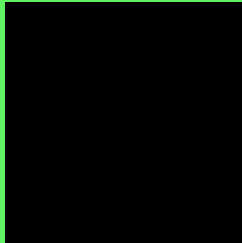
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

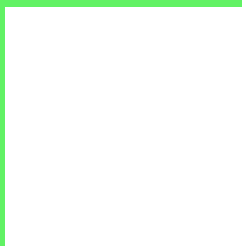
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020.



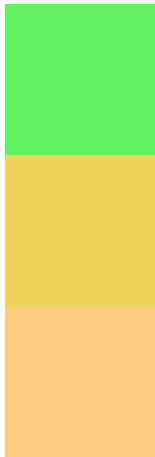
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020.

-74.9020.

# 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

182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020

### Protanopia

205.3820, 53.1450, -32.5430

### Deuteranopia

209.9980, 55.0670, -12.3010



## Tritanopia

200.6470, -62.3980, -14.5420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020



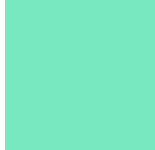
## Protanomaly

196.9320, 18.7610, -48.1750



## Deuteranomaly

200.0330, 20.4550, -34.8170



## Tritanomaly

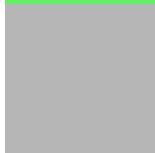
193.6530, -54.5080, -36.3960

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020



## Achromatopsia

182.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

182.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020 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(97, 242, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 242, 100)  
}
```

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(97, 242, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 242, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020 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(97, 242, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 242, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 242, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 242, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 242, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 242,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 182.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 242, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 242,  
100) }
```

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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