

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.1290, -84.9070,
-30.6270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.1290, -84.9070,
-30.6270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008F8E
RGB	0, 143, 142
RGB Percent	0%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4390, 0.4435
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.44
HSL	180°, 100%, 28%
HSV	180°, 100%, 56%
XYZ	14.7075, 21.6134, 28.9541
YIQ	100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 72, 143
Decimal	36750
CIELab	53.61, -31.63, -8.59
CIELCh	54, 32.773, 195.189
Yxy	21.6134, 0.2253, 0.3311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278226830 (0xFF008F8E)
YUV	100.1290, 20.6424, -87.8131
Hunter-Lab	46.4902, -24.8880, -4.3826

Details

The YIQ color **100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **42.8710, 84.9070, 30.6270**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.9960, -65.2390, -23.6310**, and **64.4920, -54.8320, -19.5040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.3150, -76.5630, -27.6590**.

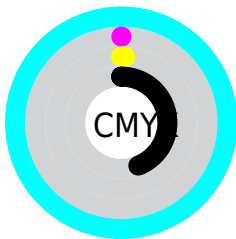
Distribution



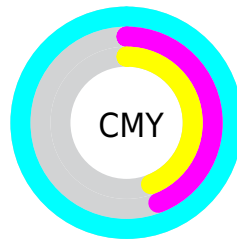
- Red (0%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270 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 100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.1290,
-84.9070, -30.6270

■ 100.1290,
-84.9070, -30.6270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 81.9030, -69.4110,
-25.1150

■ 163.9960,
-65.2390, -23.6310

■ 64.4920, -54.8320,
-19.5040

■ 193.0670,
-64.0010, -24.0410

■ 47.6680, -40.5280,
-14.4160

■ 221.7790,
-63.1300, -23.3060

■ 31.6590, -27.1410,
-9.2290

■ 231.3790,
-47.0840, -16.7480

■ 15.8780, -14.3960,
-3.4200

■ 240.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 100.1290,
-84.9070, -30.6270

■ 104.3150,
-76.5630, -27.6590

■ 108.8000,
-67.6230, -24.4790

■ 112.9860,
-59.2790, -21.5110

■ 117.1720,
-50.9350, -18.5430

■ 121.6570,
-41.9950, -15.3630

■ 125.9570,
-33.9720, -12.0840

■ 130.1430,
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 134.3290,
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 138.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115.0730, -37.7750, -25.7670



100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270



101.8050, -92.3820, -21.8060

Triad

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



100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270



131.2080, 3.2510, 23.6910



127.1780, 37.1850, -7.6070

Complementary

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



100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270



42.8710, 84.9070, 30.6270

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.



128.8130, 46.1230, 6.6270



100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270



131.1370, 28.3760, 25.4000

Square

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



100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270



127.6000, -27.5120, 14.0240



130.0490, 43.0030, 19.1230



124.6870, 19.2140, -17.8260

Rectangle

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



100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270



111.8880, -73.0820, -8.1380



130.0490, 43.0030, 19.1230



127.6780, 41.7690, -2.5750

Sweetspot

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



100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270



169.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720



84.5390, -38.1330, -74.3650



83.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270



130.2720, -110.5350, -39.7430



59.7400, -66.2530, 5.7710



68.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



94.5210, -80.1390, -28.9310



5.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Inverse Universe

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



42.8710, 84.9070, 30.6270



55.7280, 110.5350, 39.7430



83.2600, 66.2530, -5.7710



66.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



40.4790, 80.1390, 28.9310



2.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270 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 100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

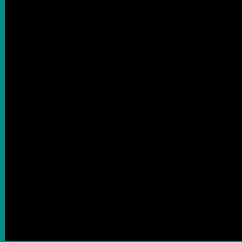
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270.



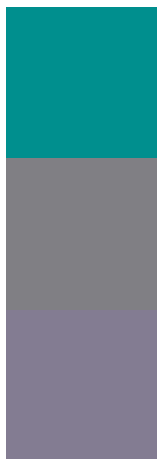
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270.

-30.6270.

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

100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270

Protanopia

127.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

Deuteranopia

128.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260



Tritanopia

108.2820, -71.7960, -20.4360

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270

Protanomaly

117.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910

Deuteranomaly

118.2440, -33.1020, -5.8220

Tritanomaly

105.4230, -76.7470, -24.3230

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.3380, -30.6710, -11.3350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270 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, 143, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 143, 142)  
}
```

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, 143, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 143, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270 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, 143, 142) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 143, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 143, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 143, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 143, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 143,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.1290, -84.9070, -30.6270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 143, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 143,  
142) }
```

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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