

# Converting Colors

YIQ(117.8480, -103.1090,  
-31.1490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(117.8480, -103.1090,  
-31.1490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A6B3
RGB	0, 166, 179
RGB Percent	0%, 65%, 70%
CMY	0.9999, 0.3487, 0.2985
CMYK	1.00, 0.07, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	184°, 100%, 35%
HSV	184°, 100%, 70%
XYZ	21.7748, 30.5482, 47.3399
YIQ	117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

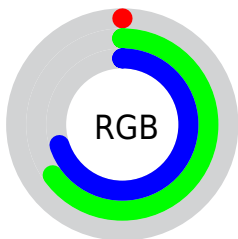
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 86, 179
Decimal	42675
CIELab	62.12, -30.80, -16.82
CIELCh	62, 35.091, 208.635
Yxy	30.5482, 0.2185, 0.3065
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278232755 (0xFF00A6B3)
YUV	117.8480, 30.1479, -103.3527
Hunter-Lab	55.2704, -26.3999, -12.0934

# Details

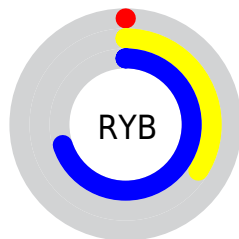
The YIQ color **117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **61.1520, 103.1090, 31.1490**, and the grayscale version is **118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186.1070, -78.6730, -22.4570**, and **80.6950, -71.5210, -19.9130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.8170, -92.6560, -27.8560**.

# Distribution



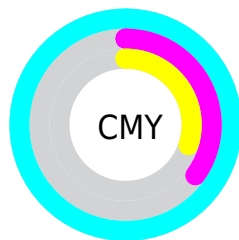
- Red (0%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490 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 117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 117.8480,  
-103.1090, -31.1490

■ 117.8480,  
-103.1090, -31.1490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 98.9210, -87.0170,  
-25.4250

■ 186.1070,  
-78.6730, -22.4570

■ 81.2820, -71.7960,  
-20.4360

■ 214.0920,  
-74.3170, -24.3090

■ 63.7570, -56.8960,  
-15.1360

■ 226.2960,  
-57.2160, -20.3520

■ 46.9330, -42.5920,  
-10.0480

■ 235.2660,  
-39.3360, -13.9920

■ 30.8100, -28.8840,  
-5.1720

■ 244.5350,  
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 13.1540, -14.9930,  
1.8950

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,

-1.0600

2.4880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 117.8480,  
-103.1090, -31.1490

■ 123.8170,  
-92.6560, -27.8560

■ 130.3730,  
-82.4780, -25.0860

■ 136.3420,  
-72.0250, -21.7930

■ 142.3110,  
-61.5720, -18.5000

■ 147.9810,  
-51.7150, -15.4190

■ 154.5370,  
-41.5370, -12.6490

■ 160.5060,  
-31.0840, -9.3560

■ 166.4750,  
-20.6310, -6.0630

■ 173.0310,  
-10.4530, -3.2930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



132.5420, -58.2690, -28.8050



117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490



130.6800, -84.3600, -13.0000

# Triad

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



117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490



154.5580, 17.0050, 27.7330



148.2220, 33.8850, -13.8830

# Complementary

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



117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490



61.1520, 103.1090, 31.1490

# 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.



150.1950, 47.6830, 0.3790



117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490



153.5960, 40.2050, 25.7810

# Square

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



117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490



152.7590, -14.5380, 21.1900



151.8340, 50.7980, 15.5180



144.7350, 10.0910, -23.1970



# Rectangle

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



117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490



141.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060



151.8340, 50.7980, 15.5180



148.7930, 39.7070, -9.2610

# Sweetspot

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



117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490



208.1350, -40.3450, -12.2250



106.4410, -53.0770, -89.8850



102.6810, -24.2070, -7.3350



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490



152.6530, -133.5970, -40.2930



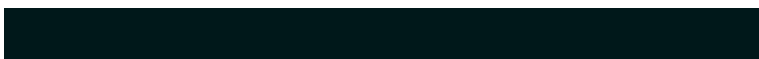
66.1920, -78.9090, 14.8750



86.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



100.7960, -88.1630, -26.6830



17.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660



# Inverse Universe

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



72.4450, 53.3980, 89.5740



93.8780, 69.2570, 116.0490



112.8080, 78.9090, -14.8750



83.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



61.9350, 45.6060, 76.5980



10.5100, 7.7920, 12.9760



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490 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 117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

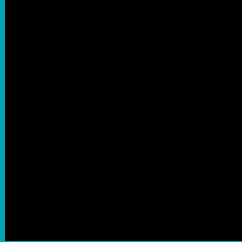
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490.



# 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

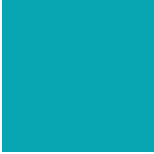
117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490

### Protanopia

149.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

### Deuteranopia

150.5170, -11.2810, 11.7190



## **Tritanopia**

120.2400, -98.3410, -29.4530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490

## Protanomaly

138.5850, -41.4920, -7.9560

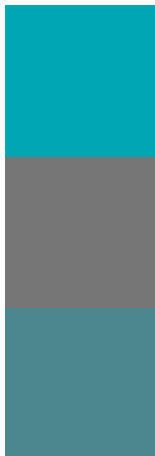
## Deuteranomaly

138.6650, -44.4730, -3.4890

## Tritanomaly

119.3430, -100.1290, -30.0890

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490

## Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

117.6300, -37.3650, -11.1650

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490 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, 166, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 166, 179)  
}
```

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, 166, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 166, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490 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, 166, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 166, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 166, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 166, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 166, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 166,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 166, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 166,  
179) }
```

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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