

Converting Colors

YIQ(152.3600, -82.7450,
-69.8250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(152.3600, -82.7450,
-69.8250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1EDC7D
RGB	30, 220, 125
RGB Percent	12%, 86%, 49%
CMY	0.8828, 0.1369, 0.5100
CMYK	0.86, 0.00, 0.43, 0.14
HSL	150°, 76%, 49%
HSV	150°, 86%, 86%
XYZ	29.8432, 52.9813, 28.0338
YIQ	152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

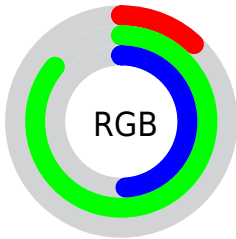
Format	Color
RYB	30, 157, 220
Decimal	2022525
CIELab	77.86, -64.75, 34.60
CIELCh	78, 73.413, 151.881
Yxy	52.9813, 0.2692, 0.4779
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280212605 (0xFF1EDC7D)
YUV	152.3600, -13.4885, -107.3097
Hunter-Lab	72.7882, -54.1942, 28.1167

Details

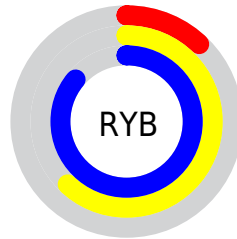
The YIQ color **152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC66**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **97.6400, 82.7450, 69.8250**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.8780, -60.2360, -53.7400**, and **104.1170, -68.5790, -62.2350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144.5280, -92.3260, -77.9100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.1920, -73.1640, -61.7400**.

Distribution



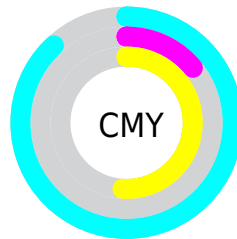
- Red (12%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250 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 152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 152.3600,
-82.7450, -69.8250

■ 152.3600,
-82.7450, -69.8250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 123.4030,
-84.3040, -69.1040

■ 203.8780,
-60.2360, -53.7400

■ 104.1170,
-68.5790, -62.2350

■ 216.5240,
-49.8310, -38.5590

■ 85.5320, -53.4500,
-55.5780

■ 229.3980,
-40.0680, -22.7560

■ 66.9470, -38.3210,
-48.9210

■ 240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 49.3080, -23.1000,
-43.9320

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 34.6330, -16.2250,
-30.8570

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,

-17.7820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.3600,
-82.7450, -69.8250

■ 152.3600,
-82.7450, -69.8250

■ 144.5280,
-92.3260, -77.9100

■ 160.1920,
-73.1640, -61.7400

■ 141.6800,
-95.8100, -80.8500

■ 168.0240,
-63.5830, -53.6550

■ 175.8560,
-54.0020, -45.5700

■ 183.6880,
-44.4210, -37.4850

■ 191.5200,
-34.8400, -29.4000

■ 199.3520,
-25.2590, -21.3150

■ 207.1840,
-15.6780, -13.2300

■ 215.0160, -6.0970,
-5.1450

■ 222.8480, 3.4840,
2.9400

Harmonies

Analogous

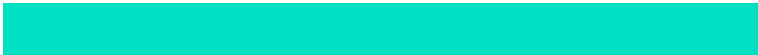
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



176.2530, 13.1230, -56.1330



152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250



154.3050, -124.4700, -57.0300

Triad

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



152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250



145.8830, -136.5800, -24.7720



171.3870, 74.2260, 20.4500

Complementary

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



152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250



97.6400, 82.7450, 69.8250

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.



172.5680, 55.7440, 47.0400



152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250



190.1220, -10.8260, 31.0140

Square

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



152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250



155.8620, -141.2550, -33.6630



189.2560, 30.8000, 58.5760



180.9660, 84.4560, -10.7760

Rectangle

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



152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250



159.5490, -139.2360, -42.7240



189.2560, 30.8000, 58.5760



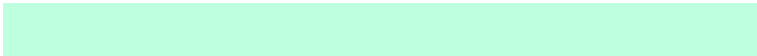
170.3730, 68.8140, 30.4300

Sweetspot

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



152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250



231.5040, -28.7430, -24.2550



170.8320, 6.1580, -78.5940



113.7600, -17.4200, -14.7000



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.



152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250



164.1630, -110.8920, -93.8680



162.8480, -112.2770, -41.2130



106.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980



111.4690, -75.5020, -63.4220



29.6240, -20.0330, -16.9050

Inverse Universe

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



97.6400, 82.7450, 69.8250



90.8370, 110.8920, 93.8680



87.1520, 112.2770, 41.2130



102.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



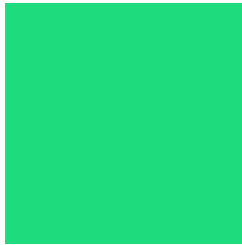
61.6450, 75.1810, 63.7330



16.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

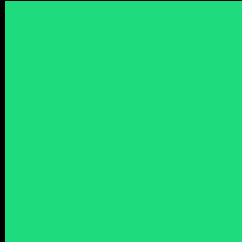
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250 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 152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250.

-69.8250.

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

152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250

Protanopia

187.6040, 35.4450, -20.1310

Deuteranopia

190.5700, 41.9530, -5.9110



Tritanopia

173.1610, -78.7650, -20.7890

Trichromacy



Original Color

152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250



Protanomaly

175.0820, -7.6040, -38.4200



Deuteranomaly

176.3310, -3.5710, -28.9070



Tritanomaly

165.4250, -80.2290, -38.3170

Monochromacy



Original Color

152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250



Achromatopsia

152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

152.3790, -29.8890, -25.5130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250 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(30, 220, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 220, 125)  
}
```

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(30, 220, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 220, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250 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(30, 220, 125) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 220, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 220, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 220, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 220, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 220,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.3600, -82.7450, -69.8250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 220, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 220,  
125) }
```

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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