

# Converting Colors

YIQ(154.4880, -95.9900,  
-99.6220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(154.4880, -95.9900,  
-99.6220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01F55B
RGB	1, 245, 91
RGB Percent	0%, 96%, 36%
CMY	0.9967, 0.0388, 0.6434
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.63, 0.04
HSL	142°, 99%, 48%
HSV	142°, 100%, 96%
XYZ	34.5791, 66.1262, 20.8236
YIQ	154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

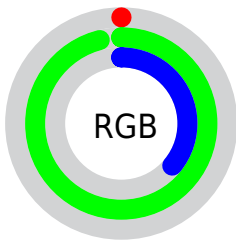
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	1, 179, 245
Decimal	128347
CIELab	85.06, -78.67, 59.01
CIELCh	85, 98.341, 143.124
Yxy	66.1262, 0.2845, 0.5441
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278318427 (0xFF01F55B)
YUV	154.4880, -31.2996, -134.6090
Hunter-Lab	81.3180, -66.4023, 41.7399

# Details

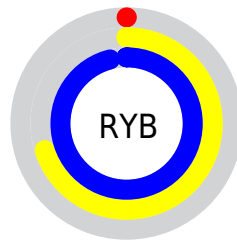
The YIQ color **154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF66**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **91.5120, 95.9900, 99.6220**, and the grayscale version is **155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200.4150, -49.0470, -63.7910**, and **113.4170, -61.6970, -87.8490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.0750, -96.2650, -100.1450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.3740, -86.5010, -89.8690**.

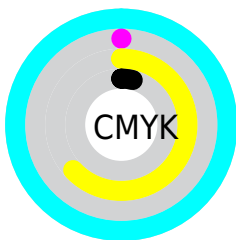
# Distribution



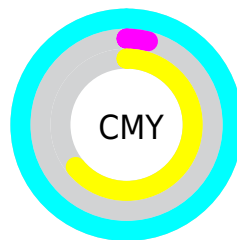
- Red (0%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220 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 154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 154.4880,  
-95.9900, -99.6220

■ 154.4880,  
-95.9900, -99.6220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 133.9740,  
-79.6230, -93.3750

■ 200.4150,  
-49.0470, -63.7910

■ 113.4170,  
-61.6970, -87.8490

■ 214.0720,  
-37.1750, -47.6630

■ 93.3330, -43.7250,  
-83.1570

■ 227.2450,  
-26.8160, -31.6480

■ 76.8970, -36.0250,  
-68.5130

■ 240.1190,  
-17.0530, -15.8450

■ 61.0480, -28.6000,  
-54.3920

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

■ 45.7860, -21.4500,  
-40.7940

■ 31.1110, -14.5750,

-27.7190

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 154.4880,  
-95.9900, -99.6220

■ 154.4880,  
-95.9900, -99.6220

■ 154.0750,  
-96.2650, -100.1450

■ 163.3740,  
-86.5010, -89.8690

■ 172.6730,  
-76.7370, -79.5930

■ 181.5590,  
-67.2480, -69.8400

■ 190.8580,  
-57.4840, -59.5640

■ 199.7440,  
-47.9950, -49.8110

■ 209.0430,  
-38.2310, -39.5350

■ 217.9290,  
-28.7420, -29.7820

■ 227.2280,  
-18.9780, -19.5060

■ 236.1140, -9.4890,  
-9.7530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



189.7380, 47.2850, -80.5470



154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220



169.8290, -129.6020, -74.1620

# Triad

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



154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220



164.0800, -145.1050, -40.9850



162.1550, 72.6640, 37.7520

# Complementary

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



154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220



91.5120, 95.9900, 99.6220

# 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.



168.5340, 45.0570, 70.0250



154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220



192.5490, -40.6700, 10.1940

# Square

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



154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220



174.6460, -150.0550, -50.3990



193.9520, 28.6000, 54.3920



176.7770, 89.3620, -11.5820



# Rectangle

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



154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220



177.8260, -150.7420, -54.4700



193.9520, 28.6000, 54.3920



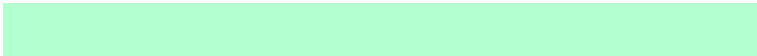
160.8790, 65.2340, 51.2660

# Sweetspot

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



154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220



226.8040, -29.8880, -31.0400



190.5730, 25.2800, -94.7520



110.9400, -18.1070, -18.7710



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.



154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220



160.4010, -100.2990, -104.1310



168.3960, -135.1520, -61.6800



117.6140, -4.9050, -4.7210



117.0480, -73.2990, -75.8190



37.1410, -23.2870, -24.0150



# Inverse Universe

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



91.5120, 95.9900, 99.6220



94.5990, 100.2990, 104.1310



77.6040, 135.1520, 61.6800



114.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320



68.9520, 73.2990, 75.8190

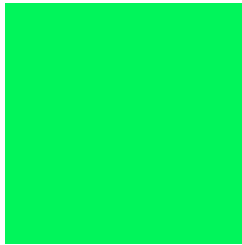


21.8590, 23.2870, 24.0150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220 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 154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220 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 154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220.



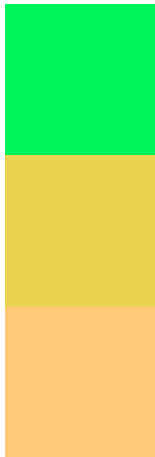
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220.

-99.6220.

# 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

154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220

### Protanopia

203.3560, 56.0340, -35.3420

### Deuteranopia

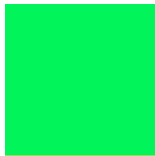
207.7980, 58.5060, -14.0540



## Tritanopia

192.5840, -84.4500, -22.3860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220



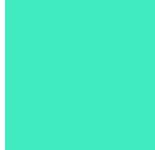
## Protanomaly

185.4410, 0.7900, -58.3940



## Deuteranomaly

188.5420, 2.4840, -45.0360



## Tritanomaly

178.5560, -88.3880, -50.1480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220



## Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

154.0050, -35.0680, -36.2840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220 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(1, 245, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 245, 91)  
}
```

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(1, 245, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 245, 91) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220 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(1, 245, 91) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 245, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 245, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 245, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 245, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 245, 91)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 154.4880, -95.9900, -99.6220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 245, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 245,  
91) }
```

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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