

Converting Colors

YIQ(146.4840, -64.9450,
-128.1210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(146.4840, -64.9450,
-128.1210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	05F700
RGB	5, 247, 0
RGB Percent	2%, 97%, 0%
CMY	0.9811, 0.0310, 0.9999
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 1.00, 0.03
HSL	119°, 100%, 48%
HSV	119°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	33.3519, 66.6144, 11.1000
YIQ	146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

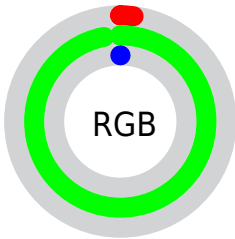
Format	Color
RYB	0, 247, 242
Decimal	390912
CIELab	85.31, -84.01, 81.24
CIELCh	85, 116.866, 135.960
Yxy	66.6144, 0.3003, 0.5998
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278580992 (0xFF05F700)
YUV	146.4840, -72.2166, -124.0815
Hunter-Lab	81.6177, -69.8893, 49.0689

Details

The YIQ color **146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **100.5160, 64.9450, 128.1210**, and the grayscale version is **147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195.6400, -28.4120, -79.8360**, and **110.9430, -51.9750, -98.8470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.5100, -58.6660, -115.2580**.

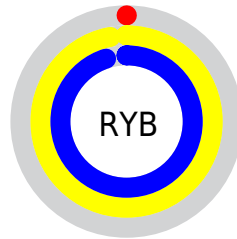
Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (97%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (95%)

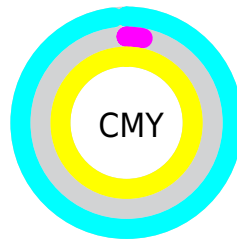


Cyan (98%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210 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 146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 146.4840,
-64.9450, -128.1210

■ 146.4840,
-64.9450, -128.1210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 127.9660,
-59.9500, -114.0140

■ 195.6400,
-28.4120, -79.8360

■ 110.9430,
-51.9750, -98.8470

■ 209.5250,
-17.1820, -63.0860

■ 94.5070, -44.2750,
-84.2030

■ 222.8120, -7.1440,
-46.7600

■ 78.0710, -36.5750,
-69.5590

■ 235.9850, 3.2150,
-30.7450

■ 62.2220, -29.1500,
-55.4380

■ 248.9730, 12.6570,
-14.6310

■ 46.3730, -21.7250,
-41.3170

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,

■ 31.6980, -14.8500,

-4.6650

-28.2420

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.4840,
-64.9450, -128.1210

■ 156.5100,
-58.6660, -115.2580

■ 166.4220,
-52.0660, -102.7060

■ 176.7470,
-45.1910, -89.6310

■ 186.7730,
-38.9120, -76.7680

■ 196.7990,
-32.6330, -63.9050

■ 206.7110,
-26.0330, -51.3530

■ 216.7370,
-19.7540, -38.4900

■ 227.0620,
-12.8790, -25.4150

■ 236.9740, -6.2790,
-12.8630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193.0600, 58.2420, -75.3740



146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210



167.3550, -119.8800, -85.1600

Triad

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



146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210



170.5370, -148.1300, -46.7380



130.2920, 83.8450, 71.9170

Complementary

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



146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210



100.5160, 64.9450, 128.1210

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.



149.3400, 49.5000, 94.1400



146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210



150.5790, -138.7800, -28.9560

Square

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



146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



193.3650, 28.8750, 54.9150



159.3150, 99.9510, 0.2630

Rectangle

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



146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210



176.2470, -144.9180, -60.9020



193.3650, 28.8750, 54.9150



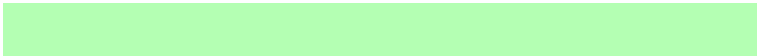
126.1780, 76.1390, 90.4350

Sweetspot

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



146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210



223.9110, -20.3040, -39.5360



214.1460, 81.4870, -72.6330



109.0020, -12.6500, -24.0580



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.



146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210



151.1800, -67.1450, -132.3050



158.0990, -104.8400, -93.4160



117.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



110.3780, -48.7660, -96.4300



34.9320, -15.6290, -30.6450

Inverse Universe

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



100.5160, 64.9450, 128.1210



103.8200, 67.1450, 132.3050



88.9010, 104.8400, 93.4160



114.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



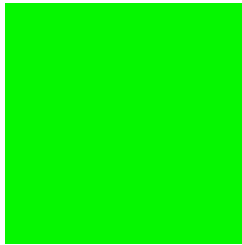
75.9210, 49.3620, 96.6420



24.0680, 15.6290, 30.6450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

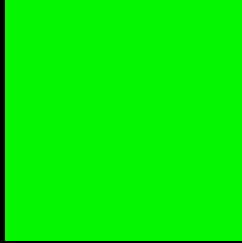
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

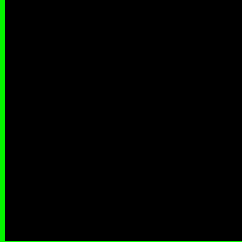
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

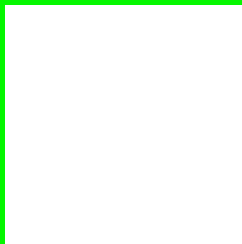
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210.

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

146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210

Protanopia

195.6060, 83.5480, -60.4200

Deuteranopia

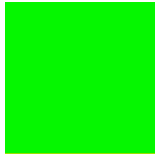
208.1740, 60.2030, -17.2770



Tritanopia

194.3780, -80.8740, -21.1140

Trichromacy



Original Color

146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210



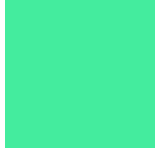
Protanomaly

177.8220, 29.3130, -85.2390



Deuteranomaly

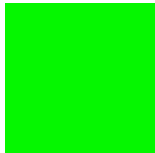
185.6830, 14.7280, -57.6880



Tritanomaly

176.8760, -75.0900, -59.8740

Monochromacy



Original Color

146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210



Achromatopsia

146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

146.4280, -23.5580, -46.6460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210 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(5, 247, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 247, 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(5, 247, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 247, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210 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(5, 247, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 247, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(5, 247, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 247, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 247, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 247, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.4840, -64.9450, -128.1210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 247, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 247,  
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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