

Converting Colors

YIQ(148.7380, 39.2580,
-61.7180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(148.7380, 39.2580,
-61.7180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94B200
RGB	148, 178, 0
RGB Percent	58%, 70%, 0%
CMY	0.4198, 0.3019, 0.9996
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 1.00, 0.30
HSL	70°, 100%, 35%
HSV	70°, 100%, 70%
XYZ	28.1276, 38.1373, 5.8809
YIQ	148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

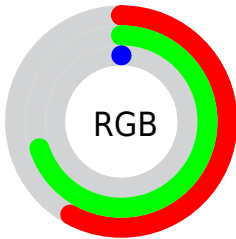
Format	Color
RYB	0, 178, 30
Decimal	9744896
CIELab	68.12, -29.40, 69.44
CIELCh	68, 75.403, 112.946
Yxy	38.1373, 0.3899, 0.5286
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287934976 (0xFF94B200)
YUV	148.7380, -73.3278, -0.6472
Hunter-Lab	61.7554, -26.7712, 37.5827

Details

The YIQ color **148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC33**. A complement of this color would be **29.2620, -39.2580, 61.7180**, and the grayscale version is **149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.8440, 33.3880, -54.4520**, and **100.8830, 20.4570, -45.8710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151.6870, 35.2680, -55.4840**.

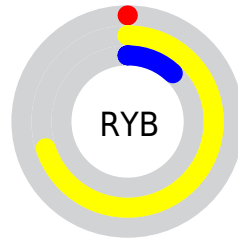
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (70%)

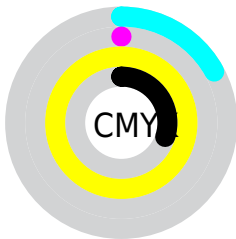
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (12%)

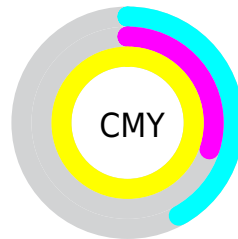


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (42%)


Magenta (30%)


Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180 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 148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148.7380, 39.2580,
-61.7180


 148.7380, 39.2580,
-61.7180


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 124.5170, 29.9950,
-53.5330

 207.8440, 33.3880,
-54.4520


 100.8830, 20.4570,
-45.8710


 232.0340, 35.9090,
-50.5790


 78.1350, 11.2400,
-38.5200


 241.2060, 38.8410,
-37.6310

 55.3760, 0.5560,
-32.1160

 244.5120, 29.5320,
-28.6120

 32.0080, -12.7870,
-27.0830

 247.7040, 20.5440,
-19.9040

 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

 251.0100, 11.2350,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.8850

0.0000

254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

148.7380, 39.2580,
-61.7180

151.6870, 35.2680,
-55.4840

154.6360, 31.2780,
-49.2500

157.4710, 27.6090,
-43.3270

160.4200, 23.6190,
-37.0930

163.3690, 19.6290,
-30.8590

■ 166.3180, 15.6390,
-24.6250

■ 169.2670, 11.6490,
-18.3910

■ 172.2160, 7.6590,
-12.1570

■ 175.0510, 3.9900,
-6.2340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155.5470, 83.1770, -37.1670



148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180



134.4750, -49.2760, -65.1480

Triad

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



148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180



141.7740, -134.6550, -21.1110



154.2740, 65.9200, 60.8640

Complementary

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



148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180



29.2620, -39.2580, 61.7180

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.



169.9550, 24.5180, 62.2940



148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180



134.1430, -131.0800, -14.3120

Square

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



148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180



140.3770, -123.8320, -35.5440



159.2240, -46.4040, 26.0120



148.8700, 86.6480, 37.6240

Rectangle

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



148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180



128.4870, -93.1080, -63.7320



159.2240, -46.4040, 26.0120



160.4180, 56.8870, 64.8790

Sweetspot

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



148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180



220.4320, 15.3180, -24.3140



70.8320, 97.8380, 22.0460



110.1190, 9.3100, -14.5460



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180



193.8910, 51.2280, -80.4200



122.1270, -13.7860, -80.5860



87.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110



127.7840, 33.6170, -53.0950



21.5410, 5.3660, -9.1460

Inverse Universe

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



29.2620, -39.2580, 61.7180



38.1090, -51.2280, 80.4200



55.8730, 13.7860, 80.5860



81.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



25.2160, -33.6170, 53.0950



4.1600, -5.9620, 8.9340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180 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 148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

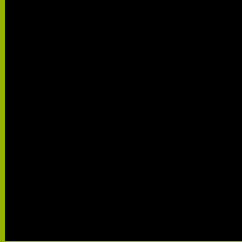
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180.

-61.7180.

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

148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180

Protanopia

153.3550, 65.8020, -47.1740

Deuteranopia

158.1840, 71.4380, -28.1620



Tritanopia

165.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

Trichromacy



Original Color

148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180

Protanomaly

151.5170, 56.3580, -52.2340

Deuteranomaly

155.0480, 59.6570, -40.4310

Tritanomaly

159.7290, 10.2280, -20.1720

Monochromacy



Original Color

148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180

Achromatopsia

149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

149.3010, 14.3090, -22.5470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180 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(148, 178, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 178, 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(148, 178, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 178, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180 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(148, 178, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 178, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(148, 178, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 178, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 178, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 178,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 148.7380, 39.2580, -61.7180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 178, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
178, 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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