

# Converting Colors

YIQ(120.5940, -82.3830,  
-43.3350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(120.5940, -82.3830,  
-43.3350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0FAB8A
RGB	15, 171, 138
RGB Percent	6%, 67%, 54%
CMY	0.9415, 0.3291, 0.4591
CMYK	0.91, 0.00, 0.19, 0.33
HSL	167°, 84%, 36%
HSV	167°, 91%, 67%
XYZ	19.3525, 31.0840, 28.9954
YIQ	120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

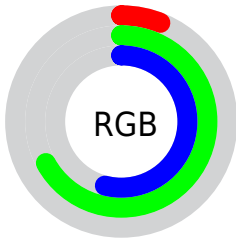
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	15, 102, 171
Decimal	1026954
CIELab	62.58, -44.55, 6.81
CIELCh	63, 45.067, 171.312
Yxy	31.0840, 0.2436, 0.3913
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279217034 (0xFF0FAB8A)
YUV	120.5940, 8.5812, -92.6059
Hunter-Lab	55.7531, -35.6084, 8.1923

# Details

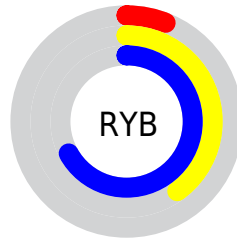
The YIQ color **120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **65.4060, 82.3830, 43.3350**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183.7270, -66.5200, -38.9680**, and **79.2980, -60.6980, -34.3460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.7670, -90.3600, -47.4480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126.1330, -73.5350, -38.4870**.

# Distribution



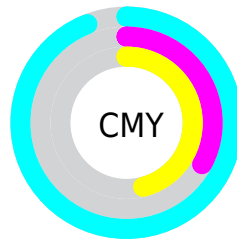
- Red (6%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350 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 120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 120.5940,  
-82.3830, -43.3350

■ 120.5940,  
-82.3830, -43.3350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 97.4100, -75.8730,  
-40.1690

■ 183.7270,  
-66.5200, -38.9680

■ 79.2980, -60.6980,  
-34.3460

■ 212.6240,  
-64.7320, -38.3320

■ 61.4140, -46.1650,  
-27.9010

■ 224.9000,  
-56.1610, -22.9530

■ 44.2310, -32.2280,  
-21.6680

■ 234.6680,  
-40.5280, -14.4160

■ 28.9230, -19.4370,  
-16.6930

■ 243.6380,  
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,  
-8.3680

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.6960

0.0000

■ 120.5940,  
-82.3830, -43.3350

■ 120.5940,  
-82.3830, -43.3350

■ 115.7670,  
-90.3600, -47.4480

■ 126.1330,  
-73.5350, -38.4870

■ 131.5580,  
-64.3660, -33.9500

■ 137.0970,  
-55.5180, -29.1020

■ 142.5220,  
-46.3490, -24.5650

■ 148.0610,  
-37.5010, -19.7170

■ 153.8990,  
-28.0570, -14.6570

■ 159.3240,  
-18.8880, -10.1200

■ 164.8630,  
-10.0400, -5.2720

■ 170.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



139.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410



120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350



121.3700, -104.7590, -34.2870

# Triad

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



120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350



151.5430, -31.3650, 23.2830



150.5560, 62.9040, 5.3680

# Complementary

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



120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350



65.4060, 82.3830, 43.3350

# 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.



152.4490, 62.4880, 23.9280



120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350



156.1480, 12.6480, 35.1120

# Square

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



120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350



133.3070, -90.1390, -1.8750



154.4430, 45.4300, 35.7180



148.5240, 47.5940, -14.5340



# Rectangle

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



120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350



122.9320, -111.9130, -25.7770



154.4430, 45.4300, 35.7180



151.1420, 64.3700, 11.8420

# Sweetspot

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



120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350



202.5780, -31.5870, -16.7630



116.7380, -22.6360, -74.3800



100.4380, -19.2090, -9.8090



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350



150.2640, -117.2250, -61.6810



98.5280, -80.8760, -10.0600



84.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



101.6160, -79.4490, -41.4410



15.5530, -12.1030, -6.4310



# Inverse Universe

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



65.4060, 82.3830, 43.3350



71.7360, 117.2250, 61.6810



87.4720, 80.8760, 10.0600



80.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



48.4980, 79.1280, 41.7520

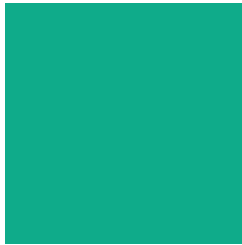


7.4470, 12.1030, 6.4310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350 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 120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

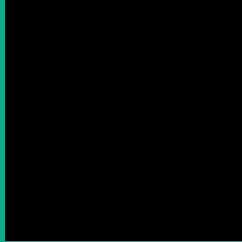
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350.



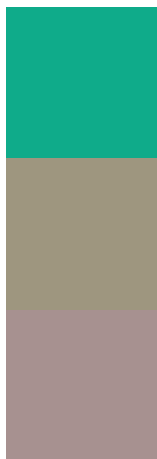
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350.

-43.3350.

# 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

120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350

### Protanopia

149.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570

### Deuteranopia

151.4640, 13.4330, 4.3530



## Tritanopia

133.1080, -71.2460, -19.3900

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350

## Protanomaly

139.3740, -22.3250, -19.4210

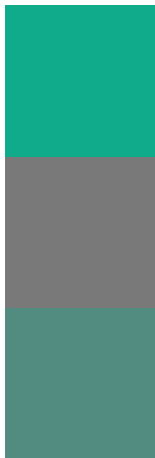
## Deuteranomaly

140.0740, -21.1800, -12.6360

## Tritanomaly

128.3860, -75.3250, -28.0690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350

## Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

120.5890, -30.1200, -15.8160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350 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(15, 171, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 171, 138)  
}
```

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(15, 171, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 171, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350 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(15, 171, 138) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 171, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(15, 171, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 171, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 171, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 171,  
138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 171, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 171,  
138) }
```

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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