

Converting Colors

YIQ(110.7460, -85.8670,
-46.2750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(110.7460, -85.8670,
-46.2750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A47F
RGB	0, 164, 127
RGB Percent	0%, 64%, 50%
CMY	0.9999, 0.3566, 0.5023
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.23, 0.36
HSL	166°, 100%, 32%
HSV	166°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	17.1134, 28.1058, 24.5745
YIQ	110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

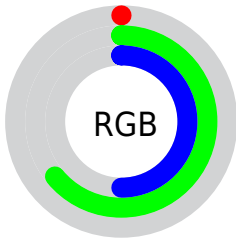
Format	Color
RYB	0, 92, 164
Decimal	42111
CIELab	59.98, -45.18, 9.24
CIELCh	60, 46.115, 168.444
Yxy	28.1058, 0.2452, 0.4027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278232191 (0xFF00A47F)
YUV	110.7460, 8.0132, -97.1242
Hunter-Lab	53.0149, -35.1558, 9.6272

Details

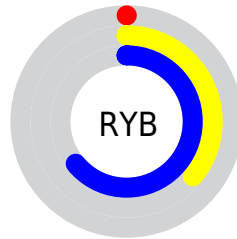
The YIQ color **110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **53.2540, 85.8670, 46.2750**, and the grayscale version is **111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176.8690, -64.0440, -39.7880**, and **74.0490, -55.5630, -33.7950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115.9860, -77.6150, -41.6390**.

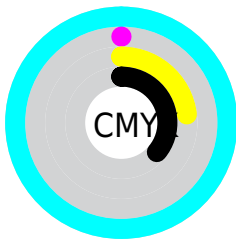
Distribution



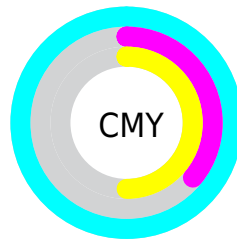
- Red (0%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750 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 110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 110.7460,
-85.8670, -46.2750

■ 110.7460,
-85.8670, -46.2750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 92.0470, -70.4170,
-39.9290

■ 176.8690,
-64.0440, -39.7880

■ 74.0490, -55.5630,
-33.7950

■ 205.9400,
-62.8060, -40.1980

■ 56.7520, -41.3050,
-27.8730

■ 221.6240,
-55.5640, -28.2680

■ 39.6830, -27.6890,
-21.3290

■ 232.8740,
-44.1040, -15.6880

■ 24.8480, -14.8520,
-17.1880

■ 241.8440,
-26.2240, -9.3280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,

-2.9680

■ 110.7460,
-85.8670, -46.2750

■ 115.9860,
-77.6150, -41.6390

■ 121.4110,
-68.4460, -37.1020

■ 126.6510,
-60.1940, -32.4660

■ 132.1900,
-51.3460, -27.6180

■ 137.3160,
-42.7730, -23.2930

■ 142.5560,
-34.5210, -18.6570

■ 148.0950,
-25.6730, -13.8090

■ 153.3350,
-17.4210, -9.1730

■ 158.7600, -8.2520,
-4.6360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132.4820, -14.4820, -34.9140



110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750



116.1210, -99.6240, -33.7360

Triad

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



110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750



143.6670, -37.6460, 21.4740



143.7950, 63.7290, 6.9370

Complementary

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



110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750



53.2540, 85.8670, 46.2750

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.



145.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300



110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750



148.9950, 8.7050, 34.9850

Square

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



110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750



115.3470, -113.9790, -10.3550



147.6000, 43.5500, 36.7500



142.0190, 50.5740, -13.4740

Rectangle

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



110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750



117.7970, -107.0990, -24.9150



147.6000, 43.5500, 36.7500



143.9080, 65.1490, 14.2450

Sweetspot

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



110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750



193.2680, -33.6500, -17.9220



107.6300, -22.4520, -77.7160



94.6120, -19.7590, -10.8550



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



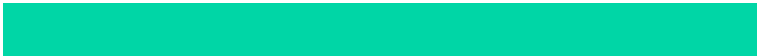
107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750



144.5420, -112.1360, -60.2960



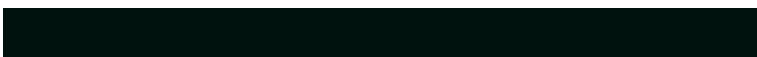
89.1360, -85.6440, -11.7560



79.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



97.8830, -75.8270, -41.0030



12.1620, -9.4440, -5.0600

Inverse Universe

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



53.2540, 85.8670, 46.2750



69.5720, 111.8150, 60.6070



74.8640, 85.6440, 11.7560



75.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



47.1170, 75.8270, 41.0030



5.8380, 9.4440, 5.0600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750 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 110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

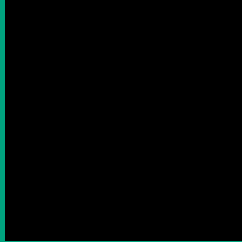
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750.



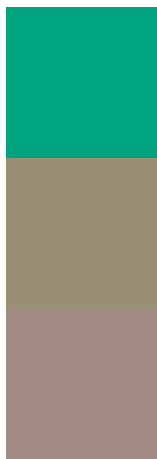
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750.

-46.2750.

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

110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750

Protanopia

142.7270, 13.7100, -6.1780

Deuteranopia

145.1930, 15.6340, 3.0100



Tritanopia

127.4890, -67.9450, -18.6410

Trichromacy



Original Color

110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750



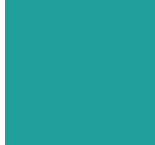
Protanomaly

131.4340, -22.5540, -20.7780



Deuteranomaly

132.6070, -21.3630, -14.8270



Tritanomaly

121.1580, -74.6830, -28.6910

Monochromacy



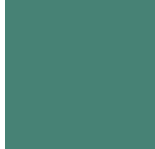
Original Color

110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750



Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

110.8770, -30.9910, -16.5510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750 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, 164, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 164, 127)  
}
```

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, 164, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 164, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750 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, 164, 127) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 164, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 164, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 164, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 164, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 164,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.7460, -85.8670, -46.2750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 164, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 164,  
127) }
```

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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