

Converting Colors

YIQ(116.0780, -98.0650,
-34.4570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(116.0780, -98.0650,
-34.4570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01A5A6
RGB	1, 165, 166
RGB Percent	0%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.9964, 0.3527, 0.3494
CMYK	0.99, 0.01, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	180°, 99%, 33%
HSV	180°, 99%, 65%
XYZ	20.3527, 29.6905, 40.6867
YIQ	116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

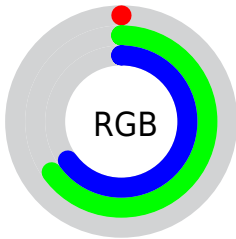
Format	Color
RYB	1, 83, 166
Decimal	107942
CIELab	61.39, -34.43, -10.63
CIELCh	61, 36.032, 197.159
Yxy	29.6905, 0.2243, 0.3272
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278298022 (0xFF01A5A6)
YUV	116.0780, 24.6115, -100.9234
Hunter-Lab	54.4890, -28.6826, -6.1293

Details

The YIQ color **116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **50.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183.3260, -75.0960, -26.7120**, and **78.7400, -67.3940, -23.1220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.7790, -98.6610, -34.6690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530**.

Distribution



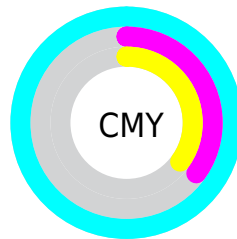
- Red (0%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570 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 116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 116.0780,
-98.0650, -34.4570

■ 116.0780,
-98.0650, -34.4570

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 96.9660, -82.8900,
-28.6340

■ 183.3260,
-75.0960, -26.7120

■ 78.7400, -67.3940,
-23.1220

■ 212.2230,
-73.3080, -26.0760

■ 61.3290, -52.8150,
-17.5110

■ 225.3990,
-59.0040, -20.9880

■ 44.5050, -38.5110,
-12.4230

■ 234.6680,
-40.5280, -14.4160

■ 29.0830, -25.3990,
-7.7590

■ 243.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 9.1930, -10.7290,
1.7110

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.6960

0.0000

■ 116.0780,
-98.0650, -34.4570

■ 116.0780,
-98.0650, -34.4570

■ 115.7790,
-98.6610, -34.6690

■ 121.1610,
-87.9330, -30.8530

■ 125.9450,
-78.3970, -27.4610

■ 131.0280,
-68.2650, -23.8570

■ 135.8120,
-58.7290, -20.4650

■ 140.8950,
-48.5970, -16.8610

■ 146.2660,
-39.3360, -13.9920

■ 151.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 156.4320,
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 161.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450



116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570



117.2100, -106.8240, -24.3920

Triad

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



116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570



151.9850, 5.4970, 27.0410



147.2770, 41.2200, -9.1480

Complementary

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



116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570



50.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570

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.



149.0370, 51.3040, 6.3440



116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570



152.0560, 33.0980, 27.9300

Square

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



116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570



148.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360



150.5120, 49.0090, 20.4090



144.1770, 20.5900, -20.7380

Rectangle

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



116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570



131.7780, -78.5840, -7.5440



150.5120, 49.0090, 20.4090



147.7770, 45.8040, -4.1160

Sweetspot

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



116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570



196.9780, -38.4650, -13.2570



97.8550, -45.3750, -86.2950



97.4530, -23.5650, -7.9570



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



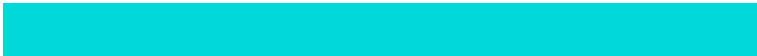
110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570



151.5300, -129.0570, -45.4810



67.9440, -75.5150, 8.4290



81.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



103.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530



14.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400

Inverse Universe

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



69.0310, 45.6960, 85.9840



89.5070, 59.9960, 113.1800



98.4690, 75.7900, -7.9060



79.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



61.0100, 41.0210, 77.0930



8.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570 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 116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

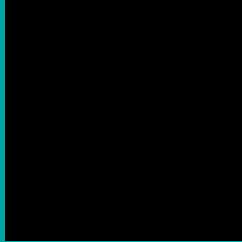
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570.



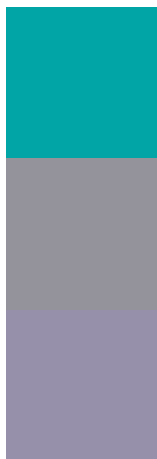
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570.

-34.4570.

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

116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570

Protanopia

147.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

Deuteranopia

148.8720, -5.0910, 9.6690



Tritanopia

124.5300, -84.3580, -24.0540

Trichromacy



Original Color

116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570



Protanomaly

136.2280, -36.1730, -10.7410



Deuteranomaly

137.1940, -38.8330, -6.5850



Tritanomaly

121.6710, -89.3090, -27.9410

Monochromacy



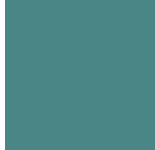
Original Color

116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570



Achromatopsia

116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

116.0600, -35.7600, -12.7200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570 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(1, 165, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 165, 166)  
}
```

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(1, 165, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 165, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570 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(1, 165, 166) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 165, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 165, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 165, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 165, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 165,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 116.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 165, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 165,  
166) }
```

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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