

Converting Colors

YIQ(102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850)
contains.

YIQ(102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850)	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(102.5160, 51.2130,
2.4850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	995732
RGB	153, 87, 50
RGB Percent	60%, 34%, 20%
CMY	0.3999, 0.6589, 0.8037
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.67, 0.40
HSL	22°, 51%, 40%
HSV	22°, 67%, 60%
XYZ	17.1263, 13.8183, 4.7889
YIQ	102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

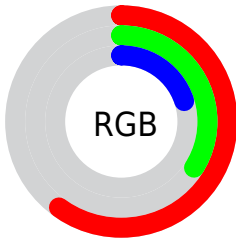
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 108, 50
Decimal	10049330
CIE _{Lab}	43.97, 23.91, 32.80
CIE _{LCh}	44, 40.592, 53.908
Yxy	13.8183, 0.4793, 0.3867
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288239410 (0xFF995732)
YUV	102.5160, -25.8904, 44.2745
Hunter-Lab	37.1730, 17.1854, 18.3830

Details

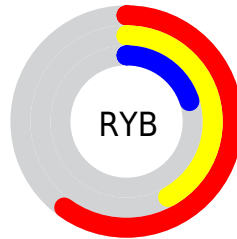
The YIQ color **102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **100.4840, -51.2130, -2.4850**, and the grayscale version is **103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.2670, 56.3480, 3.0360**, and **52.9390, 45.5280, 0.8880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.9360, 58.7780, 3.0500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.0960, 43.6480, 1.9200**.

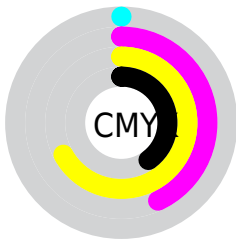
Distribution



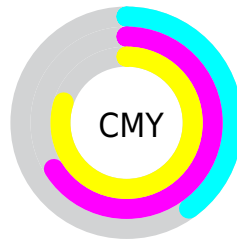
- Red (60%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (40%)





- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850 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 102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 102.5160, 51.2130,
2.4850


 102.5160, 51.2130,
2.4850


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 77.5480, 48.1870,
2.2590


 155.2670, 56.3480,
3.0360


 52.9390, 45.5280,
0.8880

 182.3490, 59.0530,
3.5730


 31.4960, 36.7700,
5.4260

 205.3480, 51.6260,
0.5060

 13.4550, 26.8200,
9.5400

 224.8620, 35.2590,
-5.7410

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 244.9630, 18.6170,
-12.5110

 252.3780, 7.3830,

-7.1530

■ 102.5160, 51.2130,
2.4850

■ 102.5160, 51.2130,
2.4850

■ 94.9360, 58.7780,
3.0500

■ 110.0960, 43.6480,
1.9200

■ 87.2420, 66.6640,
3.3040

■ 117.7900, 35.7620,
1.6660

■ 80.2490, 73.9540,
3.3460

■ 124.7830, 28.4720,
1.6240

■ 78.0320, 76.0630,
3.6710

■ 132.3630, 20.9070,
1.0590

■ 140.0570, 13.0210,
0.8050

■ 147.6370, 5.4560,
0.2400

■ 155.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 162.7970, -9.6740,
-0.8900

■ 169.9040,
-17.2850, -0.6210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.2520, 52.6770, 20.0130



102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850



101.0330, 38.7910, -14.6890

Triad

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



102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850



81.3840, -63.8160, -32.9040



104.5560, -24.2120, 20.3000

Complementary

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



102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850



100.4840, -51.2130, -2.4850

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.



84.0640, -85.1410, -4.3490



102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850



85.2600, -74.7300, -22.3300

Square

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



102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850



91.8930, -19.8930, -30.4610



86.6910, -82.8930, -12.0530



107.2850, 13.5200, 30.3200

Rectangle

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



102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850



98.9770, 24.0290, -22.4910



86.6910, -82.8930, -12.0530



100.6680, -39.3870, 14.4770

Sweetspot

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



102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850



179.1780, 19.9900, 1.1580



88.4350, 39.8810, 42.6730



87.5730, 11.5080, 0.6920



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850



120.1850, 80.0060, 3.7980



132.4530, 37.1880, -24.1880



73.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270



71.2100, 69.6900, 3.5300



6.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410

Inverse Universe

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



100.4840, -51.2130, -2.4850



116.8150, -80.0060, -3.7980



71.1340, -37.4630, 23.6650



72.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



68.7900, -69.6900, -3.5300



6.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

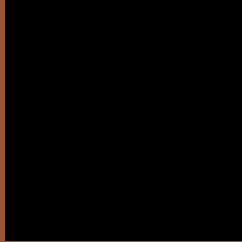
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.5160, 51.2130,

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

102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850

Protanopia

102.4040, 21.6890, -13.1190

Deuteranopia

102.0420, 34.5720, -9.8120



Tritanopia

104.5110, 41.5820, 17.3420

Trichromacy



Original Color

102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850

Protanomaly

102.2530, 32.6000, -7.1120

Deuteranomaly

102.4990, 40.7150, -5.5010

Tritanomaly

103.7900, 44.9300, 11.7300

Monochromacy



Original Color

102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850

Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

102.6940, 18.4770, 1.0450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850 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(153, 87, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 87, 50)  
}
```

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(153, 87, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 87, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850 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(153, 87, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 87, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 87, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 87, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 87, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 87,  
50) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 87, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 87,  
50) }
```

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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