

Converting Colors

YIQ(112.8490, -87.6550,
-46.9110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(112.8490, -87.6550,
-46.9110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A782
RGB	0, 167, 130
RGB Percent	0%, 65%, 51%
CMY	0.9999, 0.3448, 0.4905
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.22, 0.34
HSL	167°, 100%, 33%
HSV	167°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	17.8554, 29.2726, 25.7996
YIQ	112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

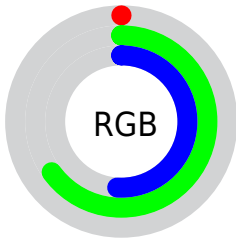
Format	Color
RYB	0, 94, 167
Decimal	42882
CIELab	61.02, -45.63, 9.04
CIElCh	61, 46.515, 168.799
Yxy	29.2726, 0.2448, 0.4014
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278232962 (0xFF00A782)
YUV	112.8490, 8.4554, -98.9686
Hunter-Lab	54.1042, -35.7741, 9.6005

Details

The YIQ color **112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **54.1510, 87.6550, 46.9110**, and the grayscale version is **113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.2710, -65.2360, -40.2120**, and **76.1520, -57.3510, -34.4310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.3880, -78.8070, -42.0630**.

Distribution



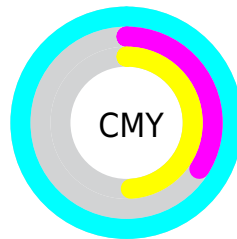
- Red (0%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110 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 112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 112.8490,
-87.6550, -46.9110

■ 112.8490,
-87.6550, -46.9110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 94.1500, -72.2050,
-40.5650

■ 179.2710,
-65.2360, -40.2120

■ 76.1520, -57.3510,
-34.4310

■ 208.3420,
-63.9980, -40.6220

■ 58.2680, -42.8180,
-27.9860

■ 222.3790,
-56.2520, -26.8120

■ 41.6720, -29.1560,
-22.2760

■ 233.1730,
-43.5080, -15.4760

■ 26.3640, -16.3650,
-17.3010

■ 242.1430,
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 4.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.7560

0.0000

■ 112.8490,
-87.6550, -46.9110

■ 118.3880,
-78.8070, -42.0630

■ 123.5140,
-70.2340, -37.7380

■ 129.0530,
-61.3860, -32.8900

■ 134.5920,
-52.5380, -28.0420

■ 140.0170,
-43.3690, -23.5050

■ 145.2570,
-35.1170, -18.8690

■ 150.7960,
-26.2690, -14.0210

■ 156.3350,
-17.4210, -9.1730

■ 161.4610, -8.8480,
-4.8480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134.7700, -15.3530, -35.6490



112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110



118.2240, -101.4120, -34.3720

Triad

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



112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110



146.3790, -36.7750, 22.2090



146.0940, 64.3250, 7.1490

Complementary

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



112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110



54.1510, 87.6550, 46.9110

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.



147.3290, 62.9460, 26.6420



112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110



151.7070, 9.5760, 35.7200

Square

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



112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110



117.4500, -115.7670, -10.9910



150.1980, 44.7420, 37.1740



144.9050, 50.8950, -13.7850

Rectangle

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



112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110



120.0140, -109.2080, -25.2400



150.1980, 44.7420, 37.1740



147.0930, 66.0660, 14.1460

Sweetspot

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



112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110



195.8550, -33.9250, -18.4450



109.6900, -22.6810, -79.0730



97.0140, -20.9510, -11.2790



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.



112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110



146.6450, -113.9240, -60.9320



91.2390, -87.4320, -12.3920



81.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



99.9860, -77.6150, -41.6390



13.5640, -10.6360, -5.4840

Inverse Universe

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



54.1510, 87.6550, 46.9110



70.3550, 113.9240, 60.9320



76.3480, 87.1570, 11.8690



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



48.0140, 77.6150, 41.6390



6.5500, 10.3150, 5.7950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110 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 112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

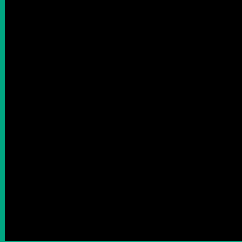
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110.



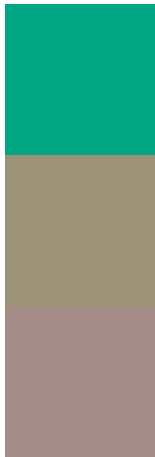
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110.

-46.9110.

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

112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110

Protanopia

145.7270, 13.7100, -6.1780

Deuteranopia

147.3070, 15.3130, 3.3210



Tritanopia

129.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650

Trichromacy



Original Color

112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110



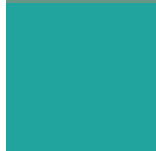
Protanomaly

134.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900



Deuteranomaly

134.4220, -22.2800, -14.7280



Tritanomaly

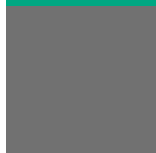
123.5600, -75.8750, -29.1150

Monochromacy



Original Color

112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110



Achromatopsia

113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

113.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110 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, 167, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 167, 130)  
}
```

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, 167, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 167, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110 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, 167, 130) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 167, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 167, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 167, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 167, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 167,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.8490, -87.6550, -46.9110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 167, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 167,  
130) }
```

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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