

# Converting Colors

YIQ(151.3350, -74.7110,  
-127.3430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(151.3350, -74.7110,  
-127.3430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01FE11
RGB	1, 254, 17
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 7%
CMY	0.9968, 0.0035, 0.9333
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.93, 0.00
HSL	124°, 99%, 50%
HSV	124°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	35.5864, 70.9963, 12.3572
YIQ	151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

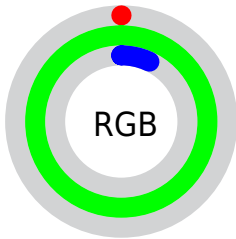
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	1, 239, 254
Decimal	130577
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	87.48, -85.68, 81.59
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	87, 118.308, 136.400
Yxy	70.9963, 0.2992, 0.5969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278320657 (0xFF01FE11)
YUV	151.3350, -66.2272, -131.8438
Hunter-Lab	84.2593, -72.0654, 50.2862

# Details

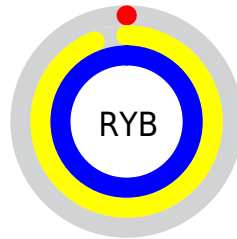
The YIQ color **151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **103.6650, 74.7110, 127.3430**, and the grayscale version is **152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.5090, -29.4210, -78.0690**, and **114.4650, -53.6250, -101.9850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.9220, -74.9860, -127.8660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.5460, -67.5150, -114.5790**.

# Distribution



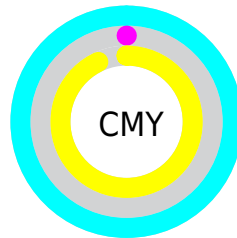
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (7%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430 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 151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



151.3350,  
-74.7110, -127.3430

151.3350,  
-74.7110, -127.3430

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

132.0750,  
-61.8750, -117.6750

196.5090,  
-29.4210, -78.0690

114.4650,  
-53.6250, -101.9850

210.5080,  
-18.5120, -61.0080

98.0290, -45.9250,  
-87.3410

223.9800, -7.5570,  
-44.7810

81.5930, -38.2250,  
-72.6970

237.2670, 2.4810,  
-28.4550

65.7440, -30.8000,  
-58.5760

250.5540, 12.5190,  
-12.1290

49.8950, -23.3750,  
-44.4550

253.9740, 2.8890,

35.2200, -16.5000,

-2.7990

-31.3800

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,  
-17.2590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 151.3350,  
-74.7110, -127.3430

■ 151.3350,  
-74.7110, -127.3430

■ 150.9220,  
-74.9860, -127.8660

■ 161.5460,  
-67.5150, -114.5790

■ 172.0560,  
-59.7230, -101.6030

■ 182.1530,  
-52.2060, -89.1500

■ 192.3640,  
-45.0100, -76.3860

■ 202.8740,  
-37.2180, -63.4100

■ 213.0850,  
-30.0220, -50.6460

■ 223.5950,  
-22.2300, -37.6700

■ 233.6920,  
-14.7130, -25.2170

■ 244.2020, -6.9210,  
-12.2410

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



198.6640, 59.2970, -77.9750



151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430



168.1530, -122.1270, -82.9830

# Triad

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



151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430



174.6460, -150.0550, -50.3990



134.7430, 80.9570, 69.1890

# Complementary

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



151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430



103.6650, 74.7110, 127.3430

# 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.



152.2750, 48.1250, 91.5250



151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430



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.



151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



195.7130, 27.7750, 52.8230



162.9510, 97.9800, -2.5640



# Rectangle

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



151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430



177.1590, -147.4860, -58.4140



195.7130, 27.7750, 52.8230



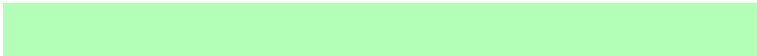
131.3300, 72.6550, 87.4950

# Sweetspot

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



151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430



224.0680, -22.1840, -38.5040



221.2710, 73.4650, -81.4390



109.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250



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.



151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430



151.5090, -75.2610, -128.3890



165.3570, -114.1940, -89.0900



122.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880



113.4850, -56.3770, -96.1610



38.0240, -18.8840, -32.2280



# Inverse Universe

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



103.6650, 74.7110, 127.3430



103.4910, 75.2610, 128.3890



89.6430, 114.1940, 89.0900



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



77.5150, 56.3770, 96.1610

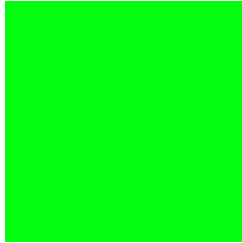


25.9760, 18.8840, 32.2280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

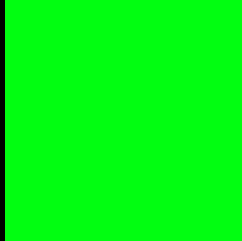
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430 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

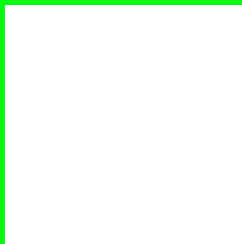
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430.



# 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

151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430

### Protanopia

201.2210, 86.0700, -62.0740

### Deuteranopia

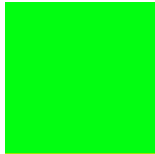
215.4750, 49.2900, -12.2300



## Tritanopia

199.8940, -82.3870, -21.2270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430



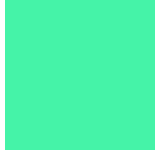
## Protanomaly

182.9250, 27.5250, -85.8750



## Deuteranomaly

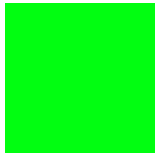
192.2290, 4.5030, -54.0970



## Tritanomaly

182.4240, -79.6290, -60.2130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430



## Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

150.6880, -27.2260, -46.2500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430 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(1, 254, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 254, 17)  
}
```

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(1, 254, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 254, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430 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(1, 254, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 254, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 254, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 254, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 254, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 254, 17)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 151.3350, -74.7110, -127.3430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 254, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 254,  
17) }
```

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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