

# Converting Colors

YIQ(116.4830, -86.1440,  
-35.7440)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(116.4830, -86.1440,  
-35.7440)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0CA397
RGB	12, 163, 151
RGB Percent	5%, 64%, 59%
CMY	0.9532, 0.3605, 0.4082
CMYK	0.93, 0.00, 0.07, 0.36
HSL	175°, 86%, 34%
HSV	175°, 93%, 64%
XYZ	18.8378, 28.5260, 33.7553
YIQ	116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

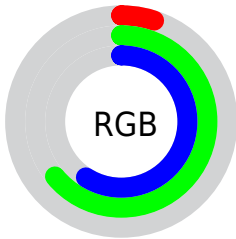
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	12, 91, 163
Decimal	828311
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.36, -37.62, -3.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 37.805, 185.621
Yxy	28.5260, 0.2322, 0.3517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279018391 (0xFF0CA397)
YUV	116.4830, 17.0169, -91.6316
Hunter-Lab	53.4098, -30.5095, -0.0848

# Details

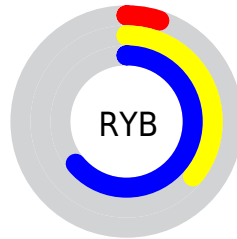
The YIQ color **116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **58.5170, 86.1440, 35.7440**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180.3280, -69.4100, -30.6420**, and **75.9700, -62.3500, -26.4300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.7810, -92.9750, -38.5990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121.3810, -76.9290, -32.0410**.

# Distribution



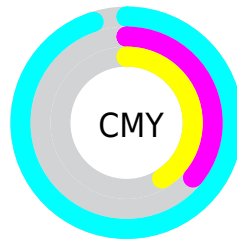
- Red (5%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440 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 116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 116.4830,  
-86.1440, -35.7440

■ 116.4830,  
-86.1440, -35.7440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 94.0820, -77.5250,  
-32.2530

■ 180.3280,  
-69.4100, -30.6420

■ 75.9700, -62.3500,  
-26.4300

■ 209.2250,  
-67.6220, -30.0060

■ 58.5590, -47.7710,  
-20.8190

■ 225.1000,  
-59.6000, -21.2000

■ 41.9630, -34.1090,  
-15.1090

■ 234.0700,  
-41.7200, -14.8400

■ 27.1280, -21.2720,  
-10.9680

■ 243.0400,  
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 2.9010, -4.0350,  
1.5410

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.9080

0.0000

■ 116.4830,  
-86.1440, -35.7440

■ 116.4830,  
-86.1440, -35.7440

■ 112.7810,  
-92.9750, -38.5990

■ 121.3810,  
-76.9290, -32.0410

■ 126.6920,  
-67.4390, -27.8150

■ 131.5900,  
-58.2240, -24.1120

■ 136.4880,  
-49.0090, -20.4090

■ 141.3860,  
-39.7940, -16.7060

■ 146.6970,  
-30.3040, -12.4800

■ 151.5950,  
-21.0890, -8.7770

■ 156.4930,  
-11.8740, -5.0740

■ 161.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



132.6620, -32.3640, -30.2200



116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440



115.9560, -103.2930, -27.8130

# Triad

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



116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440



148.4010, -7.4780, 25.4020



144.8590, 48.5090, -3.5790

# Complementary

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



116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440



58.5170, 86.1440, 35.7440

# 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.



146.1070, 54.2830, 12.9310



116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440



149.4450, 24.7530, 30.4890

# Square

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



116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440



141.8520, -45.8970, 11.3110



148.3040, 46.8990, 25.6110



142.7330, 30.7680, -17.9680



# Rectangle

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



116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440



116.1330, -107.9250, -20.9570



148.3040, 46.8990, 25.6110



145.4020, 51.5340, 2.1740

# Sweetspot

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



116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440



193.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750



104.5240, -33.7770, -76.2170



95.8940, -20.4930, -8.5650



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.



116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440



146.6740, -120.8950, -50.2310



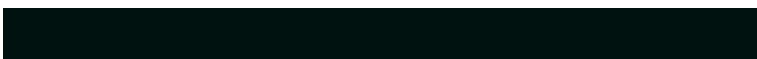
80.8700, -72.6710, 0.9370



79.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



100.3910, -82.8890, -34.1610



12.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380



# Inverse Universe

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



58.5170, 86.1440, 35.7440



65.3260, 120.8950, 50.2310



94.1300, 72.6710, -0.9370



75.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



44.7230, 82.5680, 34.4720

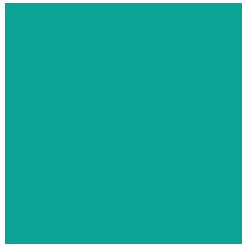


5.4960, 10.4070, 4.1270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440 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 116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

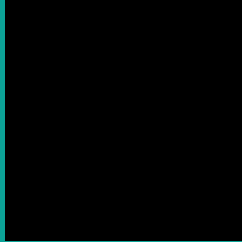
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440.



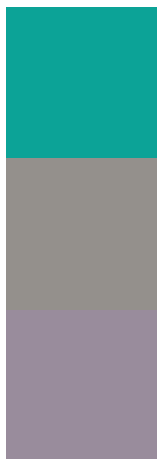
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440.



# 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

116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440

### Protanopia

144.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

### Deuteranopia

145.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



## Tritanopia

125.6020, -75.6930, -21.3970

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440



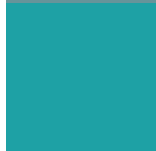
## Protanomaly

134.6540, -28.7450, -13.2010



## Deuteranomaly

134.9300, -29.3420, -7.8860



## Tritanomaly

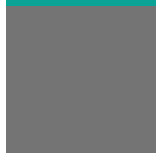
122.2870, -79.3600, -26.5280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440



## Achromatopsia

116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

116.0990, -31.4960, -12.9040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440 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(12, 163, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 163, 151)  
}
```

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(12, 163, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 163, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440 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(12, 163, 151) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 163, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(12, 163, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 163, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 163, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 163,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 116.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 163, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 163,  
151) }
```

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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