

# Converting Colors

YIQ(184.5380, -2.0020,  
-84.8980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(184.5380, -2.0020,  
-84.8980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	82F02A
RGB	130, 240, 42
RGB Percent	51%, 94%, 16%
CMY	0.4906, 0.0586, 0.8351
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.82, 0.06
HSL	93°, 87%, 55%
HSV	93°, 82%, 94%
XYZ	40.7830, 67.2526, 13.0255
YIQ	184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

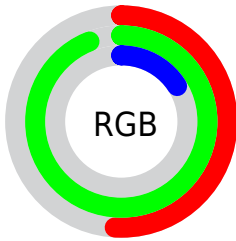
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	42, 240, 152
Decimal	8581162
CIELab	85.63, -60.94, 76.68
CIELCh	86, 97.948, 128.477
Yxy	67.2526, 0.3369, 0.5555
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286771242 (0xFF82F02A)
YUV	184.5380, -70.2712, -47.8298
Hunter-Lab	82.0077, -54.7441, 47.9882

# Details

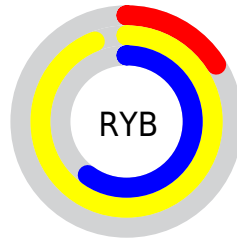
The YIQ color **184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF33**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **97.4620, 2.0020, 84.8980**, and the grayscale version is **185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.8780, 9.6850, -59.9070**, and **126.8560, -11.5850, -81.9290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177.9150, -2.0460, -95.1180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191.1610, -1.9580, -74.6780**.

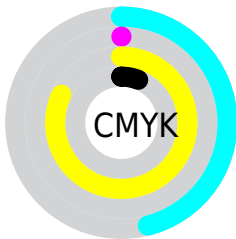
# Distribution



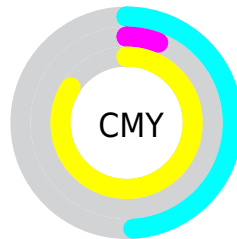
- Red (51%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980 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 184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 184.5380, -2.0020,  
-84.8980


 184.5380, -2.0020,  
-84.8980


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 153.4580, 0.9790,  
-89.3650


 218.9920, 9.3640,  
-59.5960


 126.8560,  
-11.5850, -81.9290


 231.2680, 17.9350,  
-44.2170

 96.9540, -32.1720,  
-77.7720


 243.8430, 27.1020,  
-28.6260

 75.7230, -35.4750,  
-67.4670

 248.0460, 19.5810,  
-18.9710

 60.4610, -28.3250,  
-53.8690

 251.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

 45.1990, -21.1750,  
-40.2710

254.8860, 0.3210,

 31.6980, -14.8500,

-0.3110

-28.2420

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,  
-14.6440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 184.5380, -2.0020,  
-84.8980

■ 184.5380, -2.0020,  
-84.8980

■ 177.9150, -2.0460,  
-95.1180


■ 191.1610, -1.9580,  
-74.6780

■ 172.8730, -2.2280,  
-102.8360

■ 198.0830, -1.3180,  
-64.2460


■ 204.7060, -1.2740,  
-54.0260


■ 211.3290, -1.2300,  
-43.8060

 218.2510, -0.5900,  
-33.3740

 224.8740, -0.5460,  
-23.1540

 231.4970, -0.5020,  
-12.9340

 238.4190, 0.1380,  
-2.5020

 244.7000, 1.1450,  
6.7850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



197.3340, 78.3220, -64.8300



184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980



164.1120, -114.8820, -87.6340

# Triad

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



184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980



171.1240, -148.4050, -47.2610



162.7030, 60.0980, 56.2420

# Complementary

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



184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980



97.4620, 2.0020, 84.8980

# 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.



181.6250, 34.3750, 65.3750



184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980



156.4490, -141.5300, -34.1860

# Square

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



184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980



178.1680, -151.7050, -53.5370



206.8330, 18.1490, 40.0450



170.7540, 80.1420, 12.3500



# Rectangle

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



184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980



173.1690, -136.2510, -69.2990



206.8330, 18.1490, 40.0450



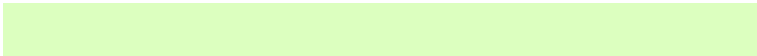
166.8240, 49.8720, 65.3600

# Sweetspot

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



184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980



237.2390, -0.3160, -27.3240



165.1850, 88.0330, -15.0310



116.9760, -0.5930, -16.7930



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.



184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980



184.4120, -2.5480, -108.0520



159.3660, -57.6600, -100.4440



116.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160



132.2270, -2.3240, -79.0600



40.3470, -0.5000, -23.9880



# Inverse Universe

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



97.4620, 2.0020, 84.8980



73.5880, 2.5480, 108.0520



122.6340, 57.6600, 100.4440



111.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



51.4740, 1.7280, 78.8480

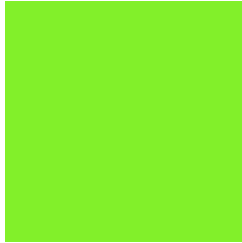


15.6530, 0.5000, 23.9880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980 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 184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

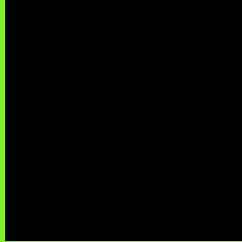
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

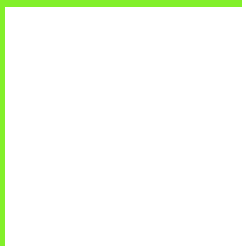
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980.



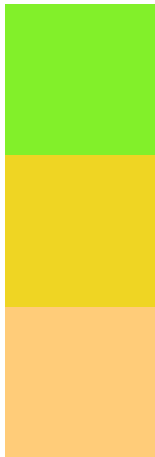
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.5380, -2.0020,

-84.8980.

# 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

184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980

### Protanopia

200.4820, 72.6340, -49.8460

### Deuteranopia

209.7870, 57.0390, -15.0010



## Tritanopia

205.9160, -43.9220, -7.9700

# Trichromacy



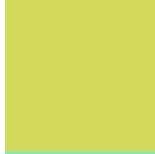
## Original Color

184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980



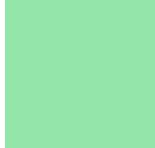
## Protanomaly

194.7340, 45.0810, -62.6230



## Deuteranomaly

200.6570, 35.9530, -40.3590



## Tritanomaly

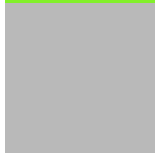
197.9410, -29.0160, -35.8320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980



## Achromatopsia

185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

184.8320, -0.7280, -30.8720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980 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(130, 240, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 240, 42)  
}
```

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(130, 240, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 240, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980 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(130, 240, 42) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 240, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 240, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 240, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 240, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 240,  
42) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 184.5380, -2.0020, -84.8980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 240, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
240, 42) }
```

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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