

Converting Colors

YIQ(103.2560, -62.0210,
-70.9570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(103.2560, -62.0210,
-70.9570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A633
RGB	0, 166, 51
RGB Percent	0%, 65%, 20%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3487, 0.8001
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.69, 0.35
HSL	138°, 100%, 33%
HSV	138°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	14.2455, 27.5364, 7.6916
YIQ	103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

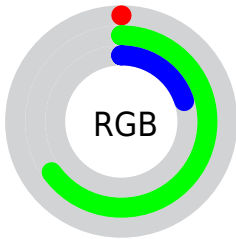
Format	Color
RYB	0, 127, 166
Decimal	42547
CIELab	59.47, -59.70, 47.44
CIELCh	59, 76.252, 141.527
Yxy	27.5364, 0.2879, 0.5566
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278232627 (0xFF00A633)
YUV	103.2560, -25.7622, -90.5555
Hunter-Lab	52.4751, -43.3737, 28.0421

Details

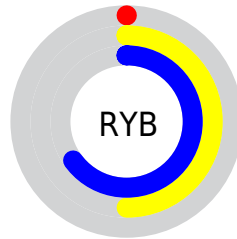
The YIQ color **103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **62.7440, 62.0210, 70.9570**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.5640, -39.2810, -64.5690**, and **65.7440, -30.8000, -58.5760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.5930, -55.4200, -63.9320**.

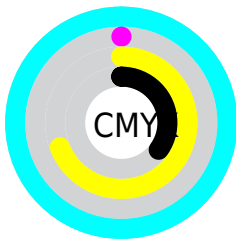
Distribution



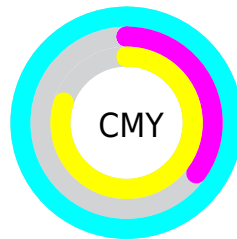
- Red (0%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570 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 103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 103.2560,
-62.0210, -70.9570

■ 103.2560,
-62.0210, -70.9570

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 84.2150, -45.6080,
-65.5440

■ 169.5640,
-39.2810, -64.5690

■ 65.7440, -30.8000,
-58.5760

■ 199.5210,
-37.7220, -65.2900

■ 51.0690, -23.9250,
-45.5010

■ 213.3300,
-29.3340, -52.1020

■ 36.3940, -17.0500,
-32.4260

■ 225.3780,
-20.1210, -37.3450

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 237.6540,
-11.5500, -21.9660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.9300, -2.9790,

-6.5870

■ 103.2560,
-62.0210, -70.9570

■ 109.5930,
-55.4200, -63.9320

■ 115.7450,
-49.7360, -56.8080

■ 122.0820,
-43.1350, -49.7830

■ 128.2340,
-37.4510, -42.6590

■ 134.6850,
-31.1710, -35.3230

■ 141.0220,
-24.5700, -28.2980

■ 147.1740,
-18.8860, -21.1740

■ 153.5110,
-12.2850, -14.1490

■ 159.6630, -6.6010,
-7.0250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128.0720, 32.7460, -53.8300



103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570



114.7580, -86.1410, -52.3250

Triad

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



103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570



121.2290, -125.0300, -2.8060



129.7950, 100.4010, 47.1930

Complementary

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



103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570



62.7440, 62.0210, 70.9570

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.



134.0740, 78.5270, 69.1750



103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570



135.8340, -62.6810, 29.1510

Square

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



103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570



127.4750, -126.0830, -11.2590



145.6880, 20.8960, 61.8560



134.6020, 100.8210, 6.5250

Rectangle

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



103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570



120.7030, -101.5030, -38.2310



145.6880, 20.8960, 61.8560



128.0800, 95.5850, 57.3850

Sweetspot

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



103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570



192.4350, -24.2950, -27.7750



132.1260, 23.4860, -62.2260



94.8480, -14.8520, -17.1880



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570



135.0170, -81.1820, -92.6540



112.6040, -88.3430, -45.4550



80.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620



92.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090



12.4240, -7.4260, -8.5940

Inverse Universe

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



62.7440, 62.0210, 70.9570



81.9830, 81.1820, 92.6540



53.3960, 88.3430, 45.4550



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



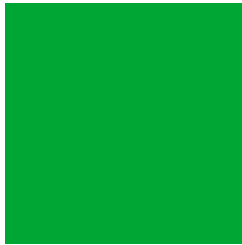
55.9940, 55.1450, 63.4090



7.5760, 7.4260, 8.5940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570 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 103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570 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 103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570.

-70.9570.

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

103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570

Protanopia

136.6120, 40.9940, -27.0860

Deuteranopia

138.9370, 47.8690, -14.0110



Tritanopia

130.4690, -56.0250, -14.4010

Trichromacy



Original Color

103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570



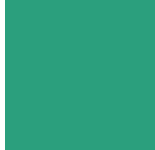
Protanomaly

124.1940, 3.5840, -42.9440



Deuteranomaly

125.8020, 7.9840, -34.5760



Tritanomaly

120.4400, -58.2220, -35.1660

Monochromacy



Original Color

103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570



Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

103.2720, -22.2780, -25.7820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570 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, 166, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 166, 51)  
}
```

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, 166, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 166, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570 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, 166, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 166, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 166, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 166, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 166, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 166, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.2560, -62.0210, -70.9570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 166, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 166,  
51) }
```

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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