

# Converting Colors

YIQ(135.7370, -108.0110,  
-52.4510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(135.7370, -108.0110,  
-52.4510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00C7A6
RGB	0, 199, 166
RGB Percent	0%, 78%, 65%
CMY	0.9999, 0.2193, 0.3494
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.17, 0.22
HSL	170°, 100%, 39%
HSV	170°, 100%, 78%
XYZ	27.3162, 43.6347, 43.0096
YIQ	135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

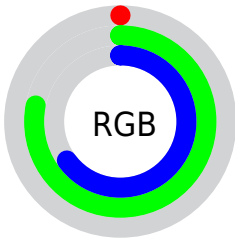
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 108, 199
Decimal	51110
CIELab	71.98, -49.28, 4.95
CIELCh	72, 49.526, 174.263
Yxy	43.6347, 0.2397, 0.3829
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278241190 (0xFF00C7A6)
YUV	135.7370, 14.9197, -119.0413
Hunter-Lab	66.0566, -41.7845, 7.6357

# Details

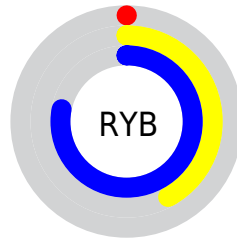
The YIQ color **135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **63.2630, 108.0110, 52.4510**, and the grayscale version is **136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.3770, -80.2740, -43.0100**, and **97.5240, -76.1940, -39.8580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142.0590, -97.0540, -47.2780**.

# Distribution



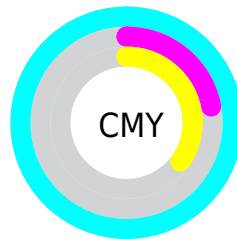
- Red (0%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510 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 135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 135.7370,  
-108.0110, -52.4510

■ 135.7370,  
-108.0110, -52.4510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 116.3370,  
-91.9650, -45.8930

■ 205.3770,  
-80.2740, -43.0100

■ 97.5240, -76.1940,  
-39.8580

■ 218.1370,  
-70.1900, -27.5180

■ 79.5260, -61.3400,  
-33.7240

■ 228.0900,  
-53.6400, -19.0800

■ 61.5280, -46.4860,  
-27.5900

■ 237.3590,  
-35.1640, -12.5080

■ 44.3450, -32.5490,  
-21.3570

■ 246.6280,  
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 29.0370, -19.7580,  
-16.3820

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,

-6.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 135.7370,  
-108.0110, -52.4510

■ 142.0590,  
-97.0540, -47.2780

■ 148.4950,  
-86.4180, -41.7940

■ 154.8170,  
-75.4610, -36.6210

■ 161.1390,  
-64.5040, -31.4480

■ 167.4610,  
-53.5470, -26.2750

■ 173.5980,  
-43.5070, -21.0030

■ 179.9200,  
-32.5500, -15.8300

■ 186.2420,  
-21.5930, -10.6570

■ 192.6780,  
-10.9570, -5.1730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161.5730, -25.1640, -39.5640



135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510



140.9810, -122.7770, -38.1450

# Triad

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



135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510



177.3200, -29.1190, 26.6330



175.5090, 70.2860, 3.7420

# Complementary

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



135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510



63.2630, 108.0110, 52.4510

# 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.



175.2000, 67.6230, 24.4790



135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510



181.8330, 18.1490, 40.0450

# Square

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



135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510



159.5030, -87.7550, -1.0270



179.7430, 53.4530, 38.9970



173.0420, 51.7670, -18.5770



# Rectangle

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



135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510



142.7710, -130.5730, -29.0130



179.7430, 53.4530, 38.9970



175.9210, 72.3020, 11.2620

# Sweetspot

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



135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510



230.7940, -41.1230, -20.1550



127.8760, -32.6730, -96.2330



113.3340, -24.8480, -12.2400



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510



173.8530, -138.1770, -67.4330



102.5180, -101.2790, -9.2390



96.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



111.1850, -88.4810, -42.9530



24.5520, -19.5300, -9.4980



# Inverse Universe

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



63.2630, 108.0110, 52.4510



81.1470, 138.1770, 67.4330



96.4820, 101.2790, 9.2390



92.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



51.8150, 88.4810, 42.9530

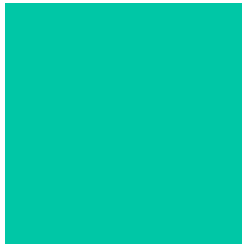


11.4480, 19.5300, 9.4980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

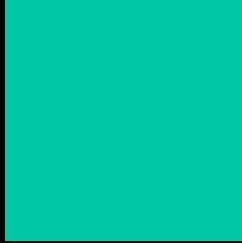
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

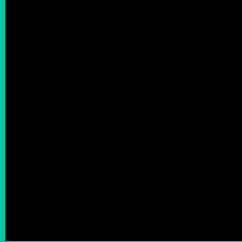
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

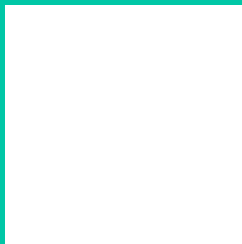
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510.



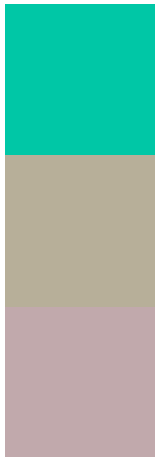
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510.

-52.4510.

# 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

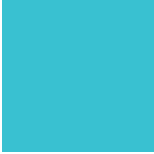
135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510

### Protanopia

174.8840, 11.8300, -5.1460

### Deuteranopia

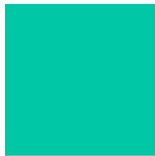
176.5180, 13.3410, 6.0210



## **Tritanopia**

154.1600, -86.1920, -23.8560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510



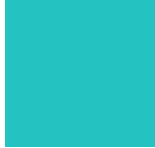
## Protanomaly

160.7040, -32.1820, -22.5020



## Deuteranomaly

161.8170, -30.7620, -15.1940



## Tritanomaly

147.2310, -94.1220, -34.3300

# Monochromacy



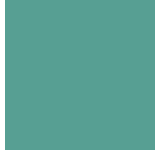
## Original Color

135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510



## Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

136.1040, -39.0600, -18.9960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510 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, 199, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 199, 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(0, 199, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 199, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510 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, 199, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 199, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 199, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 199, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 199, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 199,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 199, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 199,  
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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