

# Converting Colors

YIQ(116.4170, -77.7510,  
-50.1910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(116.4170, -77.7510,  
-50.1910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0BAA75
RGB	11, 170, 117
RGB Percent	4%, 67%, 46%
CMY	0.9572, 0.3331, 0.5414
CMYK	0.94, 0.00, 0.31, 0.33
HSL	160°, 88%, 35%
HSV	160°, 94%, 67%
XYZ	17.7307, 30.1276, 21.6893
YIQ	116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

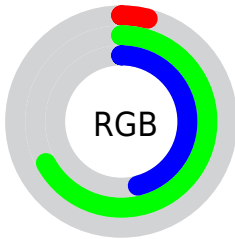
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	11, 106, 170
Decimal	764533
CIELab	61.76, -49.50, 17.27
CIELCh	62, 52.425, 160.764
Yxy	30.1276, 0.2549, 0.4332
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278954613 (0xFF0BAA75)
YUV	116.4170, 0.2874, -92.4507
Hunter-Lab	54.8887, -38.3941, 14.9936

# Details

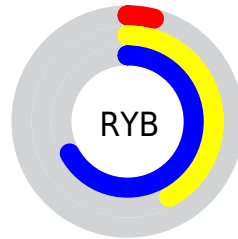
The YIQ color **116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **64.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180.0340, -60.3750, -45.7110**, and **75.8440, -53.7280, -39.5200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.6720, -83.0230, -53.7670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122.1840, -69.5450, -44.7210**.

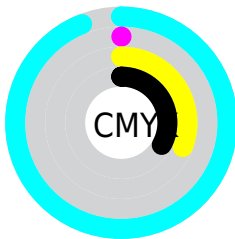
# Distribution



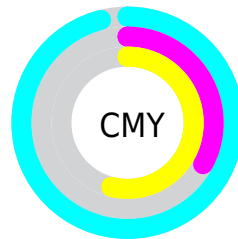
- Red (4%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (54%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910 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 116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 116.4170,  
-77.7510, -50.1910


 116.4170,  
-77.7510, -50.1910


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 94.4290, -68.8570,  
-46.1770


 180.0340,  
-60.3750, -45.7110


 76.4310, -54.0030,  
-40.0430


 209.5180,  
-58.8620, -45.5980

 58.6610, -39.7910,  
-33.2870


 221.6800,  
-49.9700, -30.5300


 41.4780, -25.8540,  
-27.0540

 233.5430,  
-41.6740, -15.6740

 25.8280, -12.1000,  
-23.0120

 242.7410,  
-24.4360, -8.6920

 7.0440, -3.3000,  
-6.2760

 251.7110, -6.5560,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.3320

0.0000

■ 116.4170,  
-77.7510, -50.1910

■ 116.4170,  
-77.7510, -50.1910

■ 112.6720,  
-83.0230, -53.7670

■ 122.1840,  
-69.5450, -44.7210

■ 127.8370,  
-61.0180, -39.5620

■ 133.6040,  
-52.8120, -34.0920

■ 139.3710,  
-44.6060, -28.6220

■ 145.0240,  
-36.0790, -23.4630

■ 150.7910,  
-27.8730, -17.9930

■ 156.5580,  
-19.6670, -12.5230

■ 162.2110,  
-11.1400, -7.3640

■ 167.9780, -2.9340,  
-1.8940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137.4090, -4.2110, -39.3390



116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910



119.7740, -100.2650, -38.6410

# Triad

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



116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910



143.2280, -61.3950, 16.8530



147.5130, 73.6310, 14.7110

# Complementary

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



116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910



64.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910

# 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.



148.9370, 67.3460, 35.0100



116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910



153.4160, -2.6660, 37.3180

# Square

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



116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910



121.9980, -120.3060, -11.3300



152.1470, 40.7520, 43.4080



146.3580, 62.8610, -10.3790



# Rectangle

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



116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910



122.6070, -109.6200, -28.7880



152.1470, 40.7520, 43.4080



148.1420, 73.5380, 21.9060

# Sweetspot

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



116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910



201.0680, -30.2110, -19.6750



121.0770, -10.3490, -71.2850



99.1560, -18.4750, -12.0990



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910



147.1860, -108.5580, -70.0780



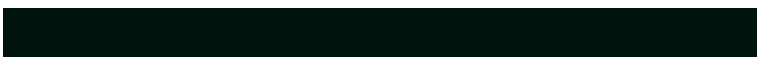
108.3710, -88.1640, -21.1560



81.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



98.1620, -72.4790, -46.6150



13.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060



# Inverse Universe

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



64.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910



74.8140, 108.5580, 70.0780



72.6290, 88.1640, 21.1560



78.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



49.8380, 72.4790, 46.6150



6.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910 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 ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910.

-50.1910.

# 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

116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910

### Protanopia

146.6150, 19.7170, -10.4190

### Deuteranopia

148.5050, 23.3830, 0.2390



## Tritanopia

133.0870, -66.7530, -18.2170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910



## Protanomaly

135.6210, -15.9510, -24.8070



## Deuteranomaly

136.8050, -13.2930, -17.9090



## Tritanomaly

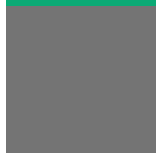
127.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910



## Achromatopsia

116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

116.3780, -28.1480, -18.5160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910 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(11, 170, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 170, 117)  
}
```

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(11, 170, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 170, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910 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(11, 170, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 170, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(11, 170, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 170, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 170, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 170,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 116.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 170, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 170,  
117) }
```

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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