

Converting Colors

YIQ(154.1670, -107.5470,
-82.8990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(154.1670, -107.5470,
-82.8990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00ED84
RGB	0, 237, 132
RGB Percent	0%, 93%, 52%
CMY	0.9999, 0.0702, 0.4827
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.44, 0.07
HSL	153°, 100%, 46%
HSV	153°, 100%, 93%
XYZ	34.4718, 62.2895, 32.0044
YIQ	154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

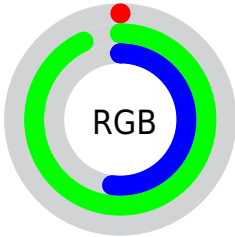
Format	Color
RYB	0, 152, 237
Decimal	60804
CIELab	83.07, -70.44, 37.83
CIELCh	83, 79.957, 151.765
Yxy	62.2895, 0.2677, 0.4837
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278250884 (0xFF00ED84)
YUV	154.1670, -10.9283, -135.2045
Hunter-Lab	78.9237, -60.1523, 31.2038

Details

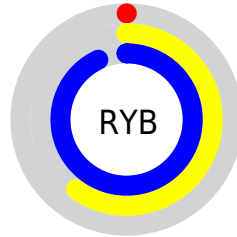
The YIQ color **154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF99**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **82.8330, 107.5470, 82.8990**, and the grayscale version is **154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.0780, -63.6750, -51.9870**, and **114.3070, -75.2260, -68.4260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162.4830, -96.4530, -74.7010**.

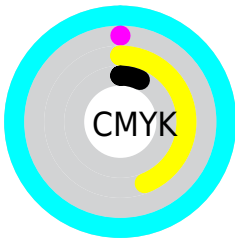
Distribution



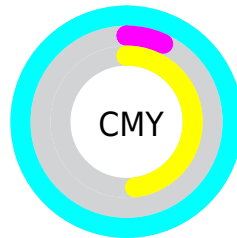
- Red (0%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990 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 154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 154.1670,
-107.5470, -82.8990

■ 154.1670,
-107.5470, -82.8990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 134.1800,
-91.2260, -75.8180

■ 204.0780,
-63.6750, -51.9870

■ 114.7800,
-75.1800, -69.2600

■ 217.4360,
-52.3990, -36.0710

■ 95.6080, -59.7760,
-62.0800

■ 230.3100,
-42.6360, -20.2680

■ 76.3220, -44.0510,
-55.2110

■ 241.2460,
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 57.7540, -27.5920,
-50.6320

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 42.2640, -19.8000,
-37.6560

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,

-25.1040

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.1670,
-107.5470, -82.8990

■ 162.4830,
-96.4530, -74.7010

■ 170.6140,
-86.2760, -66.4040

■ 178.9300,
-75.1820, -58.2060

■ 187.3600,
-64.4090, -49.6970

■ 195.7900,
-53.6360, -41.1880

■ 203.8070,
-43.1380, -33.2020

■ 212.2370,
-32.3650, -24.6930

■ 220.5530,
-21.2710, -16.4950

■ 228.6840,
-11.0940, -8.1980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188.8200, 15.6000, -62.4800



154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990



165.8800, -133.6390, -61.5670

Triad

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



154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990



154.6880, -140.7050, -32.6170



176.9950, 69.4580, 18.7540

Complementary

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



154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990



82.8330, 107.5470, 82.8990

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.



177.8000, 49.2790, 48.5670



154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990



201.3520, -5.7820, 27.7060

Square

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



154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990



165.8410, -145.9300, -42.5540



194.5390, 28.3250, 53.8690



187.5370, 81.1100, -16.2180

Rectangle

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



154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990



171.1240, -148.4050, -47.2610



194.5390, 28.3250, 53.8690



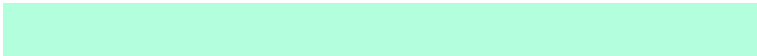
175.6220, 63.6790, 29.8790

Sweetspot

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



154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990



228.4000, -34.3820, -26.6860



171.1120, -1.4030, -101.2670



111.8520, -20.6750, -16.2830



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.



154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990



165.8730, -115.7070, -89.2030



159.0930, -137.9520, -43.9680



113.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870



117.7610, -82.1960, -63.2520



35.1180, -24.4800, -18.9120

Inverse Universe

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



82.8330, 107.5470, 82.8990



89.1270, 115.7070, 89.2030



77.9070, 137.9520, 43.9680



109.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



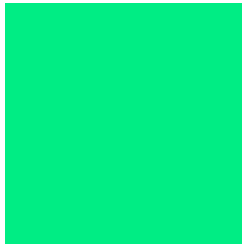
63.2390, 82.1960, 63.2520



18.8820, 24.4800, 18.9120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990 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 154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

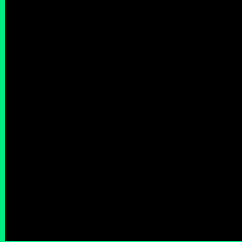
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

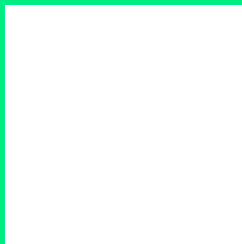
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990.

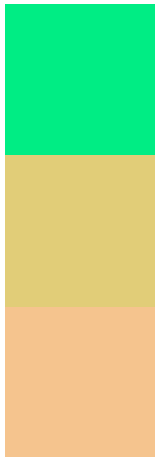


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990.

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

154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990

Protanopia

201.2900, 39.2050, -22.1950

Deuteranopia

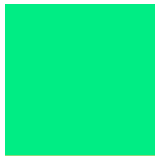
204.4950, 46.5380, -6.4060



Tritanopia

185.5020, -87.1550, -22.9230

Trichromacy



Original Color

154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990



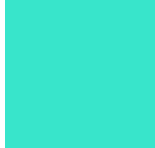
Protanomaly

184.2720, -14.2510, -44.6110



Deuteranomaly

186.2330, -9.3470, -34.3630



Tritanomaly

174.3090, -94.7620, -44.7620

Monochromacy



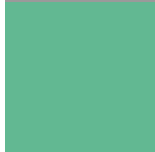
Original Color

154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990



Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

153.9540, -39.0580, -30.0500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990 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(0, 237, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 237, 132)  
}
```

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(0, 237, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 237, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990 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(0, 237, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 237, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 237, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 237, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 237, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 237,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 154.1670, -107.5470, -82.8990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 237, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 237,  
132) }
```

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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