

Converting Colors

YIQ(120.0100, -86.1900,
-34.9100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(120.0100, -86.1900,
-34.9100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	10A69C
RGB	16, 166, 156
RGB Percent	6%, 65%, 61%
CMY	0.9375, 0.3488, 0.3886
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.06, 0.35
HSL	176°, 83%, 36%
HSV	176°, 90%, 65%
XYZ	19.8533, 29.8021, 36.1207
YIQ	120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

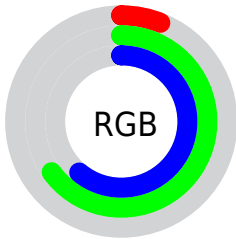
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 94, 166
Decimal	1091228
CIE _{Lab}	61.48, -37.31, -4.86
CIE _{LCh}	61, 37.628, 187.420
Yxy	29.8021, 0.2315, 0.3474
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279281308 (0xFF10A69C)
YUV	120.0100, 17.7431, -91.2168
Hunter-Lab	54.5913, -30.6194, -1.0156

Details

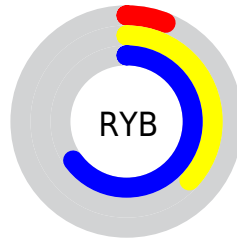
The YIQ color **120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **61.9900, 86.1900, 34.9100**, and the grayscale version is **120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183.2570, -70.6480, -30.2320**, and **78.3010, -64.7800, -26.4440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.1120, -95.4050, -38.6130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125.2070, -76.3790, -30.9950**.

Distribution



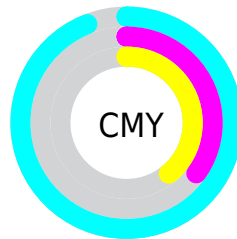
- Red (6%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100 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 120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 120.0100,
-86.1900, -34.9100

■ 120.0100,
-86.1900, -34.9100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 96.4130, -79.9550,
-32.2670

■ 183.2570,
-70.6480, -30.2320

■ 78.3010, -64.7800,
-26.4440

■ 212.8550,
-69.4560, -29.8080

■ 60.8900, -50.2010,
-20.8330

■ 225.9970,
-57.8120, -20.5640

■ 44.1800, -36.2180,
-15.4340

■ 234.9670,
-39.9320, -14.2040

■ 28.7580, -23.1060,
-10.7700

■ 243.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 8.2810, -8.1610,
-0.7770

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.4840

0.0000

■ 120.0100,
-86.1900, -34.9100

■ 120.0100,
-86.1900, -34.9100

■ 115.1120,
-95.4050, -38.6130

■ 125.2070,
-76.3790, -30.9950

■ 130.1050,
-67.1640, -27.2920

■ 135.3020,
-57.3530, -23.3770

■ 140.2000,
-48.1380, -19.6740

■ 145.5110,
-38.6480, -15.4480

■ 150.7080,
-28.8370, -11.5330

■ 155.6060,
-19.6220, -7.8300

■ 160.8030, -9.8110,
-3.9150

■ 165.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134.9930, -34.7940, -30.2340



120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100



117.7000, -105.4480, -27.3040

Triad

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



120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100



152.0700, -5.0480, 25.4160



148.0330, 47.9590, -4.6250

Complementary

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



120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100



61.9900, 86.1900, 34.9100

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.



149.5800, 54.3290, 12.0970



120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100



152.8150, 26.5870, 30.2910

Square

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



120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100



145.3470, -42.9170, 12.3710



151.0760, 47.5410, 24.9890



145.1350, 29.5760, -18.3920

Rectangle

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



120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100



117.7630, -109.7590, -20.7590



151.0760, 47.5410, 24.9890



148.4620, 51.3050, 0.8170

Sweetspot

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



120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100



198.9030, -33.8800, -13.7520



107.6380, -34.0980, -75.9060



99.1930, -19.8970, -8.3530



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.



120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100



150.4070, -124.5170, -50.6690



84.7560, -72.3500, 0.6260



81.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



102.6080, -84.9980, -34.4860



13.9060, -11.5990, -4.5510

Inverse Universe

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



61.9900, 86.1900, 34.9100



66.5930, 124.5170, 50.6690



97.2440, 72.3500, -0.6260



78.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



45.3920, 84.9980, 34.4860



6.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100 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 120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

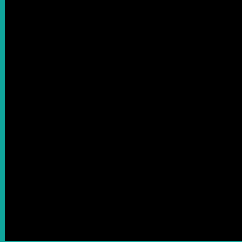
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100.

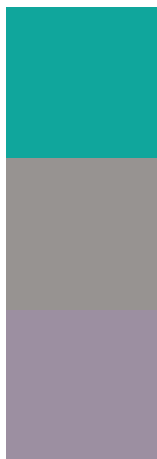


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100.

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

120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100

Protanopia

147.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

Deuteranopia

148.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540



Tritanopia

128.0040, -76.8850, -21.8210

Trichromacy



Original Color

120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100

Protanomaly

137.8820, -29.3870, -12.5790

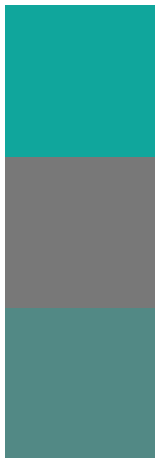
Deuteranomaly

138.1580, -29.9840, -7.2640

Tritanomaly

125.1020, -80.2770, -26.4290

Monochromacy



Original Color

120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100

Achromatopsia

120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

120.0990, -31.4960, -12.9040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100 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(16, 166, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 166, 156)  
}
```

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(16, 166, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 166, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100 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(16, 166, 156) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 166, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 166, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 166, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 166, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 166,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.0100, -86.1900, -34.9100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 166, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 166,  
156) }
```

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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