

Converting Colors

YIQ(102.5150, -63.9480,
-63.5640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(102.5150, -63.9480,
-63.5640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	02A141
RGB	2, 161, 65
RGB Percent	1%, 63%, 25%
CMY	0.9926, 0.3684, 0.7453
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.60, 0.37
HSL	144°, 98%, 32%
HSV	144°, 99%, 63%
XYZ	13.7330, 25.9063, 9.2707
YIQ	102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

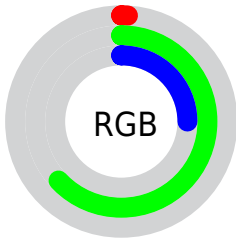
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 116, 161
Decimal	172353
CIE _{Lab}	57.95, -56.37, 39.51
CIE _{LCh}	58, 68.840, 144.974
Yxy	25.9063, 0.2808, 0.5297
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278362433 (0xFF02A141)
YUV	102.5150, -18.4949, -88.1517
Hunter-Lab	50.8983, -40.9105, 24.8296

Details

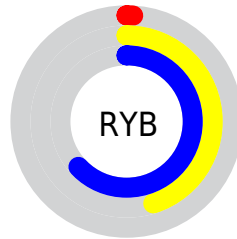
The YIQ color **102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **60.4850, 63.9480, 63.5640**, and the grayscale version is **103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167.5130, -43.2710, -58.3350**, and **64.8780, -33.8730, -52.4410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.8030, -64.8190, -64.2990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.4390, -57.6220, -57.0620**.

Distribution



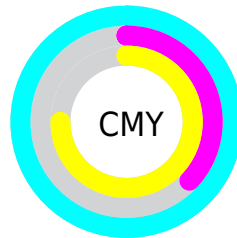
- Red (1%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640 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 102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 102.5150,
-63.9480, -63.5640

■ 102.5150,
-63.9480, -63.5640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.2180, -49.6900,
-57.6420

■ 167.5130,
-43.2710, -58.3350

■ 64.7640, -33.5520,
-52.7520

■ 196.4700,
-41.7120, -59.0560

■ 48.1340, -22.5500,
-42.8860

■ 213.8010,
-34.9740, -49.0060

■ 34.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340

■ 225.9630,
-26.0820, -33.9380

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 238.1250,
-17.1900, -18.8700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.4010, -8.6190,

-3.4910

■ 102.5150,
-63.9480, -63.5640

■ 102.5150,
-63.9480, -63.5640

■ 101.8030,
-64.8190, -64.2990

■ 108.4390,
-57.6220, -57.0620

■ 114.2490,
-50.9750, -50.8710

■ 120.1730,
-44.6490, -44.3690

■ 126.0970,
-38.3230, -37.8670

■ 132.0210,
-31.9970, -31.3650

■ 138.1300,
-24.7540, -24.9620

■ 144.0540,
-18.4280, -18.4600

■ 149.9780,
-12.1020, -11.9580

■ 155.7880, -5.4550,
-5.7670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123.9190, 28.8030, -53.9570



102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640



111.9200, -86.4170, -47.3210

Triad

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



102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640



117.1200, -123.1050, 0.8550



131.5780, 93.3420, 37.4540

Complementary

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



102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640



60.4850, 63.9480, 63.5640

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.



133.7000, 73.3480, 58.4040



102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640



138.2060, -45.9930, 35.0870

Square

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



102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640



122.1120, -120.6270, -11.0190



141.4510, 25.7570, 56.3570



133.0950, 88.9470, 1.4510

Rectangle

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



102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640



117.2950, -100.1740, -34.7820



141.4510, 25.7570, 56.3570



130.9340, 89.7640, 47.2360

Sweetspot

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



102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640



185.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740



124.6350, 14.6830, -62.3810



91.0160, -15.2650, -15.2090



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.



102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640



132.1450, -84.1180, -83.4940



111.2930, -88.6650, -39.6170



78.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



91.7270, -58.4930, -57.7970



11.3640, -7.1970, -7.2370

Inverse Universe

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



60.4850, 63.9480, 63.5640



76.8550, 84.1180, 83.4940



51.5930, 88.9860, 39.3060



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



53.3870, 58.1720, 58.1080



6.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640 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 102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640 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 102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640.

-63.5640.

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

102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640

Protanopia

134.2510, 34.9410, -22.0110

Deuteranopia

136.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930



Tritanopia

126.3550, -55.7040, -14.7120

Trichromacy



Original Color

102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640



Protanomaly

122.8440, -1.0020, -36.9220



Deuteranomaly

124.5120, 3.1690, -29.9110



Tritanomaly

117.7220, -58.9560, -32.8760

Monochromacy



Original Color

102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640



Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

102.6680, -23.3330, -23.1810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640 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(2, 161, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 161, 65)  
}
```

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(2, 161, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 161, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640 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(2, 161, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 161, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 161, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 161, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 161, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 161, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.5150, -63.9480, -63.5640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 161, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 161,  
65) }
```

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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