

Converting Colors

YIQ(157.6930, -89.7980,
-112.7260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(157.6930, -89.7980,
-112.7260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	02FF41
RGB	2, 255, 65
RGB Percent	1%, 100%, 25%
CMY	0.9929, 0.0000, 0.7453
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.75, 0.00
HSL	135°, 100%, 50%
HSV	135°, 99%, 100%
XYZ	36.7353, 71.9128, 16.9373
YIQ	157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

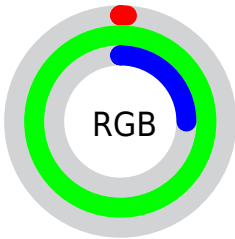
Format	Color
RYB	2, 205, 255
Decimal	196417
CIELab	87.93, -83.75, 71.62
CIELCh	88, 110.198, 139.463
Yxy	71.9128, 0.2925, 0.5726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278386497 (0xFF02FF41)
YUV	157.6930, -45.6976, -136.5428
Hunter-Lab	84.8014, -71.0776, 47.5190

Details

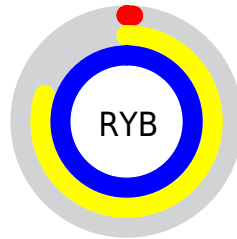
The YIQ color **157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF33**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **99.3070, 89.7980, 112.7260**, and the grayscale version is **158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199.4020, -39.0050, -69.5730**, and **115.0520, -53.9000, -102.5080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.9810, -90.6690, -113.4610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.3340, -80.9970, -101.5170**.

Distribution



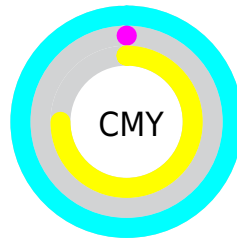
- Red (1%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260 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 157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

157.6930,
-89.7980, -112.7260

157.6930,
-89.7980, -112.7260

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

135.2670,
-70.8630, -108.9670

199.1030,
-39.6010, -69.7850

115.0520,
-53.9000, -102.5080

213.1730,
-27.4540, -53.1340

98.6160, -46.2000,
-87.8640

226.3460,
-17.0950, -37.1190

82.1800, -38.5000,
-73.2200

239.5190, -6.7360,
-21.1040

66.3310, -31.0750,
-59.0990

252.5070, 2.7060,
-4.9900

50.4820, -23.6500,
-44.9780

35.8070, -16.7750,

-31.9030

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.6930,
-89.7980, -112.7260

■ 157.6930,
-89.7980, -112.7260

■ 156.9810,
-90.6690, -113.4610

■ 167.3340,
-80.9970, -101.5170

■ 177.2740,
-71.6000, -90.0960

■ 186.9150,
-62.7990, -78.8870

■ 196.9690,
-53.7230, -67.1550

■ 206.6100,
-44.9220, -55.9460

■ 216.5500,
-35.5250, -44.5250

■ 226.1910,
-26.7240, -33.3160

■ 236.1310,
-17.3270, -21.8950

■ 245.7720, -8.5260,
-10.6860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198.3320, 54.3000, -81.0280



157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260



170.0910, -127.5840, -77.6960

Triad

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



157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260



172.2980, -148.9550, -48.3070



152.9570, 73.7620, 50.8980

Complementary

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



157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260



99.3070, 89.7980, 112.7260

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.



163.4280, 42.9000, 81.5880



157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260



185.2410, -72.5780, -6.2580

Square

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



157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



196.8870, 27.2250, 51.7770



172.3260, 92.2500, -8.8540

Rectangle

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



157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260



178.4130, -151.0170, -54.9930



196.8870, 27.2250, 51.7770



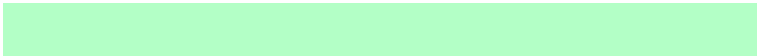
150.9630, 65.5980, 66.7020

Sweetspot

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



157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260



225.7780, -26.9990, -33.8390



208.5170, 46.0490, -91.1910



110.2560, -16.1810, -20.6370



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260



156.9810, -90.6690, -113.4610



171.6010, -128.9600, -74.7840



122.9730, -4.5380, -5.8660



117.5890, -67.9330, -84.9650



39.3920, -22.7360, -28.4960

Inverse Universe

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



99.3070, 89.7980, 112.7260



98.0190, 90.6690, 113.4610



85.2850, 129.2810, 74.4730



119.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



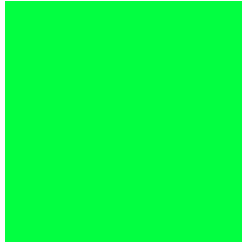
73.5250, 67.6120, 85.2760



24.6080, 22.7360, 28.4960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260 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 157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

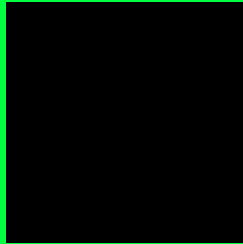
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260.

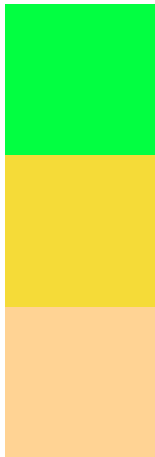


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260.

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

157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260

Protanopia

208.1920, 67.8190, -45.1810

Deuteranopia

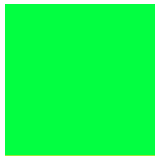
216.9740, 46.4470, -10.2650



Tritanopia

202.5740, -78.4900, -20.2660

Trichromacy



Original Color

157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260



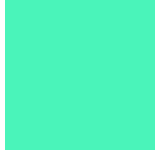
Protanomaly

189.8530, 10.8330, -69.7030



Deuteranomaly

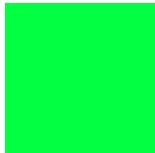
195.4380, -3.1550, -47.4670



Tritanomaly

186.5580, -82.7020, -54.0780

Monochromacy



Original Color

157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260



Achromatopsia

158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

157.6260, -32.6830, -40.9630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260 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, 255, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 255, 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, 255, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 255, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260 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, 255, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 255, 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, 255, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 255, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 255, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 255, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 157.6930, -89.7980, -112.7260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 255, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 255,  
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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