

Converting Colors

YIQ(149.9480, -50.3710,
-94.8750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(149.9480, -50.3710,
-94.8750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2BE12C
RGB	43, 225, 44
RGB Percent	17%, 88%, 17%
CMY	0.8319, 0.1173, 0.8275
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.80, 0.12
HSL	120°, 75%, 53%
HSV	120°, 81%, 88%
XYZ	28.3905, 54.5839, 11.4208
YIQ	149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

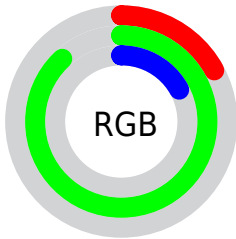
Format	Color
RYB	43, 224, 225
Decimal	2875692
CIELab	78.80, -74.39, 69.13
CIELCh	79, 101.553, 137.100
Yxy	54.5839, 0.3008, 0.5782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281065772 (0xFF2BE12C)
YUV	149.9480, -52.2324, -93.7934
Hunter-Lab	73.8809, -60.6986, 42.5514

Details

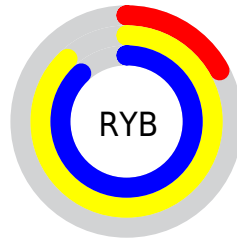
The YIQ color **149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC00**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **118.0520, 50.3710, 94.8750**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198.4320, -30.5220, -74.6340**, and **98.6160, -46.2000, -87.8640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140.5630, -57.0170, -106.5930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159.0340, -44.3210, -83.3690**.

Distribution



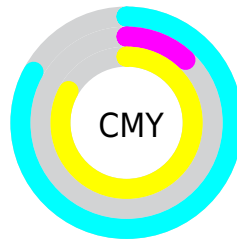
- Red (17%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750 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 149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 149.9480,
-50.3710, -94.8750

■ 149.9480,
-50.3710, -94.8750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 115.0520,
-53.9000, -102.5080

■ 198.1330,
-31.1180, -74.8460

■ 98.6160, -46.2000,
-87.8640

■ 211.1920,
-20.4380, -59.1420

■ 82.1800, -38.5000,
-73.2200

■ 224.0660,
-10.6750, -43.3390

■ 66.3310, -31.0750,
-59.0990

■ 236.9400, -0.9120,
-27.5360

■ 51.0690, -23.9250,
-45.5010

■ 249.5150, 8.2550,
-11.9450

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,
-32.9490

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,

-1.5550

-19.3510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.9480,
-50.3710, -94.8750

■ 149.9480,
-50.3710, -94.8750

■ 140.5630,
-57.0170, -106.5930

■ 159.0340,
-44.3210, -83.3690

■ 132.1890,
-62.1960, -117.3640

■ 168.5330,
-37.9960, -71.3400

■ 177.6190,
-31.9460, -59.8340

■ 187.0040,
-25.3000, -48.1160

■ 196.2040,
-19.5710, -36.2990

■ 205.5890,
-12.9250, -24.5810

■ 214.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

■ 224.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 233.2600, 5.5000,
10.4600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176.5250, 52.7390, -69.2530



149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750



154.3440, -112.1790, -76.0430

Triad

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



149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750



157.0360, -141.8050, -34.7090



141.0230, 82.5640, 56.5800

Complementary

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



149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750



118.0520, 50.3710, 94.8750

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.



155.2610, 50.7400, 82.6760



149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750



155.8710, -100.7750, -7.3590

Square

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



149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750



165.8410, -145.9300, -42.5540



188.0820, 31.3500, 59.6220



158.7110, 98.8960, 2.8640

Rectangle

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



149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750



163.1560, -134.2360, -56.2520



188.0820, 31.3500, 59.6220



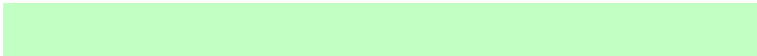
140.4480, 74.5380, 69.8820

Sweetspot

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



149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750



229.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



204.2520, 58.4220, -56.6020



112.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510



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.



149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750



153.1030, -68.2460, -128.8700



160.2080, -79.2610, -66.8850



107.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530



103.4260, -48.7210, -91.7370



28.1760, -13.2000, -25.1040

Inverse Universe

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



118.0520, 50.3710, 94.8750



109.7830, 68.5670, 128.5590



107.7920, 79.2610, 66.8850



105.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



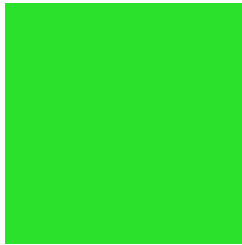
72.5740, 48.7210, 91.7370



19.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750 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 149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750 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 149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750.



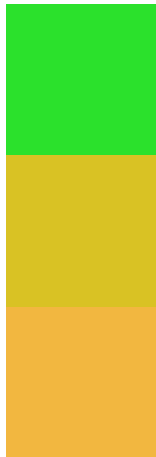
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750.

-94.8750.

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

149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750

Protanopia

182.8650, 64.4260, -44.2620

Deuteranopia

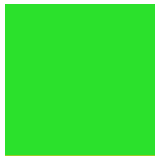
187.0750, 73.3630, -24.5010



Tritanopia

179.3470, -70.4210, -17.8210

Trichromacy



Original Color

149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750



Protanomaly

170.8270, 22.8900, -62.4380



Deuteranomaly

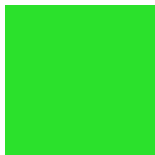
173.5540, 28.5730, -49.7870



Tritanomaly

168.3650, -62.8050, -45.7250

Monochromacy



Original Color

149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750



Achromatopsia

150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

149.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750 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(43, 225, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 225, 44)  
}
```

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(43, 225, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 225, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750 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(43, 225, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 225, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 225, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 225, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 225, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 225,  
44) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 149.9480, -50.3710, -94.8750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 225, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 225,  
44) }
```

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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