

Converting Colors

YIQ(152.8250, 34.3990,
-67.2730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(152.8250, 34.3990,
-67.2730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90BB00
RGB	144, 187, 0
RGB Percent	56%, 73%, 0%
CMY	0.4355, 0.2666, 0.9996
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 1.00, 0.27
HSL	74°, 100%, 37%
HSV	74°, 100%, 73%
XYZ	29.2663, 41.4725, 6.4646
YIQ	152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

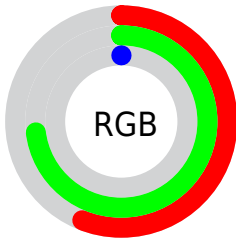
Format	Color
RYB	0, 187, 43
Decimal	9485056
CIELab	70.51, -35.24, 71.12
CIELCh	71, 79.374, 116.354
Yxy	41.4725, 0.3791, 0.5372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287675136 (0xFF90BB00)
YUV	152.8250, -75.3427, -7.7395
Hunter-Lab	64.3992, -31.5789, 39.1277

Details

The YIQ color **152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC33**. A complement of this color would be **34.1750, -34.3990, 67.2730**, and the grayscale version is **154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.0450, 28.2080, -59.6960**, and **104.9700, 15.5980, -51.4260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.1870, 30.6840, -60.5160**.

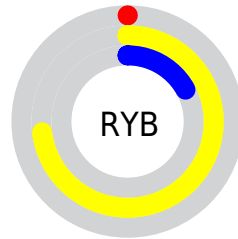
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (73%)

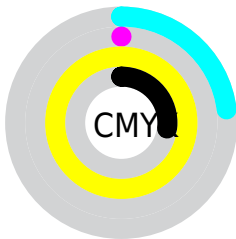
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (17%)

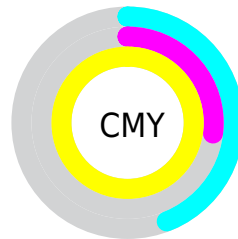


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730 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 152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

152.8250, 34.3990,
-67.2730

152.8250, 34.3990,
-67.2730

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

128.6040, 25.1360,
-59.0880

212.1590, 27.8870,
-59.3850

104.6710, 15.0020,
-51.6380

231.3650, 33.4790,
-50.5930

81.3360, 6.0600,
-43.7640

241.5480, 37.8780,
-36.6980

57.9790, -5.8160,
-37.7840

244.7400, 28.8900,
-27.9900

35.2200, -16.5000,
-31.3800

248.0460, 19.5810,
-18.9710

22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

251.3520, 10.2720,

1.7610, -0.8250,

-9.9520

-1.5690

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.8250, 34.3990,
-67.2730

■ 156.1870, 30.6840,
-60.5160

■ 159.7340, 27.8860,
-53.8580

■ 163.0960, 24.1710,
-47.1010

■ 166.4580, 20.4560,
-40.3440

■ 169.8200, 16.7410,
-33.5870

■ 173.3670, 13.9430,
-26.9290

■ 176.7290, 10.2280,
-20.1720

■ 180.0910, 6.5130,
-13.4150

■ 183.6380, 3.7150,
-6.7570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161.4280, 81.8940, -41.4500



152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730



126.7310, -82.6520, -77.0200

Triad

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



152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730



145.8830, -136.5800, -24.7720



153.5730, 66.5160, 61.0760

Complementary

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



152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730



34.1750, -34.3990, 67.2730

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.



175.3200, 33.9160, 68.1880



152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730



137.0780, -132.4550, -16.9270

Square

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



152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730



147.1250, -131.8100, -34.1300



166.6770, -34.4380, 29.4180



150.7620, 86.8320, 34.2880

Rectangle

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



152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730



134.6650, -99.4810, -63.8730



166.6770, -34.4380, 29.4180



159.9450, 56.8410, 65.7130

Sweetspot

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



152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730



229.0080, 13.5760, -25.7840



79.9800, 100.1770, 18.2010



113.9940, 8.1640, -15.8040



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730



197.6680, 44.3060, -87.1340



125.6160, -19.8370, -86.5650



92.3760, 1.6970, -3.2230



129.2240, 29.2620, -56.7700



25.3730, 5.7790, -11.1250

Inverse Universe

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



34.1750, -34.3990, 67.2730



44.3320, -44.3060, 87.1340



61.3840, 19.8370, 86.5650



86.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



28.7760, -29.2620, 56.7700



5.6270, -5.7790, 11.1250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730 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 152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

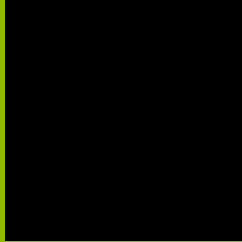
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.8250, 34.3990,

-67.2730.

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

152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730

Protanopia

158.9700, 68.3240, -48.8280

Deuteranopia

164.4400, 73.5930, -28.6710



Tritanopia

171.4100, -12.8380, 1.3860

Trichromacy



Original Color

152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730

Protanomaly

156.5230, 56.2210, -55.2590

Deuteranomaly

160.2820, 58.8780, -42.8340

Tritanomaly

164.7990, 4.0390, -23.6490

Monochromacy



Original Color

152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730

Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

152.7630, 12.8880, -24.3280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730 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(144, 187, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 187, 0)  
}
```

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(144, 187, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 187, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730 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(144, 187, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 187, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 187, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 187, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 187, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 187,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.8250, 34.3990, -67.2730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 187, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
187, 0) }
```

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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