

Converting Colors

YIQ(150.5910, -72.5560,
-127.8520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(150.5910, -72.5560,
-127.8520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	02FD0D
RGB	2, 253, 13
RGB Percent	1%, 99%, 5%
CMY	0.9929, 0.0074, 0.9490
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.95, 0.01
HSL	123°, 99%, 50%
HSV	123°, 99%, 99%
XYZ	35.2535, 70.3575, 12.1022
YIQ	150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

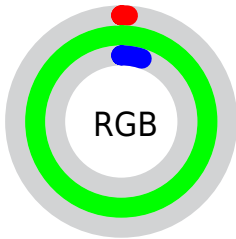
Format	Color
R _Y B	2, 242, 253
Decimal	195853
CIE Lab	87.17, -85.46, 81.72
CIE LCh	87, 118.246, 136.281
Yxy	70.3575, 0.2995, 0.5977
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278385933 (0xFF02FD0D)
YUV	150.5910, -67.8324, -130.3143
Hunter-Lab	83.8794, -71.7674, 50.1611

Details

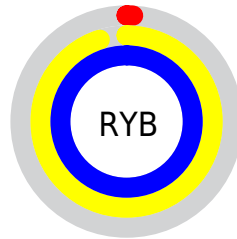
The YIQ color **150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **104.4090, 72.5560, 127.8520**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.3950, -29.1000, -78.3800**, and **113.8780, -53.3500, -101.4620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.7650, -73.1060, -128.8980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.8020, -65.3600, -115.0880**.

Distribution



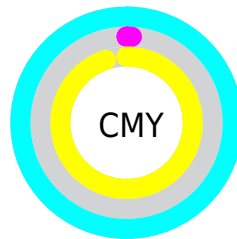
- Red (1%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (5%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520 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 150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150.5910,
-72.5560, -127.8520

■ 150.5910,
-72.5560, -127.8520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 131.4880,
-61.6000, -117.1520

■ 196.3950,
-29.1000, -78.3800

■ 114.4650,
-53.6250, -101.9850

■ 210.2800,
-17.8700, -61.6300

■ 97.4420, -45.6500,
-86.8180

■ 223.8660, -7.2360,
-45.0920

■ 81.0060, -37.9500,
-72.1740

■ 237.1530, 2.8020,
-28.7660

■ 65.1570, -30.5250,
-58.0530

■ 250.1410, 12.2440,
-12.6520

■ 49.3080, -23.1000,
-43.9320

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,

■ 34.6330, -16.2250,

-3.1100

-30.8570

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.5910,
-72.5560, -127.8520

■ 150.5910,
-72.5560, -127.8520

■ 149.7650,
-73.1060, -128.8980

■ 160.8020,
-65.3600, -115.0880

■ 171.0130,
-58.1640, -102.3240

■ 181.6370,
-50.6930, -89.0370

■ 191.8480,
-43.4970, -76.2730

■ 202.0590,
-36.3010, -63.5090

■ 212.5690,
-28.5090, -50.5330

■ 222.7800,
-21.3130, -37.7690

■ 232.9910,
-14.1170, -25.0050

■ 243.6150, -6.6460,
-11.7180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197.7780, 58.9760, -77.6640



150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520



168.0390, -121.8060, -83.2940

Triad

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



150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520



174.0590, -149.7800, -49.8760



134.1560, 81.2320, 69.7120

Complementary

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



150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520



104.4090, 72.5560, 127.8520

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.



151.6880, 48.4000, 92.0480



150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520



153.5140, -140.1550, -31.5710

Square

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



150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



195.1260, 28.0500, 53.3460



162.3640, 98.2550, -2.0410

Rectangle

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



150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520



177.0450, -147.1650, -58.7250



195.1260, 28.0500, 53.3460



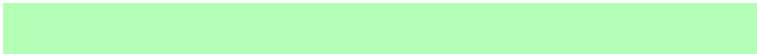
130.1560, 73.2050, 88.5410

Sweetspot

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



150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520



223.9540, -21.8630, -38.8150



221.9940, 75.8030, -79.7570



109.2300, -13.2920, -23.4360



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.



150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520



150.9390, -73.6560, -129.9440



164.6130, -112.0390, -89.5990



122.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990



113.1430, -55.4140, -97.0940



37.9100, -18.5630, -32.5390

Inverse Universe

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



104.4090, 72.5560, 127.8520



104.0610, 73.6560, 129.9440



90.3870, 112.0390, 89.5990



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



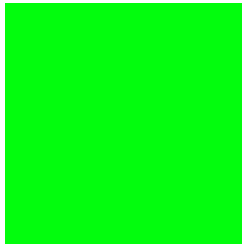
77.9710, 55.0930, 97.4050



26.0900, 18.5630, 32.5390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

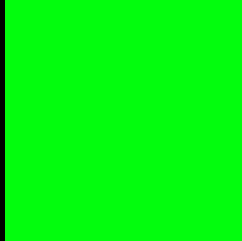
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

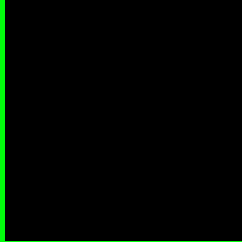
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

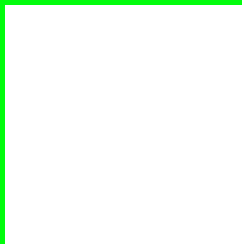
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520.

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

150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520

Protanopia

200.3350, 85.7490, -61.7630

Deuteranopia

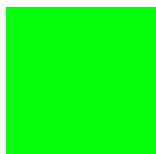
214.4320, 50.8490, -12.9510



Tritanopia

198.5950, -82.9830, -21.4390

Trichromacy



Original Color

150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520



Protanomaly

182.2240, 28.1210, -85.6630



Deuteranomaly

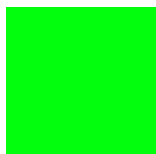
191.1860, 6.0620, -54.8180



Tritanomaly

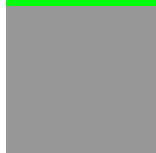
181.3100, -79.3080, -60.5240

Monochromacy



Original Color

150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520



Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

150.8730, -26.3090, -46.3490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520 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(2, 253, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 253, 13)  
}
```

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(2, 253, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 253, 13) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520 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(2, 253, 13) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 253, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 253, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 253, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 253, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 253, 13)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.5910, -72.5560, -127.8520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 253, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 253,  
13) }
```

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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