

Converting Colors

YIQ(167.7890, -132.1250,
-66.9810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(167.7890, -132.1250,
-66.9810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00F7C8
RGB	0, 247, 200
RGB Percent	0%, 97%, 78%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0310, 0.2162
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.19, 0.03
HSL	169°, 100%, 48%
HSV	169°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	43.7033, 70.7493, 65.9199
YIQ	167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

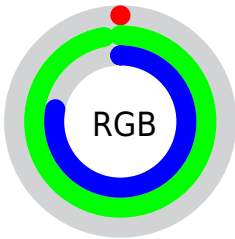
Format	Color
RYB	0, 136, 247
Decimal	63432
CIELab	87.36, -59.61, 9.02
CIELCh	87, 60.291, 171.397
Yxy	70.7493, 0.2423, 0.3922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278253512 (0xFF00F7C8)
YUV	167.7890, 15.8800, -147.1510
Hunter-Lab	84.1126, -54.4519, 12.4126

Details

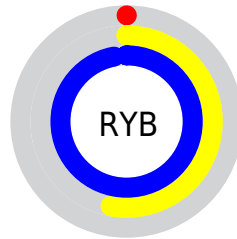
The YIQ color **167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFCC**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **79.2110, 132.1250, 66.9810**, and the grayscale version is **168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.1400, -83.4400, -29.6800**, and **127.5870, -98.8410, -53.4410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.8340, -118.8300, -60.1260**.

Distribution



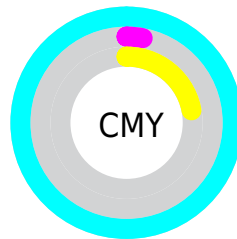
- Red (0%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810 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 167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167.7890,
-132.1250, -66.9810

■ 167.7890,
-132.1250, -66.9810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 147.6880,
-115.4830, -60.2110

■ 213.1400,
-83.4400, -29.6800

■ 127.5870,
-98.8410, -53.4410

■ 223.3060,
-63.1760, -22.4720

■ 108.7740,
-83.0700, -47.4060

■ 233.1730,
-43.5080, -15.4760

■ 89.6020, -67.6660,
-40.2260

■ 243.0400,
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 71.6040, -52.8120,
-34.0920

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 53.7200, -38.2790,
-27.6470

■ 37.2380, -24.9380,

-21.6260

■ 19.7130, -10.0380,
-16.3260

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 167.7890,
-132.1250, -66.9810

■ 175.8340,
-118.8300, -60.1260

■ 183.4660,
-105.8100, -53.7940

■ 191.5110,
-92.5150, -46.9390

■ 199.5560,
-79.2200, -40.0840

■ 207.4870,
-65.6040, -33.5400

■ 215.2330,
-52.9050, -26.8970

■ 223.2780,
-39.6100, -20.0420

■ 231.3230,
-26.3150, -13.1870

■ 238.9550,
-13.2950, -6.8550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201.3520, -26.4000, -50.2080



167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810



174.6460, -150.0550, -50.3990

Triad

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



167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810



211.2430, -22.1930, 11.2390



202.1220, 57.9540, -4.0460

Complementary

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



167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810



79.2110, 132.1250, 66.9810

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.



198.3160, 46.6250, 19.5610



167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810



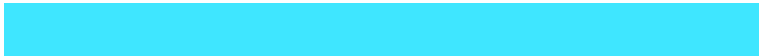
215.6710, 18.4250, 35.0410

Square

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



167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810



182.9170, -107.5570, -27.6290



204.3410, 28.2820, 38.1220



211.2570, 61.1670, -23.7370

Rectangle

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



167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810



172.8850, -149.2300, -48.8300



204.3410, 28.2820, 38.1220



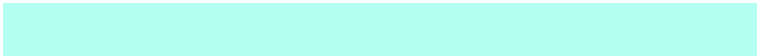
200.3100, 54.7890, 3.7570

Sweetspot

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



167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810



230.5660, -40.4810, -20.7770



159.6400, -38.7210, -118.7930



113.2200, -24.5270, -12.5510



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.



167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810



173.1690, -136.2510, -69.2990



129.7090, -126.8620, -13.6620



118.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660



126.3960, -99.6210, -50.3170



39.9910, -31.3120, -16.2400

Inverse Universe

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



79.2110, 132.1250, 66.9810



81.8310, 136.2510, 69.2990



117.2910, 126.8620, 13.6620



113.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



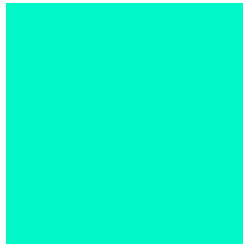
59.7180, 99.3000, 50.6280



18.8950, 31.6330, 15.9290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

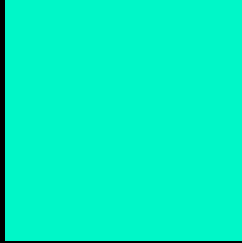
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

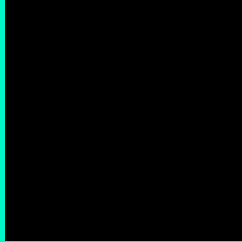
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

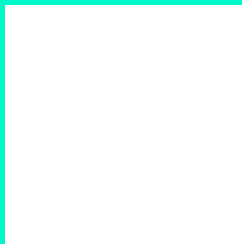
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810.

Color Blindness Simulation

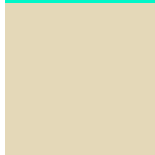
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



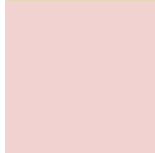
Original Color

167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810



Protanopia

215.9400, 17.4240, -7.4080



Deuteranopia

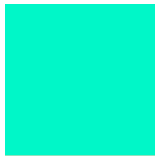
219.0410, 19.1180, 5.9500



Tritanopia

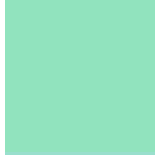
197.7900, -88.0260, -23.6580

Trichromacy



Original Color

167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810



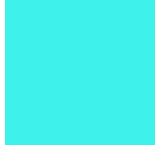
Protanomaly

198.2640, -36.9950, -28.8910



Deuteranomaly

200.0180, -35.9420, -20.4380



Tritanomaly

187.0940, -104.1620, -39.6020

Monochromacy



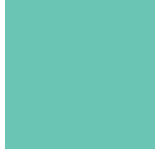
Original Color

167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810



Achromatopsia

168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

168.1520, -48.1830, -24.3670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810 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, 247, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 247, 200)  
}
```

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, 247, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 247, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810 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, 247, 200) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 247, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 247, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 247, 200); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 247, 200); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 247, 200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 167.7890, -132.1250, -66.9810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 247, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 247,  
200) }
```

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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