

# Converting Colors

YIQ(126.1100, -24.2840,  
-88.5720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(126.1100, -24.2840,  
-88.5720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30BE02
RGB	48, 190, 2
RGB Percent	19%, 75%, 1%
CMY	0.8122, 0.2547, 0.9920
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.99, 0.25
HSL	105°, 98%, 38%
HSV	105°, 99%, 75%
XYZ	19.6508, 37.4825, 6.2569
YIQ	126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

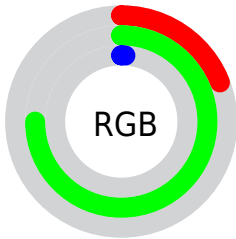
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	2, 190, 144
Decimal	3194370
CIELab	67.64, -64.85, 67.02
CIELCh	68, 93.263, 134.057
Yxy	37.4825, 0.3100, 0.5913
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281384450 (0xFF30BE02)
YUV	126.1100, -61.1862, -68.5025
Hunter-Lab	61.2230, -49.8470, 36.7967

# Details

The YIQ color **126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC00**. A complement of this color would be **65.8900, 24.2840, 88.5720**, and the grayscale version is **127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.8640, -23.2310, -80.1190**, and **79.2450, -37.1250, -70.6050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125.2840, -24.8340, -89.6180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132.4620, -22.0390, -79.6950**.

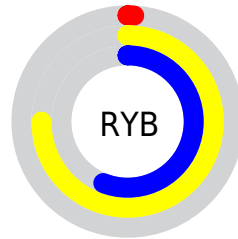
# Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (75%)

Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (56%)

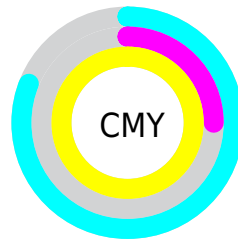


Cyan (75%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (25%)


Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720 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 126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 126.1100,  
-24.2840, -88.5720


 126.1100,  
-24.2840, -88.5720


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 95.0940, -44.5500,  
-84.7260


 189.8640,  
-23.2310, -80.1190


 79.2450, -37.1250,  
-70.6050


 206.5480,  
-15.9890, -68.1890

 63.9830, -29.9750,  
-57.0070


 219.0090, -6.5010,  
-52.9090

 48.7210, -22.8250,  
-43.4090

 231.1710, 2.3910,  
-37.8410

 34.6330, -16.2250,  
-30.8570

 243.7460, 11.5580,  
-22.2500

 19.9580, -9.3500,  
-17.7820

 251.2380, 10.5930,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.2630

0.0000

254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 126.1100,  
-24.2840, -88.5720

■ 126.1100,  
-24.2840, -88.5720

■ 125.2840,  
-24.8340, -89.6180

■ 132.4620,  
-22.0390, -79.6950

■ 139.1130,  
-19.1980, -70.6060

■ 145.4650,  
-16.9530, -61.7290

■ 151.8170,  
-14.7080, -52.8520

■ 158.4680,  
-11.8670, -43.7630

■ 164.8200, -9.6220,  
-34.8860

■ 171.1720, -7.3770,  
-26.0090

■ 177.8230, -4.5360,  
-16.9200

■ 184.1750, -2.2910,  
-8.0430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



149.9890, 48.9770, -56.1350



126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720



129.3360, -91.3650, -67.7890

# Triad

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



126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720



138.8390, -133.2800, -18.4960



122.6490, 95.7210, 65.9370

# Complementary

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



126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720



65.8900, 24.2840, 88.5720

# 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.



140.4430, 64.9070, 84.7390



126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720



124.1640, -126.4050, -5.4210

# Square

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



126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720



145.8830, -136.5800, -24.7720



163.7950, 13.2850, 62.1250



140.8900, 109.1180, 15.8540



# Rectangle

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



126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720



137.8230, -111.1290, -51.0090



163.7950, 13.2850, 62.1250



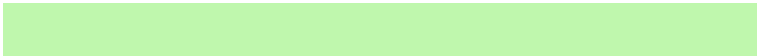
122.9060, 88.1080, 77.2600

# Sweetspot

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



126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720



221.8200, -9.6220, -34.8860



140.9790, 73.2730, -33.8870



109.7040, -5.8190, -21.2030



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720



162.9290, -32.1650, -116.4610



117.7140, -66.7870, -83.7070



90.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



104.4070, -20.2060, -74.3660



20.2900, -4.3530, -14.7290



# Inverse Universe

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



65.8900, 24.2840, 88.5720



84.0710, 32.1650, 116.4610



74.2860, 66.7870, 83.7070



88.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



53.8920, 20.8020, 74.5780

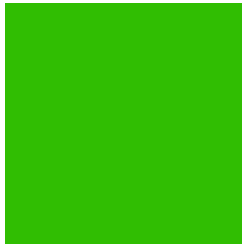


10.4110, 3.7570, 14.5170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

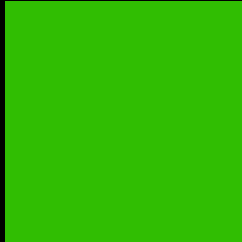
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720 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 126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720.



# 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

126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720

### Protanopia

151.2840, 64.5640, -46.7640

### Deuteranopia

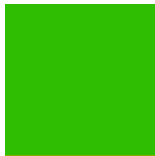
156.9540, 66.3940, -24.8540



## Tritanopia

152.8820, -55.7500, -13.8780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720



## Protanomaly

142.0300, 32.5640, -61.5480



## Deuteranomaly

145.9460, 33.3410, -48.0910



## Tritanomaly

143.1670, -44.5120, -41.3440

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720



## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

125.9990, -8.5680, -31.9600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720 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(48, 190, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 190, 2)  
}
```

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(48, 190, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 190, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720 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(48, 190, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 190, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 190, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 190, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 190, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 190, 2)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.1100, -24.2840, -88.5720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 190, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 190,  
2) }
```

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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