

# Converting Colors

YIQ(184.0700, -9.6120,  
-90.1560)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(184.0700, -9.6120,  
-90.1560)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	77F529
RGB	119, 245, 41
RGB Percent	47%, 96%, 16%
CMY	0.5338, 0.0390, 0.8391
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.83, 0.04
HSL	97°, 91%, 56%
HSV	97°, 83%, 96%
XYZ	40.6619, 69.4111, 13.3552
YIQ	184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

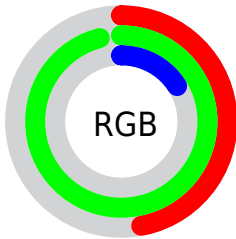
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">41, 245, 167</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7861545</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">86.71, -65.95, 77.71</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">87, 101.925, 130.322</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">69.4111, 0.3294, 0.5624</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286051625 (0xFF77F529)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">184.0700, -70.5335, -57.0664</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">83.3133, -58.6797, 48.8151</a>

# Details

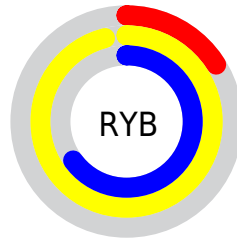
The YIQ color **184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF33**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **101.9300, 9.6120, 90.1560**, and the grayscale version is **185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.8880, 3.7250, -62.0270**, and **124.4090, -23.6880, -88.3600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176.8490, -10.8480, -100.8000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191.4050, -8.6970, -79.2010**.

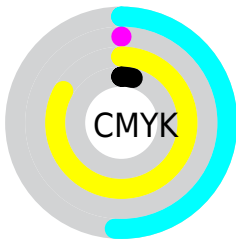
# Distribution



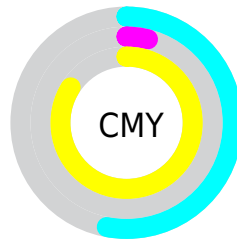
- Red (47%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560 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 184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



184.0700, -9.6120,  
-90.1560

184.0700, -9.6120,  
-90.1560

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

152.5060, -8.1440,  
-94.7360

215.8880, 3.7250,  
-62.0270

124.4090,  
-23.6880, -88.3600

228.5770, 12.5710,  
-46.1250

93.9200, -44.0000,  
-83.6800

241.1520, 21.7380,  
-30.5340

78.0710, -36.5750,  
-69.5590

248.0460, 19.5810,  
-18.9710

62.2220, -29.1500,  
-55.4380

251.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

47.5470, -22.2750,  
-42.3630

254.8860, 0.3210,

33.4590, -15.6750,

-0.3110

-29.8110

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,  
-16.2130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 184.0700, -9.6120,  
-90.1560

■ 184.0700, -9.6120,  
-90.1560

■ 176.8490,  
-10.8480, -100.8000

■ 191.4050, -8.6970,  
-79.2010


■ 171.9210,  
-11.3510, -108.2070

■ 198.6260, -7.4610,  
-68.5570


■ 205.9610, -6.5460,  
-57.6020


■ 213.4810, -4.7140,  
-46.7460

 220.8160, -3.7990,  
-35.7910

 228.0370, -2.5630,  
-25.1470

 235.3720, -1.6480,  
-14.1920

 242.5930, -0.4120,  
-3.5480

 249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



199.3720, 75.1590, -68.0810



184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560



166.5570, -117.6330, -87.3370

# Triad

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



184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560



172.8850, -149.2300, -48.8300



159.8990, 62.4820, 57.0900

# Complementary

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



184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560



101.9300, 9.6120, 90.1560

# 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.



178.6900, 35.7500, 67.9900



184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560



157.0360, -141.8050, -34.7090

# Square

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



184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



207.4530, 22.2750, 42.3630



170.4290, 82.4350, 9.3390



# Rectangle

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



184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560



174.1950, -139.1400, -66.5000



207.4530, 22.2750, 42.3630



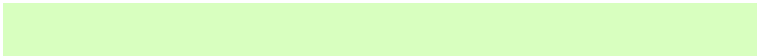
163.5470, 52.2100, 67.0420

# Sweetspot

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



184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560



236.0430, -2.7000, -28.1720



175.9580, 86.9340, -22.6500



116.3780, -1.7850, -17.2170



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.



184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560



178.6880, -12.3130, -112.8010



163.4840, -63.8040, -99.2280



118.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160



130.4110, -8.8340, -82.2260



41.2110, -3.1130, -26.1930



# Inverse Universe

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



101.9300, 9.6120, 90.1560



76.3120, 12.3130, 112.8010



122.5160, 63.8040, 99.2280



113.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280



55.5890, 8.8340, 82.2260

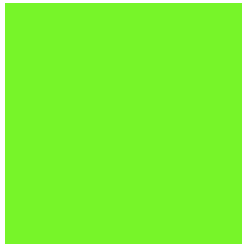


17.4900, 2.5170, 25.9810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

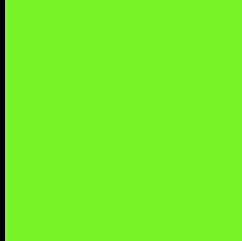
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560 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 184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560.



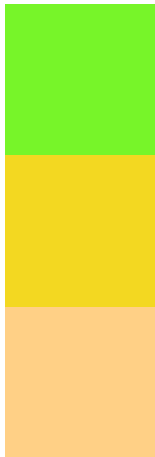
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.0700, -9.6120,

-90.1560.

# 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

184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560

### Protanopia

203.2110, 74.8350, -51.1890

### Deuteranopia

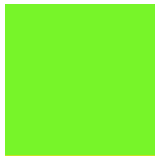
213.6170, 51.7660, -13.0500



## Tritanopia

207.3280, -51.0740, -10.5140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560



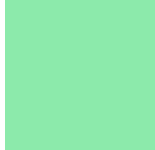
## Protanomaly

196.5550, 44.0270, -65.5490



## Deuteranomaly

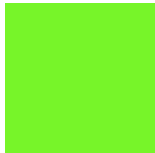
202.7210, 29.9010, -40.8110



## Tritanomaly

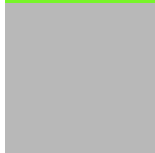
198.7120, -35.8010, -39.5210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560



## Achromatopsia

184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

183.8100, -3.6620, -32.7660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560 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(119, 245, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 245, 41)  
}
```

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(119, 245, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 245, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560 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(119, 245, 41) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 245, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 245, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 245, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 245, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 245,  
41) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 184.0700, -9.6120, -90.1560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 245, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
245, 41) }
```

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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