

# Converting Colors

YIQ(153.3610, -51.2370,  
-123.2450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(153.3610, -51.2370,  
-123.2450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1CF700
RGB	28, 247, 0
RGB Percent	11%, 97%, 0%
CMY	0.8909, 0.0310, 0.9999
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 1.00, 0.03
HSL	113°, 100%, 48%
HSV	113°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	33.7629, 66.8219, 11.1184
YIQ	153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

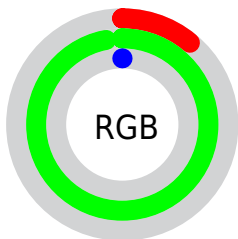
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 247, 219
Decimal	1898240
CIELab	85.41, -83.02, 81.37
CIELCh	85, 116.247, 135.575
Yxy	66.8219, 0.3023, 0.5982
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280088320 (0xFF1CF700)
YUV	153.3610, -75.6070, -109.9416
Hunter-Lab	81.7447, -69.3275, 49.1570

# Details

The YIQ color **153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **93.6390, 51.2370, 123.2450**, and the grayscale version is **154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.8360, -26.0280, -78.9880**, and **110.9430, -51.9750, -98.8470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162.7890, -46.1500, -110.8060**.

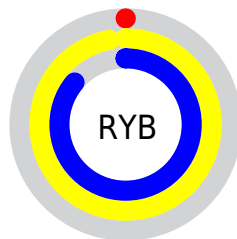
# Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (97%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (86%)

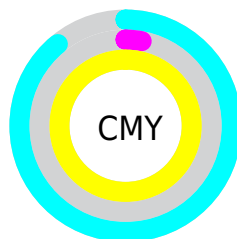


Cyan (89%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450 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 153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 153.3610,  
-51.2370, -123.2450

■ 153.3610,  
-51.2370, -123.2450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 127.9660,  
-59.9500, -114.0140

■ 196.8360,  
-26.0280, -78.9880

■ 110.9430,  
-51.9750, -98.8470

■ 210.7210,  
-14.7980, -62.2380

■ 94.5070, -44.2750,  
-84.2030

■ 224.0080, -4.7600,  
-45.9120

■ 78.0710, -36.5750,  
-69.5590

■ 237.2950, 5.2780,  
-29.5860

■ 62.2220, -29.1500,  
-55.4380

■ 249.8700, 14.4450,  
-13.9950

■ 46.3730, -21.7250,  
-41.3170

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,

■ 31.6980, -14.8500,

-4.6650

-28.2420

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,  
-14.1210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 153.3610,  
-51.2370, -123.2450

■ 162.7890,  
-46.1500, -110.8060

■ 172.1030,  
-40.7420, -98.6780

■ 181.5310,  
-35.6550, -86.2390

■ 190.9590,  
-30.5680, -73.8000

■ 200.0880,  
-26.0770, -61.5730

■ 209.4020,  
-20.6690, -49.4450

■ 218.8300,  
-15.5820, -37.0060

■ 228.2580,  
-10.4950, -24.5670

■ 237.5720, -5.0870,  
-12.4390

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



193.6580, 59.4340, -74.9500



153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450



167.2410, -119.5590, -85.4710

# Triad

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



153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450



171.1240, -148.4050, -47.2610



131.6940, 82.6530, 71.4930

# Complementary

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



153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450



93.6390, 51.2370, 123.2450

# 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



153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450



151.1660, -139.0550, -29.4790

# Square

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



153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



193.9520, 28.6000, 54.3920



159.6570, 98.9880, 1.1960



# Rectangle

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



153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450



176.1330, -144.5970, -61.2130



193.9520, 28.6000, 54.3920



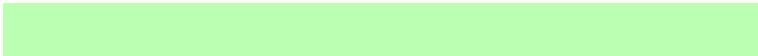
128.7540, 74.3970, 88.9650

# Sweetspot

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



153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450



226.0040, -16.1320, -38.0520



201.8190, 87.2620, -61.6500



110.4970, -9.6700, -22.9980



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.



153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450



158.3560, -52.8410, -127.2170



155.8190, -98.4200, -99.6360



117.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520



115.4610, -38.6340, -92.8260



36.7260, -12.0530, -29.3730



# Inverse Universe

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



93.6390, 51.2370, 123.2450



96.6440, 52.8410, 127.2170



91.1810, 98.4200, 99.6360



114.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640



70.5390, 38.6340, 92.8260

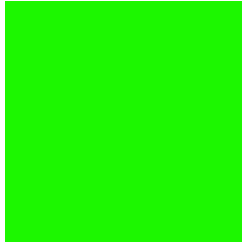


22.2740, 12.0530, 29.3730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450 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 153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

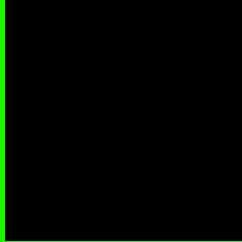
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

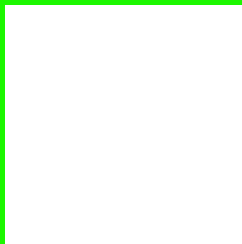
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450.

-123.2450.

# 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

153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450

### Protanopia

195.6060, 83.5480, -60.4200

### Deuteranopia

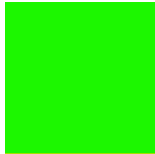
208.2880, 59.8820, -16.9660



## Tritanopia

194.9760, -79.6820, -20.6900

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450



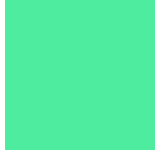
## Protanomaly

180.5130, 34.6770, -83.3310



## Deuteranomaly

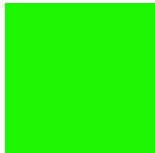
188.1890, 19.1750, -55.6810



## Tritanomaly

179.8660, -69.1300, -57.7540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450



## Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

152.8200, -18.7900, -44.9500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450 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(28, 247, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 247, 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(28, 247, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 247, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450 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(28, 247, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 247, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 247, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 247, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 247, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 247, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.3610, -51.2370, -123.2450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 247, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 247,  
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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