

Converting Colors

YIQ(123.5010, -103.7500,
-36.0540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(123.5010, -103.7500,
-36.0540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	02AFB1
RGB	2, 175, 177
RGB Percent	1%, 69%, 69%
CMY	0.9924, 0.3134, 0.3063
CMYK	0.99, 0.01, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	181°, 98%, 35%
HSV	181°, 99%, 69%
XYZ	23.2932, 33.8706, 46.8499
YIQ	123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

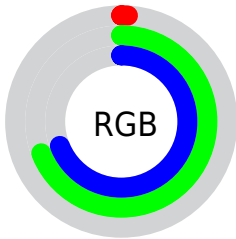
Format	Color
RYB	2, 89, 177
Decimal	176049
CIELab	64.86, -35.64, -11.58
CIELCh	65, 37.470, 197.995
Yxy	33.8706, 0.2239, 0.3256
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278366129 (0xFF02AFB1)
YUV	123.5010, 26.3750, -106.5564
Hunter-Lab	58.1985, -30.4051, -6.9897

Details

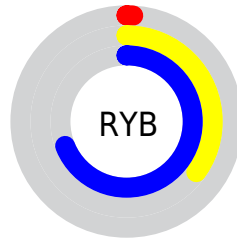
The YIQ color **123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **55.4990, 103.7500, 36.0540**, and the grayscale version is **123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191.4610, -79.9100, -27.5740**, and **85.8640, -73.6750, -24.9310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.9030, -104.9420, -36.4780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128.8830, -93.0220, -32.2380**.

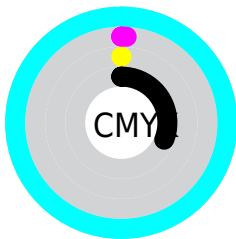
Distribution



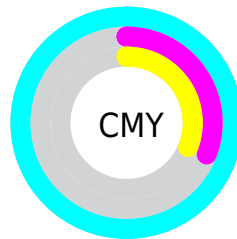
- Red (1%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 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 123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 123.5010,
-103.7500, -36.0540

■ 123.5010,
-103.7500, -36.0540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 103.9760,
-88.8500, -30.7540

■ 191.3470,
-79.5890, -27.8850

■ 85.7500, -73.3540,
-25.2420

■ 217.6250,
-74.5000, -26.5000

■ 67.7520, -58.5000,
-19.1080

■ 226.8940,
-56.0240, -19.9280

■ 50.9280, -44.1960,
-14.0200

■ 235.8640,
-38.1440, -13.5680

■ 34.8050, -30.4880,
-9.1440

■ 245.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 19.4970, -17.6970,
-4.1690

254.4020, -1.1920,

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,

-0.4240

2.1770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 123.5010,
-103.7500, -36.0540

■ 123.5010,
-103.7500, -36.0540

■ 122.9030,
-104.9420, -36.4780

■ 128.8830,
-93.0220, -32.2380

■ 133.9660,
-82.8900, -28.6340

■ 139.9350,
-72.4370, -25.3410

■ 145.3170,
-61.7090, -21.5250

■ 150.4000,
-51.5770, -17.9210

■ 155.7820,
-40.8490, -14.1050

■ 161.1640,
-30.1210, -10.2890

■ 166.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 172.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141.0500, -48.1360, -30.7280



123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



124.4480, -113.4260, -25.8900

Triad

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



123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



161.4090, 7.2390, 28.5110



156.2340, 42.7790, -9.8690

Complementary

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



123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



55.4990, 103.7500, 36.0540

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.



158.0050, 54.3300, 6.5700



123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



161.0780, 36.0320, 29.8240

Square

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



123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



157.7510, -29.2550, 18.0810



159.8930, 52.3100, 21.1580



153.1230, 20.6820, -22.4060

Rectangle

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



123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



141.2230, -81.3350, -7.2470



159.8930, 52.3100, 21.1580



157.0330, 47.9590, -4.6250

Sweetspot

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



123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



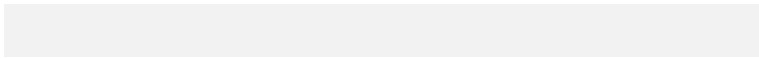
208.7820, -40.8490, -14.1050



104.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250



101.8550, -24.7570, -8.3810



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



159.4690, -136.2550, -47.1910



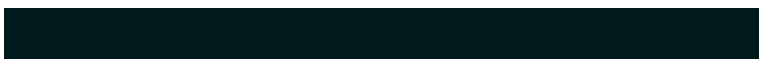
73.0190, -80.1000, 8.9240



86.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



106.0790, -90.6380, -31.3900



17.6390, -15.2210, -4.9890

Inverse Universe

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



74.0470, 48.7670, 90.9030



94.6480, 64.2130, 119.3570



105.3940, 80.3750, -8.4010



83.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



62.9610, 42.7170, 79.3970



10.6240, 7.4710, 13.2870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 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 123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

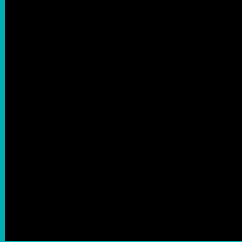
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

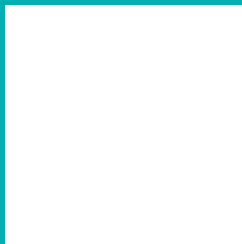
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540.



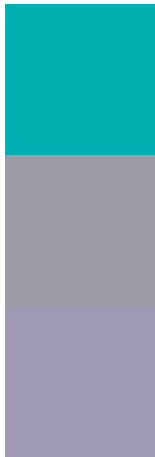
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540.

-36.0540.

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

123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540

Protanopia

156.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340

Deuteranopia

158.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910



Tritanopia

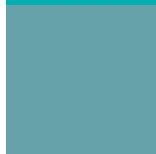
131.9530, -90.0430, -25.6510

Trichromacy



Original Color

123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



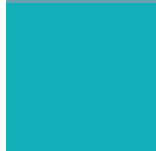
Protanomaly

144.5590, -38.6030, -10.7550



Deuteranomaly

145.5250, -41.2630, -6.5990



Tritanomaly

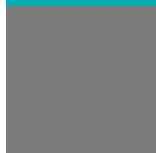
129.0940, -94.9940, -29.5380

Monochromacy



Original Color

123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



Achromatopsia

124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

124.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 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, 175, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 175, 177)  
}
```

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, 175, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 175, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 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, 175, 177) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 175, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 175, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 175, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 175, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 175,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 123.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 175, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 175,  
177) }
```

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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