

Converting Colors

YIQ(126.4730, -65.2710,
-100.1750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(126.4730, -65.2710,
-100.1750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	02D11C
RGB	2, 209, 28
RGB Percent	1%, 82%, 11%
CMY	0.9928, 0.1800, 0.8903
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.87, 0.18
HSL	128°, 98%, 41%
HSV	128°, 99%, 82%
XYZ	23.0540, 45.7390, 8.7101
YIQ	126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

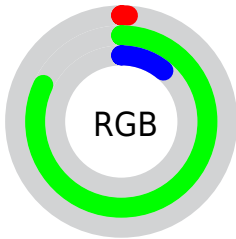
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 186, 209
Decimal	184604
CIE _{Lab}	73.38, -73.42, 67.92
CIE _{LCh}	73, 100.018, 137.228
Yxy	45.7390, 0.2975, 0.5902
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278374684 (0xFF02D11C)
YUV	126.4730, -48.5472, -109.1628
Hunter-Lab	67.6306, -57.5062, 39.7055

Details

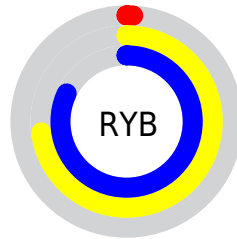
The YIQ color **126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC00**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **84.5270, 65.2710, 100.1750**, and the grayscale version is **127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.2800, -36.2060, -81.7580**, and **89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125.6470, -65.8210, -101.2210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134.8040, -58.5330, -90.1250**.

Distribution



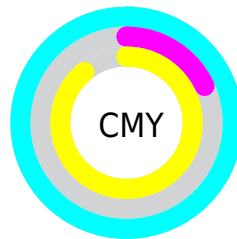
- Red (1%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750 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 126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 126.4730,
-65.2710, -100.1750

■ 126.4730,
-65.2710, -100.1750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 106.2470,
-49.7750, -94.6630

■ 192.2800,
-36.2060, -81.7580

■ 89.8110, -42.0750,
-80.0190

■ 205.3390,
-25.5260, -66.0540

■ 73.9620, -34.6500,
-65.8980

■ 218.0990,
-15.4420, -50.5620

■ 58.1130, -27.2250,
-51.7770

■ 230.6740, -6.2750,
-34.9710

■ 42.8510, -20.0750,
-38.1790

■ 243.5480, 3.4880,
-19.1680

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,

■ 11.7400, -5.5000,

-5.9090

-10.4600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 126.4730,
-65.2710, -100.1750

■ 126.4730,
-65.2710, -100.1750

■ 125.6470,
-65.8210, -101.2210

■ 134.8040,
-58.5330, -90.1250

■ 143.2490,
-52.1160, -79.7640

■ 151.5800,
-45.3780, -69.7140

■ 159.6120,
-39.2360, -59.8760

■ 167.9430,
-32.4980, -49.8260

■ 176.3880,
-26.0810, -39.4650

■ 184.7190,
-19.3430, -29.4150

■ 193.0500,
-12.6050, -19.3650

■ 201.3810, -5.8670,
-9.3150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162.9360, 47.3280, -64.8000



126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750



142.8830, -103.3310, -71.1950

Triad

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



126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750



148.2310, -137.6800, -26.8640



128.2740, 92.2830, 62.1630

Complementary

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



126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750



84.5270, 65.2710, 100.1750

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.



142.1700, 61.4220, 87.3260



126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750



131.2190, -128.2380, -10.7500

Square

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



126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750



155.8620, -141.2550, -33.6630



176.8850, 30.7070, 65.7710



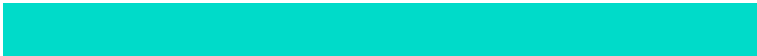
148.8970, 107.2400, 5.8320

Rectangle

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



126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750



151.4670, -124.7460, -52.0260



176.8850, 30.7070, 65.7710



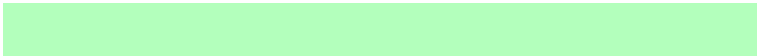
126.4110, 85.1280, 76.2000

Sweetspot

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



126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750



224.6380, -23.7890, -36.9490



178.2260, 52.1430, -69.4650



109.5720, -14.2550, -22.5030



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.



126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750



153.3330, -80.3970, -123.4130



138.1010, -98.0130, -68.4530



100.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



101.0100, -52.9410, -81.3330



24.6370, -12.8800, -19.8880

Inverse Universe

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



84.5270, 65.2710, 100.1750



101.6670, 80.3970, 123.4130



72.8990, 98.0130, 68.4530



98.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



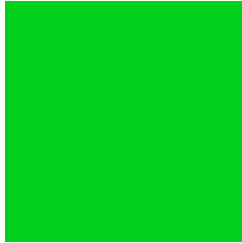
66.9900, 52.9410, 81.3330



16.3630, 12.8800, 19.8880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

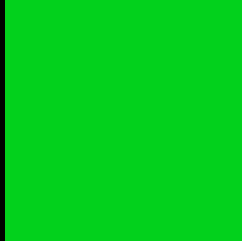
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750 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 126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750.

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

126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750

Protanopia

167.2240, 64.7930, -45.4070

Deuteranopia

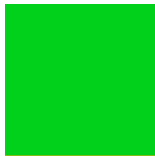
172.6940, 70.0620, -25.2500



Tritanopia

164.4180, -69.1830, -18.2310

Trichromacy



Original Color

126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750



Protanomaly

152.6090, 17.5720, -65.1800



Deuteranomaly

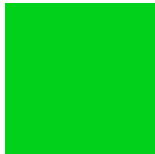
155.6670, 20.8250, -52.5430



Tritanomaly

150.5600, -67.8480, -47.9440

Monochromacy



Original Color

126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750



Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

126.0510, -23.5140, -36.4260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750 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(2, 209, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 209, 28)  
}
```

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(2, 209, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 209, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750 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(2, 209, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 209, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 209, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 209, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 209, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 209, 28)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.4730, -65.2710, -100.1750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 209, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 209,  
28) }
```

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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