

Converting Colors

YIQ(133.1000, -53.8550,
-97.8150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(133.1000, -53.8550,
-97.8150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	15D31A
RGB	21, 211, 26
RGB Percent	8%, 83%, 10%
CMY	0.9182, 0.1722, 0.8981
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.88, 0.17
HSL	122°, 82%, 45%
HSV	122°, 90%, 83%
XYZ	23.8064, 46.8603, 8.7665
YIQ	133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

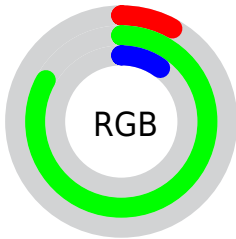
Format	Color
RYB	21, 206, 211
Decimal	1430298
CIELab	74.10, -73.19, 68.98
CIELCh	74, 100.573, 136.693
Yxy	46.8603, 0.2997, 0.5899
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279620378 (0xFF15D31A)
YUV	133.1000, -52.8003, -98.3117
Hunter-Lab	68.4546, -57.7187, 40.3254

Details

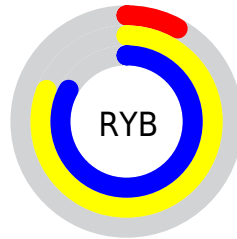
The YIQ color **133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC00**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **98.9000, 53.8550, 97.8150**, and the grayscale version is **134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193.3620, -33.5010, -81.2210**, and **90.9850, -42.6250, -81.0650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124.5410, -59.9510, -108.4870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141.7730, -48.0800, -86.8320**.

Distribution



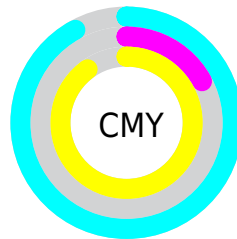
- Red (8%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150 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 133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 133.1000,
-53.8550, -97.8150

■ 133.1000,
-53.8550, -97.8150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 107.4210,
-50.3250, -95.7090

■ 193.3620,
-33.5010, -81.2210

■ 90.9850, -42.6250,
-81.0650

■ 206.5350,
-23.1420, -65.2060

■ 74.5490, -34.9250,
-66.4210

■ 219.2950,
-13.0580, -49.7140

■ 59.2870, -27.7750,
-52.8230

■ 231.8700, -3.8910,
-34.1230

■ 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

■ 244.7440, 5.8720,
-18.3200

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,

-5.9090

-12.0290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 133.1000,
-53.8550, -97.8150

■ 133.1000,
-53.8550, -97.8150

■ 124.5410,
-59.9510, -108.4870

■ 141.7730,
-48.0800, -86.8320

■ 150.3320,
-41.9840, -76.1600

■ 159.0050,
-36.2090, -65.1770

■ 167.5640,
-30.1130, -54.5050

■ 176.2370,
-24.3380, -43.5220

■ 185.0950,
-17.6460, -32.6380

■ 193.7680,
-11.8710, -21.6550

■ 202.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 211.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165.3060, 49.1620, -64.9980



133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150



144.0570, -103.8810, -72.2410

Triad

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



133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150



149.4050, -138.2300, -27.9100



129.2030, 91.0450, 62.5730

Complementary

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



133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150



98.9000, 53.8550, 97.8150

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.



144.3870, 59.3130, 87.0010



133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150



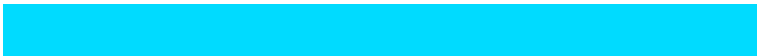
132.3820, -130.2550, -12.7430

Square

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



133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150



157.6230, -142.0800, -35.2320



178.9450, 30.4780, 64.4140



149.9400, 105.6810, 6.5530

Rectangle

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



133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150



153.2280, -125.5710, -53.5950



178.9450, 30.4780, 64.4140



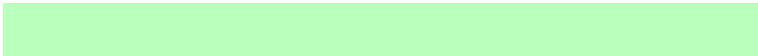
127.4540, 83.5690, 76.9210

Sweetspot

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



133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150



226.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650



188.4430, 59.2020, -59.7260



111.1810, -11.5960, -21.1320



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.



133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150



150.4830, -72.3720, -131.1880



143.7020, -83.7080, -68.8920



100.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530



99.1860, -47.8050, -86.3090



24.1810, -11.5960, -21.1320

Inverse Universe

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



98.9000, 53.8550, 97.8150



104.5170, 72.3720, 131.1880



88.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920



98.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



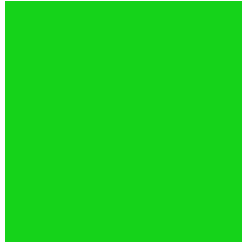
68.9280, 47.4840, 86.6200



16.8190, 11.5960, 21.1320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150 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 133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150 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 133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150.

-97.8150.

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

133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150

Protanopia

168.9530, 66.9940, -46.7500

Deuteranopia

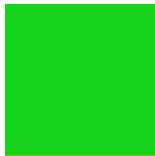
173.8790, 70.9790, -25.3490



Tritanopia

166.1300, -68.3120, -17.4960

Trichromacy



Original Color

133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150



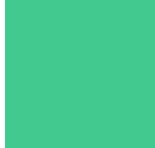
Protanomaly

155.8330, 22.7530, -65.4630



Deuteranomaly

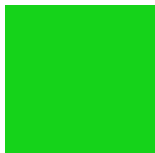
159.2330, 25.0430, -51.8930



Tritanomaly

153.8380, -62.7590, -46.5590

Monochromacy



Original Color

133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150



Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

132.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150 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(21, 211, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 211, 26)  
}
```

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(21, 211, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 211, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150 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(21, 211, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 211, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 211, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 211, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 211, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 211,  
26) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.1000, -53.8550, -97.8150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 211, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 211,  
26) }
```

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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