

Converting Colors

YIQ(151.4970, -72.7050,
-64.5530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(151.4970, -72.7050,
-64.5530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2AD57A
RGB	42, 213, 122
RGB Percent	16%, 84%, 48%
CMY	0.8357, 0.1644, 0.5218
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.43, 0.16
HSL	148°, 67%, 50%
HSV	148°, 80%, 84%
XYZ	28.2717, 49.5181, 26.4622
YIQ	151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

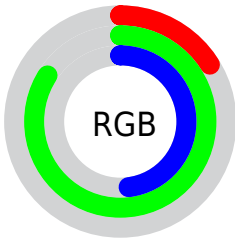
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 158, 213
Decimal	2807162
CIE _{Lab}	75.77, -61.81, 33.42
CIE _{LCh}	76, 70.262, 151.600
Y _{xy}	49.5181, 0.2712, 0.4750
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280997242 (0xFF2AD57A)
YUV	151.4970, -14.5420, -96.0289
Hunter-Lab	70.3691, -51.4312, 26.9625

Details

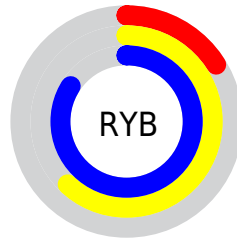
The YIQ color **151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **103.5030, 72.7050, 64.5530**, and the grayscale version is **152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.3190, -57.1640, -54.3480**, and **100.3670, -66.2870, -59.7190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143.9640, -81.6900, -72.4260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159.0300, -63.7200, -56.6800**.

Distribution



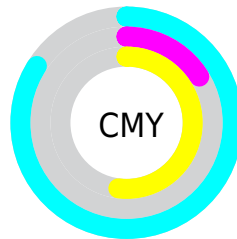
- Red (16%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530 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 151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 151.4970,
-72.7050, -64.5530

■ 151.4970,
-72.7050, -64.5530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 119.5390,
-81.6910, -66.8990

■ 204.3190,
-57.1640, -54.3480

■ 100.3670,
-66.2870, -59.7190

■ 217.0790,
-47.0800, -38.8560

■ 81.6680, -50.8370,
-53.3730

■ 229.5400,
-37.5920, -23.5760

■ 63.0830, -35.7080,
-46.7160

■ 241.2460,
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 45.7860, -21.4500,
-40.7940

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 31.6980, -14.8500,
-28.2420

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,

-15.1670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 151.4970,
-72.7050, -64.5530

■ 151.4970,
-72.7050, -64.5530

■ 143.9640,
-81.6900, -72.4260

■ 159.0300,
-63.7200, -56.6800

■ 136.4310,
-90.6750, -80.2990

■ 166.9760,
-54.4600, -48.2840

■ 174.5090,
-45.4750, -40.4110

■ 182.0420,
-36.4900, -32.5380

■ 189.6890,
-27.8260, -24.3540

■ 197.5210,
-18.2450, -16.2690

■ 205.0540, -9.2600,
-8.3960

■ 212.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 220.5330, 8.9850,
7.8730

Harmonies

Analogous

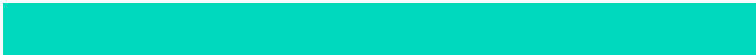
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



172.2470, 13.2600, -53.1080



151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530



149.3980, -120.2980, -55.5460

Triad

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



151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530



142.3610, -134.9300, -21.6340



169.5120, 75.3720, 21.7080

Complementary

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



151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530



103.5030, 72.7050, 64.5530

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.



170.8240, 57.8990, 46.5310



151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530



185.0940, -13.6230, 32.1450

Square

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



151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530



151.7530, -139.3300, -30.0020



186.9250, 33.2300, 58.5900



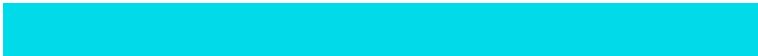
178.1450, 85.5100, -7.8500

Rectangle

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



151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530



154.5280, -134.7430, -41.5510



186.9250, 33.2300, 58.5900



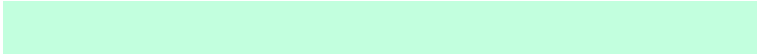
168.2700, 70.6020, 31.0660

Sweetspot

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



151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530



232.9990, -25.7630, -23.1950



169.5860, 7.2110, -70.1410



114.6570, -15.6320, -14.0640



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.



151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530



166.9250, -104.2900, -92.3700



161.1870, -99.9900, -38.1180



103.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980



109.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530



27.5210, -18.2450, -16.2690

Inverse Universe

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



103.5030, 72.7050, 64.5530



98.1890, 103.9690, 92.6810



93.8130, 99.9900, 38.1180



99.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



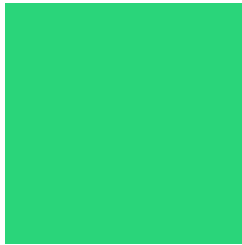
61.5030, 72.7050, 64.5530



15.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530 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 151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530 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 151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530.



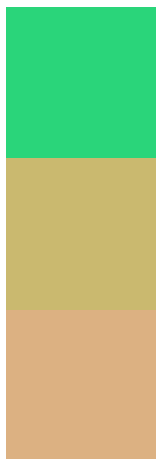
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530.

-64.5530.

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

151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530

Protanopia

181.6470, 33.8860, -19.4100

Deuteranopia

184.4990, 40.7150, -5.5010



Tritanopia

169.4390, -73.6760, -19.4040

Trichromacy



Original Color

151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530



Protanomaly

170.6310, -4.7160, -35.6920



Deuteranomaly

172.3530, -0.6370, -27.0130



Tritanomaly

163.0130, -73.0770, -35.7730

Monochromacy



Original Color

151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530



Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

151.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530 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(42, 213, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 213, 122)  
}
```

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(42, 213, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 213, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530 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(42, 213, 122) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 213, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 213, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 213, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 213, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 213,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 151.4970, -72.7050, -64.5530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 213, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 213,  
122) }
```

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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