

Converting Colors

YIQ(106.7730, -73.3020,
-59.2380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(106.7730, -73.3020,
-59.2380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A557
RGB	0, 165, 87
RGB Percent	0%, 65%, 34%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3527, 0.6590
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.47, 0.35
HSL	152°, 100%, 32%
HSV	152°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	15.1855, 27.6224, 13.5355
YIQ	106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

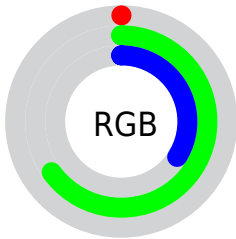
Format	Color
RYB	0, 108, 165
Decimal	42327
CIELab	59.55, -54.32, 30.44
CIELCh	60, 62.264, 150.738
Yxy	27.6224, 0.2695, 0.4903
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278232407 (0xFF00A557)
YUV	106.7730, -9.7481, -93.6399
Hunter-Lab	52.5570, -40.4000, 21.5203

Details

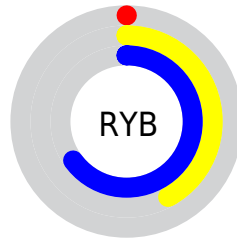
The YIQ color **106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **58.2270, 73.3020, 59.2380**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.3690, -51.4330, -53.5850**, and **70.1900, -43.3190, -46.4470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112.7680, -65.7380, -53.1460**.

Distribution



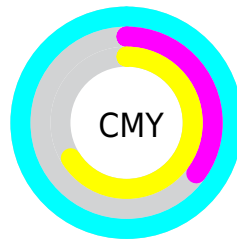
- Red (0%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (35%)





- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380 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 106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 106.7730,
-73.3020, -59.2380


 106.7730,
-73.3020, -59.2380


 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 88.1880, -58.1730,
-52.5810


 172.3690,
-51.4330, -53.5850

 70.1900, -43.3190,
-46.4470


 201.7390,
-49.5990, -53.7830


 52.1920, -28.4650,
-40.3130

 216.7220,
-41.7610, -41.6410

 35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

 228.5850,
-33.4650, -26.7850

 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

 240.8610,
-24.8940, -11.4060

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 250.5150, -8.9400,

-3.1800

■ 106.7730,
-73.3020, -59.2380

■ 112.7680,
-65.7380, -53.1460

■ 118.4640,
-58.7700, -47.2660

■ 124.3450,
-50.8850, -41.4850

■ 130.0410,
-43.9170, -35.6050

■ 136.0360,
-36.3530, -29.5130

■ 141.7320,
-29.3850, -23.6330

■ 147.7270,
-21.8210, -17.5410

■ 153.3090,
-14.5320, -11.9720

■ 159.3040, -6.9680,
-5.8800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129.9900, 12.8460, -45.6020



106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380



115.5050, -92.3780, -43.9140

Triad

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



106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380



116.3050, -122.1880, 0.7560



139.0620, 85.6870, 27.5030

Complementary

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



106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380



58.2270, 73.3020, 59.2380

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.



140.1200, 71.7450, 48.9050



106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380



145.3240, -25.7740, 37.6020

Square

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



106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380



122.9270, -121.5440, -10.9200



146.4100, 33.0020, 51.7060



138.9580, 78.9070, -3.8210

Rectangle

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



106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380



119.8370, -104.5760, -32.0960



146.4100, 33.0020, 51.7060



138.9620, 83.3930, 36.0410

Sweetspot

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



106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380



191.4440, -28.5140, -22.8980



120.7750, 2.3050, -69.3350



93.5860, -16.8700, -13.6540



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380



138.5000, -95.1230, -76.7790



113.9040, -97.5150, -33.4110



78.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



93.8930, -64.5920, -51.8880



11.5920, -7.8390, -6.6150

Inverse Universe

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



58.2270, 73.3020, 59.2380



75.5000, 95.1230, 76.7790



51.0960, 97.5150, 33.4110



76.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



51.2210, 64.2710, 52.1990



6.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380 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 106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380 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 106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380.

-59.2380.

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

106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380

Protanopia

139.8900, 28.8880, -16.9360

Deuteranopia

141.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420



Tritanopia

129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850

Trichromacy



Original Color

106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380



Protanomaly

127.8850, -8.2470, -32.2710



Deuteranomaly

129.2540, -4.6720, -25.4720



Tritanomaly

120.8400, -65.1000, -31.6600

Monochromacy



Original Color

106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380



Achromatopsia

107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

106.8680, -26.7720, -21.4280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380 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, 165, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 165, 87)  
}
```

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, 165, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 165, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380 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, 165, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 165, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 165, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 165, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 165, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 165, 87)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.7730, -73.3020, -59.2380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 165, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 165,  
87) }
```

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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