

# Converting Colors

YIQ(120.9480, -100.8150,  
-39.6870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(120.9480, -100.8150,  
-39.6870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00AEA5
RGB	0, 174, 165
RGB Percent	0%, 68%, 65%
CMY	0.9999, 0.3174, 0.3533
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.05, 0.32
HSL	177°, 100%, 34%
HSV	177°, 100%, 68%
XYZ	21.9326, 33.0133, 40.7657
YIQ	120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

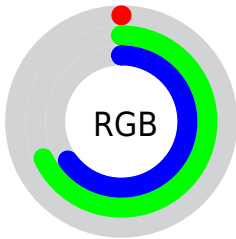
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 89, 174
Decimal	44709
CIELab	64.17, -38.89, -5.92
CIELCh	64, 39.335, 188.657
Yxy	33.0133, 0.2292, 0.3449
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278234789 (0xFF00AEA5)
YUV	120.9480, 21.7176, -106.0714
Hunter-Lab	57.4572, -32.4131, -1.8460

# Details

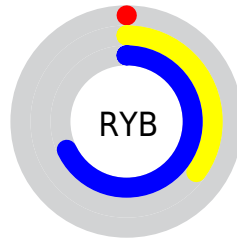
The YIQ color **120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **53.0520, 100.8150, 39.6870**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188.7940, -76.6540, -31.5180**, and **83.9090, -69.5480, -28.1400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126.1450, -91.0040, -35.7720**.

# Distribution



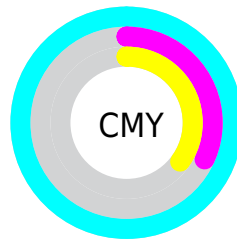
- Red (0%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870 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 120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 120.9480,  
-100.8150, -39.6870

■ 120.9480,  
-100.8150, -39.6870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 102.1350,  
-85.0440, -33.6520

■ 188.7940,  
-76.6540, -31.5180

■ 83.9090, -69.5480,  
-28.1400

■ 216.2290,  
-73.4450, -29.1010

■ 65.9110, -54.6940,  
-22.0060

■ 225.9970,  
-57.8120, -20.5640

■ 49.2010, -40.7110,  
-16.6070

■ 235.2660,  
-39.3360, -13.9920

■ 32.6050, -27.0490,  
-10.8970

■ 244.2360,  
-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 16.7100, -13.9830,  
-5.3990

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.0600

0.0000

■ 120.9480,  
-100.8150, -39.6870

■ 126.1450,  
-91.0040, -35.7720

■ 131.6410,  
-80.5970, -31.6450

■ 136.8380,  
-70.7860, -27.7300

■ 142.3340,  
-60.3790, -23.6030

■ 147.4170,  
-50.2470, -19.9990

■ 152.6140,  
-40.4360, -16.0840

■ 158.1100,  
-30.0290, -11.9570

■ 163.3070,  
-20.2180, -8.0420

■ 168.8030, -9.8110,  
-3.9150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



141.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170



120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870



123.5360, -110.8580, -28.3780

# Triad

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



120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870



159.3090, -4.2230, 26.9850



154.8760, 49.8390, -5.6570

# Complementary

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



120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870



53.0520, 100.8150, 39.6870

# 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.



156.4340, 57.6760, 12.0120



120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870



159.8370, 29.5210, 32.1850

# Square

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



120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870



152.8030, -44.2010, 13.6150



157.9840, 50.7960, 26.5720



152.0810, 29.6680, -20.0600



# Rectangle

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



120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870



123.7130, -115.4900, -21.5220



157.9840, 50.7960, 26.5720



155.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030

# Sweetspot

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



120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870



206.2120, -39.2440, -15.6600



105.7260, -40.6980, -88.4580



102.2140, -24.3900, -9.5260



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870



157.7590, -131.4400, -51.8560



77.9490, -83.0790, 2.3370



84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



104.3520, -87.1530, -33.9770



16.0090, -13.3870, -5.1870



# Inverse Universe

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



53.0520, 100.8150, 39.6870



69.2410, 131.4400, 51.8560



96.0510, 83.0790, -2.3370



80.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



45.7620, 86.8320, 34.2880

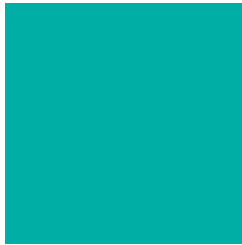


6.9910, 13.3870, 5.1870



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870 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 120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

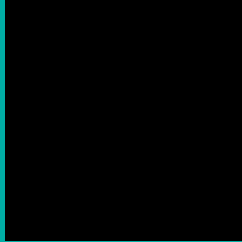
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

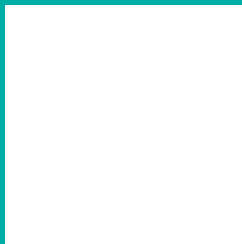
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870.



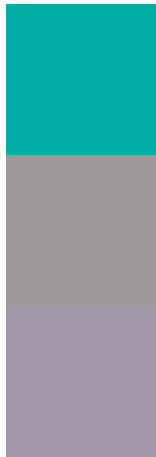
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870.

-39.6870.

# 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

120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870

### Protanopia

155.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

### Deuteranopia

155.8680, 0.7320, 8.7640



## Tritanopia

133.1280, -83.1660, -23.6300

# Trichromacy



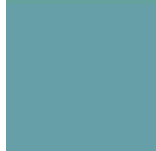
## Original Color

120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870



## Protanomaly

142.6040, -34.4760, -13.9640



## Deuteranomaly

143.2820, -36.2650, -9.0730



## Tritanomaly

128.7310, -89.5380, -29.2980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870



## Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

120.8210, -36.5850, -14.2890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870 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, 174, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 174, 165)  
}
```

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, 174, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 174, 165) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870 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, 174, 165) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 174, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 174, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 174, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 174, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 174,  
165) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.9480, -100.8150, -39.6870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 174, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 174,  
165) }
```

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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