

Converting Colors

YIQ(184.5490, -53.2610,
-86.5490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(184.5490, -53.2610,
-86.5490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50FF60
RGB	80, 255, 96
RGB Percent	31%, 100%, 38%
CMY	0.6868, 0.0000, 0.6236
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.62, 0.00
HSL	126°, 100%, 66%
HSV	126°, 69%, 100%
XYZ	41.1675, 74.0639, 23.1869
YIQ	184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

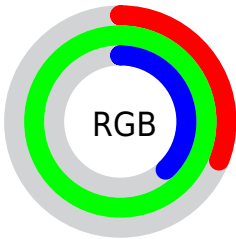
Format	Color
RYB	80, 240, 255
Decimal	5308256
CIELab	88.95, -74.08, 61.52
CIELCh	89, 96.292, 140.291
Yxy	74.0639, 0.2974, 0.5351
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283498336 (0xFF50FF60)
YUV	184.5490, -43.6547, -91.6895
Hunter-Lab	86.0604, -65.2192, 44.2680

Details

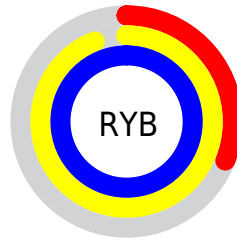
The YIQ color **184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF66**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **150.4510, 53.2610, 86.5490**, and the grayscale version is **185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.5640, -30.1130, -54.5050**, and **119.8570, -66.0520, -91.5240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **174.1530, -61.3740, -99.2140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194.6460, -45.7440, -74.0960**.

Distribution



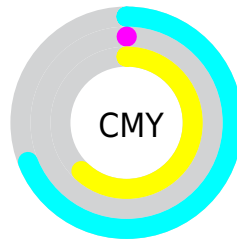
- Red (31%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490 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 184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 184.5490,
-53.2610, -86.5490

■ 184.5490,
-53.2610, -86.5490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 149.0850,
-66.6940, -90.9020

■ 211.5640,
-30.1130, -54.5050

■ 119.8570,
-66.0520, -91.5240

■ 224.3240,
-20.0290, -39.0130

■ 98.6160, -46.2000,
-87.8640

■ 237.1980,
-10.2660, -23.2100

■ 82.7670, -38.7750,
-73.7430

■ 249.7730, -1.0990,
-7.6190

■ 66.9180, -31.3500,
-59.6220

■ 51.6560, -24.2000,
-46.0240

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,

-32.9490

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 184.5490,
-53.2610, -86.5490

■ 184.5490,
-53.2610, -86.5490

■ 174.1530,
-61.3740, -99.2140

■ 194.6460,
-45.7440, -74.0960

■ 164.0560,
-68.8910, -111.6670

■ 205.0420,
-37.6310, -61.4310

■ 153.6600,
-77.0040, -124.3320

■ 215.1390,
-30.1140, -48.9780

■ 152.3070,
-77.5080, -126.2120

■ 225.6490,
-22.3220, -36.0020

■ 235.7460,
-14.8050, -23.5490

■ 246.1420, -6.6920,
-10.8840

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.



201.5990, 57.9220, -80.5900



184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490



171.2310, -130.7940, -74.5860

Triad

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



184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490



171.7110, -148.6800, -47.7840



172.6530, 62.3940, 36.6500

Complementary

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



184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490



150.4510, 53.2610, 86.5490

Split Complementary

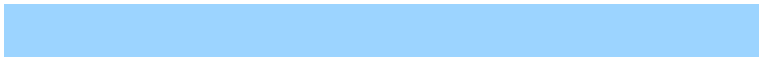
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



181.6250, 34.3750, 65.3750



184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490



200.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010

Square

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



184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



204.5180, 23.6500, 44.9780



184.6820, 79.5040, -9.1360

Rectangle

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



184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490



178.6410, -151.6590, -54.3710



204.5180, 23.6500, 44.9780



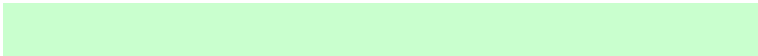
172.5510, 54.4140, 49.1180

Sweetspot

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



184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490



233.2680, -16.4550, -26.6870



230.5650, 47.2350, -57.6050



115.1260, -9.7630, -15.8030



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.



184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490



170.8490, -63.5740, -103.3980



194.3530, -80.8670, -59.8030



122.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880



114.1690, -58.3030, -94.2950



38.2520, -19.5260, -31.6060

Inverse Universe

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



150.4510, 53.2610, 86.5490



130.1510, 63.5740, 103.3980



140.6470, 80.8670, 59.8030



120.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



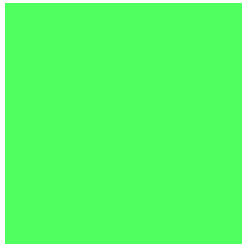
76.9450, 57.9820, 94.6060



25.7480, 19.5260, 31.6060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490 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 184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

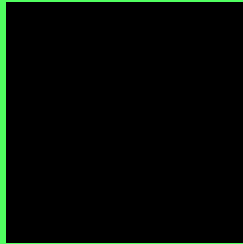
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490.



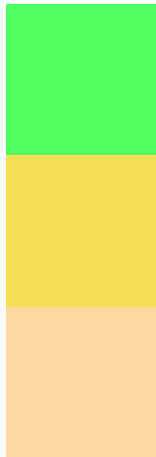
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490.

-86.5490.

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

184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490

Protanopia

213.9710, 58.5560, -36.9960

Deuteranopia

220.9180, 40.8530, -8.0030



Tritanopia

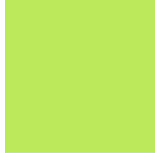
209.4510, -64.7820, -15.3900

Trichromacy



Original Color

184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490



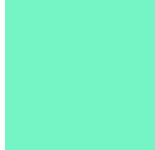
Protanomaly

203.2320, 17.6160, -54.9600



Deuteranomaly

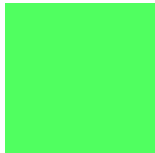
207.8510, 6.2880, -36.8800



Tritanomaly

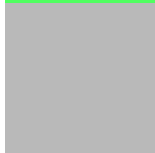
200.6690, -60.6050, -41.5410

Monochromacy



Original Color

184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490



Achromatopsia

185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

184.6650, -19.2510, -31.0830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490 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(80, 255, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 255, 96)  
}
```

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(80, 255, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 255, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490 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(80, 255, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 255, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 255, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 255, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 255, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 255,  
96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 184.5490, -53.2610, -86.5490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 255, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 255,  
96) }
```

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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