

# Converting Colors

YIQ(117.0670, -99.5320,  
-35.4040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(117.0670, -99.5320,  
-35.4040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A7A7
RGB	0, 167, 167
RGB Percent	0%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.9999, 0.3448, 0.3455
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	180°, 100%, 33%
HSV	180°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	20.7973, 30.4495, 41.2916
YIQ	117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

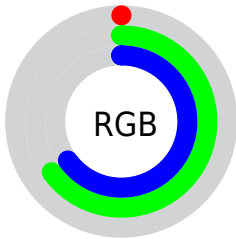
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 84, 167
Decimal	42919
CIELab	62.04, -35.08, -10.21
CIELCh	62, 36.540, 196.231
Yxy	30.4495, 0.2247, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278232999 (0xFF00A7A7)
YUV	117.0670, 24.6170, -102.6678
Hunter-Lab	55.1810, -29.2915, -5.7396

# Details

The YIQ color **117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **49.9330, 99.5320, 35.4040**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184.6140, -75.9670, -27.4470**, and **80.0280, -68.2650, -23.8570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122.1500, -89.4000, -31.8000**.

# Distribution



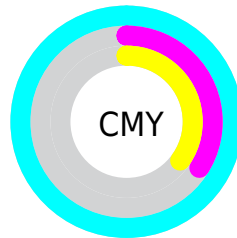
- Red (0%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (65%)



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



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



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040 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 117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 117.0670,  
-99.5320, -35.4040

■ 117.0670,  
-99.5320, -35.4040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 98.2540, -83.7610,  
-29.3690

■ 184.6140,  
-75.9670, -27.4470

■ 80.0280, -68.2650,  
-23.8570

■ 214.5110,  
-74.1790, -26.8110

■ 62.6170, -53.6860,  
-18.2460

■ 225.6980,  
-58.4080, -20.7760

■ 45.7930, -39.3820,  
-13.1580

■ 234.6680,  
-40.5280, -14.4160

■ 29.7840, -25.9950,  
-7.9710

■ 243.6380,  
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 11.6550, -12.1500,  
-0.0700

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.4840

0.0000

■ 117.0670,  
-99.5320, -35.4040

■ 122.1500,  
-89.4000, -31.8000

■ 126.9340,  
-79.8640, -28.4080

■ 132.0170,  
-69.7320, -24.8040

■ 137.1000,  
-59.6000, -21.2000

■ 142.1830,  
-49.4680, -17.5960

■ 146.9670,  
-39.9320, -14.2040

■ 152.0500,  
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 157.1330,  
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 161.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



134.7300, -44.2390, -29.7670



117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040



118.6120, -108.0160, -24.8160

# Triad

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



117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040



153.8000, 4.5800, 27.1400



148.8750, 42.4120, -8.7240

# Complementary

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



117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040



49.9330, 99.5320, 35.4040

# 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.



150.7490, 52.1750, 7.0790



117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040



153.5830, 33.0520, 28.7640

# Square

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



117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040



149.6260, -30.4010, 16.8230



152.2240, 49.8800, 21.1440



145.9490, 21.2320, -21.3600



# Rectangle

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



117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040



132.2830, -81.5640, -8.6040



152.2240, 49.8800, 21.1440



149.3750, 46.9960, -3.6920

# Sweetspot

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



117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040



197.5650, -38.7400, -13.7800



98.9260, -44.1370, -86.7050



98.0400, -23.8400, -8.4800



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

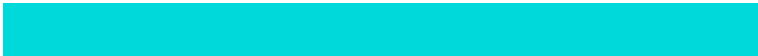


# Same Dimension

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



117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040



152.1170, -129.3320, -46.0040



69.5200, -77.2570, 6.9590



81.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



103.7480, -88.2080, -31.3760



14.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400



# Inverse Universe

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



49.9330, 99.5320, 35.4040



64.8830, 129.3320, 46.0040



97.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590



78.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



44.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760



5.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040 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 117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

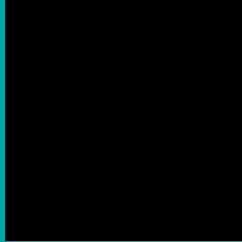
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040.



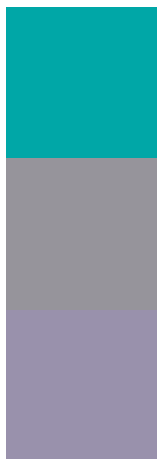
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040.



# 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

117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040

### Protanopia

149.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

### Deuteranopia

150.4700, -3.8990, 10.0930



## Tritanopia

126.2310, -84.9540, -24.2660

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040

## Protanomaly

137.5160, -37.0440, -11.4760

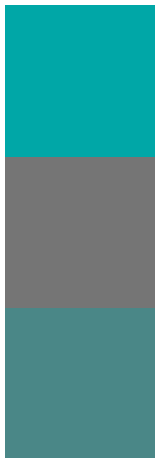
## Deuteranomaly

138.1940, -38.8330, -6.5850

## Tritanomaly

123.0730, -90.5010, -28.3650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040

## Achromatopsia

117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040 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, 167)` looks like.

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

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, 167) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040 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, 167) }
```



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

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

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, 167) colored shadow looks like.

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 117.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040 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, 167) }
```

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

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

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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