

Converting Colors

YIQ(102.4360, -70.7350,
-56.1990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990)
contains.

YIQ(102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(102.4360, -70.7350,
-56.1990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	009E55
RGB	0, 158, 85
RGB Percent	0%, 62%, 33%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3801, 0.6669
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.46, 0.38
HSL	152°, 100%, 31%
HSV	152°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	13.8756, 25.1313, 12.7019
YIQ	102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

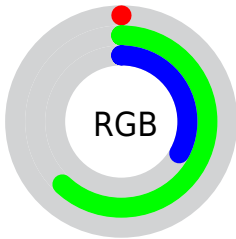
Format	Color
RYB	0, 103, 158
Decimal	40533
CIELab	57.20, -52.26, 28.49
CIELCh	57, 59.518, 151.402
Yxy	25.1313, 0.2683, 0.4860
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278230613 (0xFF009E55)
YUV	102.4360, -8.5959, -89.8364
Hunter-Lab	50.1311, -38.3232, 20.0692

Details

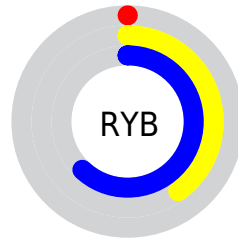
The YIQ color **102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **55.5640, 70.7350, 56.1990**, and the grayscale version is **103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167.4340, -50.0580, -50.9700**, and **65.9670, -41.0730, -43.0970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.0180, -63.4460, -50.6300**.

Distribution



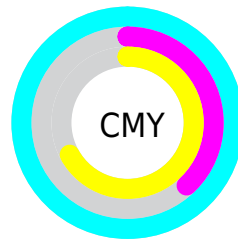
- Red (0%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (38%)





- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990 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 102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 102.4360,
-70.7350, -56.1990


 102.4360,
-70.7350, -56.1990


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 83.8510, -55.6060,
-49.5420


 167.4340,
-50.0580, -50.9700


 65.9670, -41.0730,
-43.0970


 196.3910,
-48.4990, -51.6910

 48.5560, -26.4940,
-37.4860

 215.4830,
-42.5860, -43.2100

 32.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

 227.3460,
-34.2900, -28.3540

 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

 239.6220,
-25.7190, -12.9750

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 249.6180,

-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 102.4360,
-70.7350, -56.1990

■ 108.0180,
-63.4460, -50.6300

■ 113.7140,
-56.4780, -44.7500

■ 118.9970,
-49.7850, -39.3930

■ 124.5790,
-42.4960, -33.8240

■ 130.2750,
-35.5280, -27.9440

■ 135.8570,
-28.2390, -22.3750

■ 141.4390,
-20.9500, -16.8060

■ 146.7220,
-14.2570, -11.4490

■ 152.4180, -7.2890,
-5.5690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125.0870, 11.1950, -43.2130



102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990



110.8260, -88.8480, -41.8080

Triad

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



102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990



111.4150, -116.6860, 0.1620



133.4420, 81.5610, 25.1850

Complementary

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



102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990



55.5640, 70.7350, 56.1990

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.



134.5710, 68.8570, 46.1770



102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990



139.2380, -22.6560, 36.1600

Square

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



102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990



116.9770, -115.8130, -10.1570



139.9430, 32.8190, 49.5150



133.3920, 74.6890, -4.4710

Rectangle

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



102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990



114.9300, -100.4040, -30.6120



139.9430, 32.8190, 49.5150



133.3420, 79.2670, 33.7230

Sweetspot

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



102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990



185.1560, -27.6430, -22.1630



114.8720, 0.6540, -66.9460



91.5860, -16.8700, -13.6540



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990



134.1630, -92.5560, -73.7400



107.8230, -92.7930, -30.8810



76.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



92.7190, -64.0420, -50.8420



9.7170, -6.6930, -5.3570

Inverse Universe

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



55.5640, 70.7350, 56.1990



72.8370, 92.5560, 73.7400



50.1770, 92.7930, 30.8810



73.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



50.2810, 64.0420, 50.8420



5.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990 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 × Fail

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

YIQ 102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990.

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

102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990

Protanopia

134.0470, 27.0080, -15.9040

Deuteranopia

136.4210, 32.1870, -5.1330



Tritanopia

123.5720, -57.8130, -15.0370

Trichromacy



Original Color

102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990



Protanomaly

122.6400, -8.9350, -30.8150



Deuteranomaly

124.0090, -5.3600, -24.0160



Tritanomaly

115.8620, -62.1660, -29.7660

Monochromacy



Original Color

102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990



Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

101.9930, -25.6260, -20.1700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990 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, 158, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 158, 85)  
}
```

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, 158, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 158, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990 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, 158, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 158, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 158, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 158, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 158, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 158, 85)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.4360, -70.7350, -56.1990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 158, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 158,  
85) }
```

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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