

# Converting Colors

YIQ(127.8200, -72.6570,  
-76.4410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(127.8200, -72.6570,  
-76.4410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0BC54E
RGB	11, 197, 78
RGB Percent	4%, 77%, 31%
CMY	0.9574, 0.2271, 0.6943
CMYK	0.94, 0.00, 0.60, 0.23
HSL	142°, 90%, 41%
HSV	142°, 94%, 77%
XYZ	21.4936, 40.5875, 13.8997
YIQ	127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

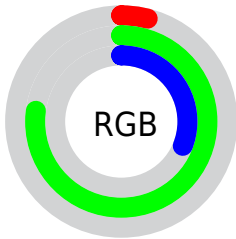
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	11, 148, 197
Decimal	771406
CIELab	69.89, -65.58, 47.38
CIELCh	70, 80.900, 144.154
Yxy	40.5875, 0.2829, 0.5342
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278961486 (0xFF0BC54E)
YUV	127.8200, -24.5613, -102.4511
Hunter-Lab	63.7083, -51.2681, 31.6601

# Details

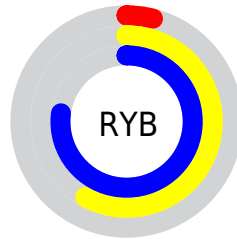
The YIQ color **127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC66**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **80.1800, 72.6570, 76.4410**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195.1170, -51.3840, -71.0000**, and **85.5030, -46.4790, -66.2790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123.7330, -76.9660, -80.9500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.2820, -64.9100, -68.1580**.

# Distribution



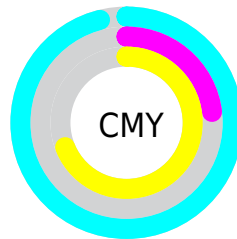
- Red (4%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (23%)




- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (69%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410 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 127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 127.8200,  
-72.6570, -76.4410


 127.8200,  
-72.6570, -76.4410


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 105.1310,  
-63.1670, -72.2150


 195.1170,  
-51.3840, -71.0000


 85.9760, -46.4330,  
-67.1130


 208.0620,  
-40.3830, -55.6070


 67.5050, -31.6250,  
-60.1450

 220.1100,  
-31.1700, -40.8500

 52.2430, -24.4750,  
-46.5470

 232.6850,  
-22.0030, -25.2590

 37.5680, -17.6000,  
-33.4720

 245.2600,  
-12.8360, -9.6680

 23.4800, -11.0000,  
-20.9200

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 127.8200,  
-72.6570, -76.4410

■ 127.8200,  
-72.6570, -76.4410

■ 123.7330,  
-76.9660, -80.9500

■ 135.2820,  
-64.9100, -68.1580

■ 142.3310,  
-57.4380, -60.3980

■ 149.7930,  
-49.6910, -52.1150

■ 157.1410,  
-41.6230, -44.1430

■ 164.3040,  
-34.4720, -36.0720

■ 171.7660,  
-26.7250, -27.7890

■ 179.1140,  
-18.6570, -19.8170

■ 186.5760,  
-10.9100, -11.5340

■ 193.6250, -3.4380,  
-3.7740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



151.9610, 37.0120, -65.0680



127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410



136.7170, -105.2590, -58.2750

# Triad

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



127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410



137.0780, -132.4550, -16.9270



147.4680, 87.8400, 38.0480

# Complementary

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



127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410



80.1800, 72.6570, 76.4410

# 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.



152.2680, 66.0570, 63.8890



127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410



162.7790, -43.6530, 25.7150

# Square

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



127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410



145.8830, -136.5800, -24.7720



173.6400, 30.0190, 67.2270



158.5000, 100.8680, 0.1640

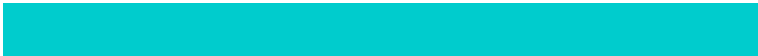


# Rectangle

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



127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410



143.1180, -121.9050, -42.9370



173.6400, 30.0190, 67.2270



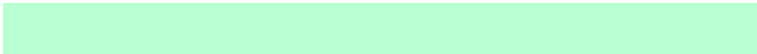
146.0950, 82.0610, 49.1730

# Sweetspot

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



127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410



228.5270, -27.5500, -29.3580



156.3610, 20.9660, -71.6260



111.6520, -17.2360, -18.0360



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.



127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410



160.1730, -99.6570, -104.7530



138.1940, -101.8680, -48.1400



95.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



102.4070, -63.7640, -66.9000



22.6140, -14.0730, -14.7850



# Inverse Universe

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



80.1800, 72.6570, 76.4410



94.8270, 99.6570, 104.7530



69.8060, 101.8680, 48.1400



93.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



60.5930, 63.7640, 66.9000

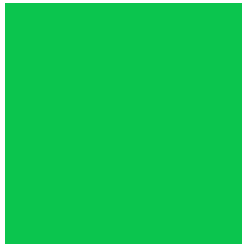


13.3860, 14.0730, 14.7850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410 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 127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410 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 127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410.

-76.4410.

# 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

127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410

### Protanopia

164.2810, 43.4240, -27.0720

### Deuteranopia

166.7310, 51.4450, -12.7390



## Tritanopia

155.0160, -67.9910, -17.8070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410



## Protanomaly

151.0580, 0.9710, -45.1490



## Deuteranomaly

152.3780, 6.2420, -36.0460



## Tritanomaly

144.8730, -69.8670, -38.8830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410



## Achromatopsia

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

127.7660, -26.7250, -27.7890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410 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(11, 197, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 197, 78)  
}
```

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(11, 197, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 197, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410 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(11, 197, 78) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 197, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(11, 197, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 197, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 197, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 197,  
78) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.8200, -72.6570, -76.4410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 197, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 197,  
78) }
```

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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