

# Converting Colors

YIQ(120.2530, -40.7440,  
-87.6240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(120.2530, -40.7440,  
-87.6240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1BBC10
RGB	27, 188, 16
RGB Percent	11%, 74%, 6%
CMY	0.8946, 0.2625, 0.9372
CMYK	0.86, 0.00, 0.91, 0.26
HSL	116°, 84%, 40%
HSV	116°, 91%, 74%
XYZ	18.5398, 36.2639, 6.5124
YIQ	120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

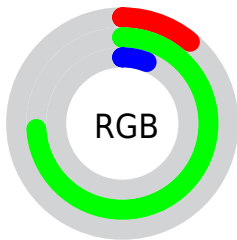
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">16, 188, 177</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">1817616</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.72, -66.58, 64.41</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">67, 92.637, 135.951</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">36.2639, 0.3024, 0.5914</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4280007696</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF1BBC10</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">120.2530, -51.3967, -81.7829</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">60.2195, -50.4294, 35.7418</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC33**. A complement of this color would be **83.7470, 40.7440, 87.6240**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.8570, -30.5210, -80.1610**, and **78.0710, -36.5750, -69.5590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113.9440, -44.5480, -95.7800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.5020, -36.7110, -78.1110**.

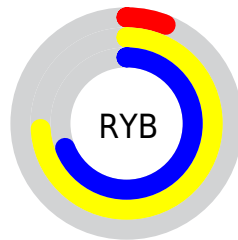
# Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (74%)

Blue (6%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (69%)

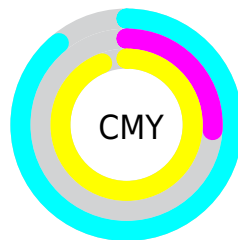


Cyan (86%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (26%)


Yellow (94%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240 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 120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 120.2530,  
-40.7440, -87.6240


 120.2530,  
-40.7440, -87.6240


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 93.9200, -44.0000,  
-83.6800


 185.8570,  
-30.5210, -80.1610


 78.0710, -36.5750,  
-69.5590

 203.9000,  
-22.9120, -69.3760


 62.2220, -29.1500,  
-55.4380


 216.3610,  
-13.4240, -54.0960

 47.5470, -22.2750,  
-42.3630

 228.5230, -4.5320,  
-39.0280

 33.4590, -15.6750,  
-29.8110

 241.0980, 4.6350,  
-23.4370

 18.1970, -8.5250,  
-16.2130

 251.5800, 9.6300,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-9.3300

0.0000

■ 120.2530,  
-40.7440, -87.6240

■ 120.2530,  
-40.7440, -87.6240

■ 113.9440,  
-44.5480, -95.7800

■ 127.5020,  
-36.7110, -78.1110

■ 135.0500,  
-32.0820, -68.3860

■ 142.4840,  
-27.1320, -58.9720

■ 149.7330,  
-23.0990, -49.4590

■ 157.2810,  
-18.4700, -39.7340

■ 164.8290,  
-13.8410, -30.0090

■ 172.0780, -9.8080,  
-20.4960

■ 179.5120, -4.8580,  
-11.0820

■ 186.7610, -0.8250,  
-1.5690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



147.3090, 45.0800, -57.0960



120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240



128.6180, -92.0990, -65.4990

# Triad

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



120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240



137.0780, -132.4550, -16.9270



121.8510, 97.9680, 63.7600

# Complementary

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



120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240



83.7470, 40.7440, 87.6240

# 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.



136.5960, 68.8500, 84.8660



120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240



121.8160, -125.3050, -3.3290

# Square

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



120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240



143.5350, -135.4800, -22.6800



162.0560, 17.0440, 65.5880



140.6790, 111.0900, 13.1540

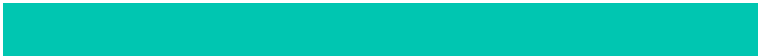


# Rectangle

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



120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240



136.4040, -111.2670, -48.5070



162.0560, 17.0440, 65.5880



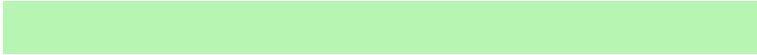
120.9340, 90.9050, 76.1290

# Sweetspot

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



120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240



218.9380, -15.7660, -33.6700



161.9350, 58.2370, -47.7390



106.7900, -8.9370, -19.7610



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240



148.3000, -58.4350, -124.9550



125.5140, -71.3750, -66.6310



90.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



95.7360, -37.4900, -80.5140



18.7950, -7.3330, -15.7890



# Inverse Universe

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



83.7470, 40.7440, 87.6240



96.4010, 57.8390, 124.7430



78.6000, 71.0540, 66.9420



88.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



62.2640, 37.4900, 80.5140

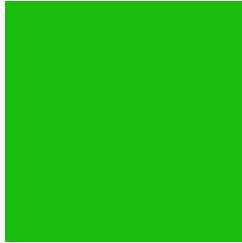


12.2050, 7.3330, 15.7890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

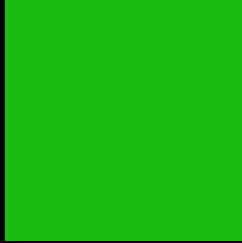
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240 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 120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240.

-87.6240.

# 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

120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240

### Protanopia

148.9250, 64.1970, -45.6190

### Deuteranopia

155.1110, 64.5140, -23.8220



## Tritanopia

148.7890, -59.9220, -15.3620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240



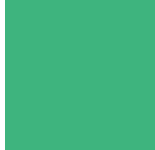
## Protanomaly

138.7350, 26.1450, -60.8550



## Deuteranomaly

142.4660, 26.0050, -47.2990



## Tritanomaly

138.5620, -52.9940, -41.8100

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240



## Achromatopsia

120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

120.1770, -14.9410, -32.1010

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240 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(27, 188, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 188, 16)  
}
```

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(27, 188, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 188, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240 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(27, 188, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 188, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 188, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 188, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 188, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 188,  
16) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.2530, -40.7440, -87.6240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 188, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 188,  
16) }
```

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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