

Converting Colors

YIQ(110.3240, -81.9230,
-51.6750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(110.3240, -81.9230,
-51.6750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A671
RGB	0, 166, 113
RGB Percent	0%, 65%, 44%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3487, 0.5571
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.32, 0.35
HSL	161°, 100%, 33%
HSV	161°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	16.6254, 28.4884, 20.2240
YIQ	110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

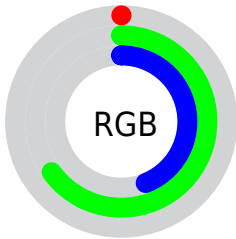
Format	Color
RYB	0, 99, 166
Decimal	42609
CIELab	60.33, -49.37, 17.49
CIELCh	60, 52.374, 160.496
Yxy	28.4884, 0.2545, 0.4360
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278232689 (0xFF00A671)
YUV	110.3240, 1.3193, -96.7541
Hunter-Lab	53.3745, -37.8051, 14.8968

Details

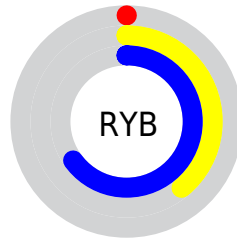
The YIQ color **110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **55.6760, 81.9230, 51.6750**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176.3330, -59.7790, -45.4990**, and **73.7410, -51.9400, -38.8840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115.9770, -73.3960, -46.5160**.

Distribution



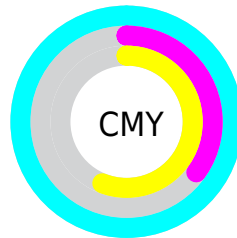
- Red (0%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750 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 110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 110.3240,
-81.9230, -51.6750

■ 110.3240,
-81.9230, -51.6750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 91.6250, -66.4730,
-45.3290

■ 176.3330,
-59.7790, -45.4990

■ 73.7410, -51.9400,
-38.8840

■ 205.4040,
-58.5410, -45.9090

■ 55.8570, -37.4070,
-32.4390

■ 219.9140,
-50.7490, -32.9330

■ 39.3750, -24.0660,
-26.4180

■ 232.1900,
-42.1780, -17.5540

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,
-21.4430

■ 241.8440,
-26.2240, -9.3280

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.9680

0.0000

■ 110.3240,
-81.9230, -51.6750

■ 115.9770,
-73.3960, -46.5160

■ 121.4450,
-65.7860, -41.2580

■ 127.0980,
-57.2590, -36.0990

■ 132.4520,
-49.3280, -31.1520

■ 138.2190,
-41.1220, -25.6820

■ 143.8720,
-32.5950, -20.5230

■ 149.2260,
-24.6640, -15.5760

■ 154.8790,
-16.1370, -10.4170

■ 160.3470, -8.5270,
-5.1590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133.5230, -4.5320, -39.0280



110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750



116.9700, -97.8810, -37.7930

Triad

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



110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750



138.9290, -61.9910, 16.6410



144.2140, 73.0350, 14.4990

Complementary

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



110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750



55.6760, 81.9230, 51.6750

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.



145.0510, 67.0250, 35.3210



110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750



149.1170, -3.2620, 37.1060

Square

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



110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750



119.7810, -118.1970, -11.0050



148.1470, 40.7520, 43.4080



142.4720, 62.5400, -10.0680

Rectangle

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



110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750



119.8030, -107.2360, -27.9400



148.1470, 40.7520, 43.4080



144.2560, 73.2170, 22.2170

Sweetspot

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



110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750



195.1710, -31.9990, -20.3110



113.8870, -12.8700, -75.1580



96.5580, -19.6670, -12.5230



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.



110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750



144.1370, -106.8620, -67.7740



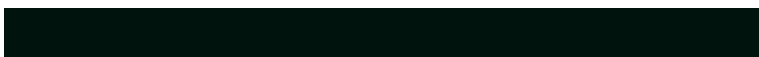
99.9300, -91.2360, -20.5480



81.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



98.3900, -73.1210, -45.9930



13.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060

Inverse Universe

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



55.6760, 81.9230, 51.6750



72.7490, 107.1830, 67.4630



66.0700, 91.2360, 20.5480



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



49.6100, 73.1210, 45.9930



6.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750 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 110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

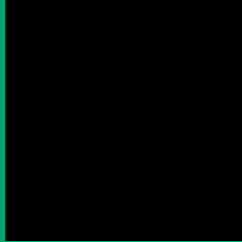
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750.

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

110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750

Protanopia

142.9140, 20.3130, -10.2070

Deuteranopia

145.0920, 23.1080, -0.2840



Tritanopia

129.9840, -64.9650, -17.5810

Trichromacy



Original Color

110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750



Protanomaly

131.0230, -17.1430, -25.2310



Deuteranomaly

132.4950, -15.3560, -19.0680



Tritanomaly

123.0720, -71.5650, -30.1330

Monochromacy



Original Color

110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750



Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

109.8940, -29.6610, -18.6290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750 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, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 166, 113)  
}
```

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, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 166, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750 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, 113) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 166, 113) }
```

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, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 166, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 166, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 166,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750 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, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 166,  
113) }
```

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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