

# Converting Colors

YIQ(202.6510, 33.8080,  
-95.1200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**YIQ(202.6510, 33.8080,  
-95.1200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0FF03
RGB	176, 255, 3
RGB Percent	69%, 100%, 1%
CMY	0.3102, 0.0000, 0.9877
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.99, 0.00
HSL	79°, 100%, 51%
HSV	79°, 99%, 100%
XYZ	53.6615, 80.7466, 12.8460
YIQ	202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

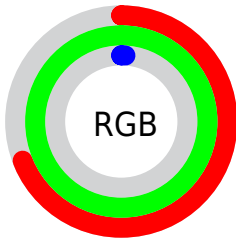
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	3, 255, 82
Decimal	11599619
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	92.02, -52.35, 88.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 102.521, 120.705
Yxy	80.7466, 0.3644, 0.5483
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289789699 (0xFFB0FF03)
YUV	202.6510, -98.4279, -23.3729
Hunter-Lab	89.8591, -50.6579, 54.4255

# Details

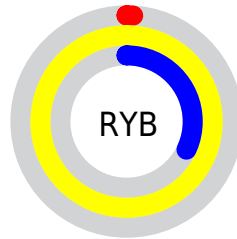
The YIQ color **202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF00**. The color can be described as middle saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **55.3490, -33.8080, 95.1200**, and the grayscale version is **204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231.3780, 40.6320, -53.5760**, and **150.9100, 14.6860, -78.9620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **202.0100, 34.1750, -96.2650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208.0070, 30.2300, -85.3380**.

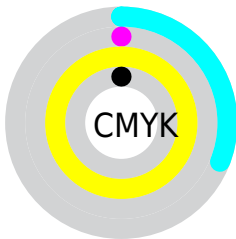
# Distribution



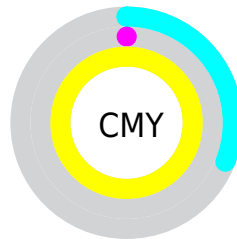
- Red (69%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (1%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200 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 202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



202.6510, 33.8080,  
-95.1200

202.6510, 33.8080,  
-95.1200

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

176.3160, 24.8660,  
-87.2460

231.3780, 40.6320,  
-53.5760

150.6110, 14.0900,  
-79.1740

240.2940, 41.4090,  
-40.1190

124.9060, 3.3140,  
-71.1020

243.7140, 31.7790,  
-30.7890

99.4890, -8.3330,  
-63.7650

247.1340, 22.1490,  
-21.4590

68.6790, -32.1750,  
-61.1910

250.5540, 12.5190,  
-12.1290

54.0040, -25.3000,  
-48.1160

253.9740, 2.8890,

39.3290, -18.4250,

-2.7990

-35.0410

■ 26.4150, -12.3750,  
-23.5350

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,  
-6.7990

■ 202.6510, 33.8080,  
-95.1200

■ 202.6510, 33.8080,  
-95.1200

■ 202.0100, 34.1750,  
-96.2650

■ 208.0070, 30.2300,  
-85.3380

■ 213.2490, 26.9730,  
-75.8670

■ 218.6050, 23.3950,  
-66.0850

■ 223.8470, 20.1380,  
-56.6140

■ 229.2030, 16.5600,  
-46.8320

■ 234.4450, 13.3030,  
-37.3610

■ 239.8010, 9.7250,  
-27.5790

■ 245.0430, 6.4680,  
-18.1080

■ 250.3990, 2.8900,  
-8.3260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



210.6680, 89.0050, -65.7070



202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200



164.3910, -111.5340, -93.2460

# Triad

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



202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



175.1220, 43.0410, 62.5050

# Complementary

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



202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200



55.3490, -33.8080, 95.1200

# 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.



196.3000, 27.5000, 52.3000



202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200



172.2980, -148.9550, -48.3070

# Square

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



202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



217.8760, -1.7460, 20.6380



176.5050, 68.0820, 21.6660



# Rectangle

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



202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200



172.1430, -133.3620, -72.0980



217.8760, -1.7460, 20.6380



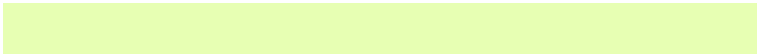
181.0380, 34.6500, 65.8980

# Sweetspot

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



202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200



239.1600, 10.0920, -28.7240



122.9600, 129.2920, 13.6760



118.2710, 5.8260, -17.4860



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.



202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200



202.0100, 34.1750, -96.2650



165.8740, -39.5000, -121.1960



125.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



151.2860, 25.5510, -72.1210



50.7240, 8.6240, -24.1440



# Inverse Universe

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



55.3490, -33.8080, 95.1200



52.9900, -34.1750, 96.2650



92.1260, 39.5000, 121.1960



117.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910



39.7140, -25.5510, 72.1210

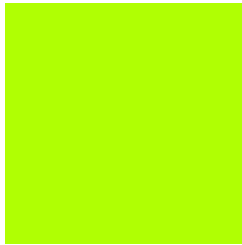


13.2760, -8.6240, 24.1440



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

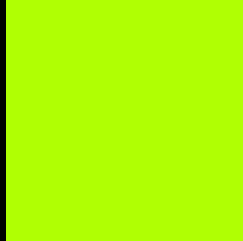
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200 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 202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200.



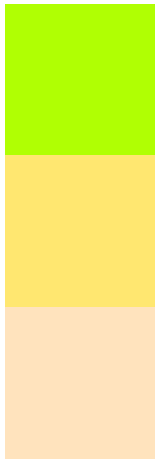
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 202.6510, 33.8080,

-95.1200.

# 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

202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200

### Protanopia

224.6100, 52.5030, -31.9210

### Deuteranopia

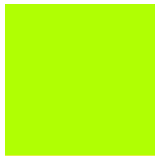
231.0400, 28.8860, -5.8820



## Tritanopia

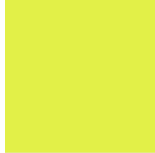
228.5870, -26.6380, -1.8220

# Trichromacy



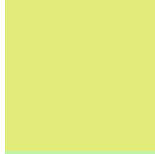
## Original Color

202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200



## Protanomaly

216.6620, 45.5840, -55.2160



## Deuteranomaly

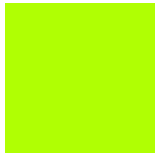
220.4870, 30.6800, -38.4080



## Tritanomaly

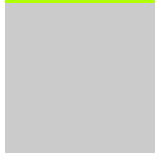
219.5170, -4.3950, -36.0030

# Monochromacy



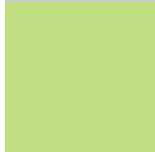
## Original Color

202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200



## Achromatopsia

203.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

202.8410, 12.2480, -34.7600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200 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(176, 255, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 255, 3)  
}
```

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(176, 255, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 255, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200 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(176, 255, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 255, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 255, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 255, 3); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 255, 3);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 255,  
3) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 202.6510, 33.8080, -95.1200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 255, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
255, 3) }
```

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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