

Converting Colors

YIQ(121.4960, -19.3790,
-83.8510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510)
contains.

YIQ(121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(121.4960, -19.3790,
-83.8510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33B500
RGB	51, 181, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 71%, 0%
CMY	0.8004, 0.2900, 0.9999
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 1.00, 0.29
HSL	103°, 100%, 36%
HSV	103°, 100%, 71%
XYZ	17.8948, 33.7708, 5.5757
YIQ	121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

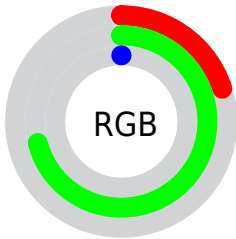
Format	Color
RYB	0, 181, 130
Decimal	3388672
CIELab	64.78, -61.62, 65.01
CIELCh	65, 89.570, 133.468
Yxy	33.7708, 0.3126, 0.5900
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281578752 (0xFF33B500)
YUV	121.4960, -59.8975, -61.8250
Hunter-Lab	58.1127, -46.7312, 34.9902

Details

The YIQ color **121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC33**. A complement of this color would be **59.5040, 19.3790, 83.8510**, and the grayscale version is **122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183.6520, -19.5180, -75.8220**, and **74.5490, -34.9250, -66.4210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970**.

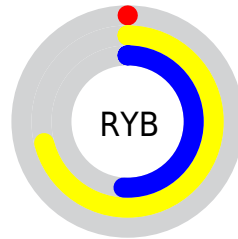
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (71%)

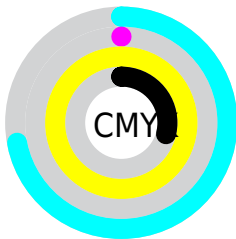
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (51%)

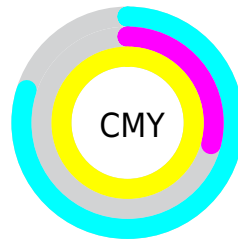


Cyan (72%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (80%)


Magenta (29%)


Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510 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 121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 121.4960,
-19.3790, -83.8510


 121.4960,
-19.3790, -83.8510


 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 90.3980, -42.3500,
-80.5420


 183.6520,
-19.5180, -75.8220


 74.5490, -34.9250,
-66.4210


 205.9070,
-15.6220, -69.3340


 58.7000, -27.5000,
-52.3000


 218.3680, -6.1340,
-54.0540

 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

 230.5300, 2.7580,
-38.9860

 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

 242.6920, 11.6500,
-23.9180

 14.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

 250.7820, 11.8770,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.5070

0.0000

■ 254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 121.4960,
-19.3790, -83.8510

■ 127.4350,
-17.4090, -75.4970

■ 133.3740,
-15.4390, -67.1430

■ 139.3130,
-13.4690, -58.7890

■ 145.2520,
-11.4990, -50.4350

■ 151.3050, -9.8500,
-41.7700

■ 157.2440, -7.8800,
-33.4160

■ 163.1830, -5.9100,
-25.0620

■ 169.1220, -3.9400,
-16.7080

■ 175.0610, -1.9700,
-8.3540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143.7980, 48.1970, -53.0110



121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510



123.2550, -86.6430, -65.2590

Triad

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



121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510



134.1430, -131.0800, -14.3120



121.6060, 97.2800, 65.2160

Complementary

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



121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510



59.5040, 19.3790, 83.8510

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.



138.9440, 67.7500, 82.7740



121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510



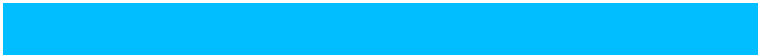
120.0550, -124.4800, -1.7600

Square

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



121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510



140.6000, -134.1050, -20.0650



157.8590, 7.2330, 61.6730



137.9550, 110.4930, 18.4690

Rectangle

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



121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510



130.9270, -105.4900, -48.5780



157.8590, 7.2330, 61.6730



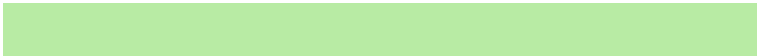
121.6350, 90.3090, 75.9170

Sweetspot

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



121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510



211.6570, -7.6050, -32.8930



130.4290, 72.1260, -29.6180



103.2420, -4.3980, -19.4220



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510



157.6790, -25.2890, -108.9130



110.6930, -62.2940, -82.5340



88.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



104.7280, -16.6760, -72.2600



18.8280, -2.9320, -12.9480

Inverse Universe

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



59.5040, 19.3790, 83.8510



77.3210, 25.2890, 108.9130



70.3070, 62.2940, 82.5340



85.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



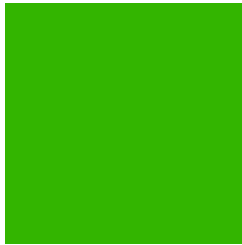
51.2720, 16.6760, 72.2600



9.1720, 2.9320, 12.9480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510 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 121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510 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 121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510.

-83.8510.

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

121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510

Protanopia

144.1960, 61.9960, -44.2760

Deuteranopia

149.9260, 63.5970, -23.7230



Tritanopia

145.9750, -51.5780, -12.3940

Trichromacy



Original Color

121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510



Protanomaly

136.0240, 32.7010, -58.5230



Deuteranomaly

139.5270, 33.2030, -45.5890



Tritanomaly

137.2000, -40.1110, -38.5030

Monochromacy



Original Color

121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510



Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

121.4230, -6.8260, -30.4900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510 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(51, 181, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 181, 0)  
}
```

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(51, 181, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 181, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510 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(51, 181, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 181, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 181, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 181, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 181, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 181, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 121.4960, -19.3790, -83.8510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 181, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 181,  
0) }
```

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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