

Converting Colors

YIQ(123.9220, -89.8990,
-61.3150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(123.9220, -89.8990,
-61.3150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex | 00BC77 |
| RGB | 0, 188, 119 |
| RGB Percent | 0%, 74%, 47% |
| CMY | 0.9999, 0.2624, 0.5336 |
| CMYK | 1.00, 0.00, 0.37, 0.26 |
| HSL | 158°, 100%, 37% |
| HSV | 158°, 100%, 74% |
| XYZ | 21.3252, 37.3302, 23.5099 |
| YIQ | 123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

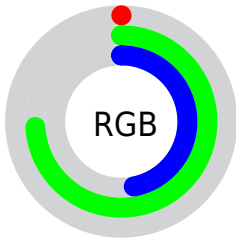
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| RYB | 0, 115, 188 |
| Decimal | 48247 |
| CIELab | 67.52, -56.19, 24.02 |
| CIELCh | 68, 61.113, 156.854 |
| Yxy | 37.3302, 0.2595, 0.4543 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4278238327 (0xFF00BC77) |
| YUV | 123.9220, -2.4265, -108.6796 |
| Hunter-Lab | 61.0984, -44.6204, 19.9549 |

Details

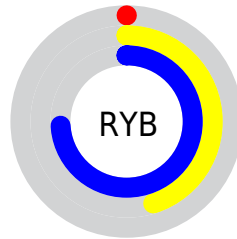
The YIQ color **123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC99**. A complement of this color would be **64.0780, 89.8990, 61.3150**, and the grayscale version is **124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.4260, -64.7750, -54.0790**, and **86.0510, -59.0450, -47.7890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.4010, -80.8220, -55.1100**.

Distribution



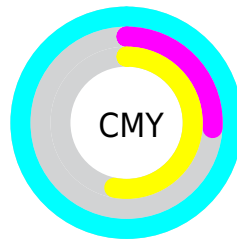
- Red (0%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150 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 123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 123.9220,
-89.8990, -61.3150

■ 123.9220,
-89.8990, -61.3150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 104.6360,
-74.1740, -54.4460

■ 192.4260,
-64.7750, -54.0790

■ 86.0510, -59.0450,
-47.7890

■ 210.9420,
-57.1200, -44.1280

■ 68.1670, -44.5120,
-41.3440

■ 223.1040,
-48.2280, -29.0600

■ 50.2830, -29.9790,
-34.8990

■ 235.5650,
-38.7400, -13.7800

■ 33.4590, -15.6750,
-29.8110

■ 244.5350,
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-0.8480

0.0000

■ 123.9220,
-89.8990, -61.3150

■ 130.4010,
-80.8220, -55.1100

■ 136.8800,
-71.7450, -48.9050

■ 143.0600,
-63.2640, -42.9120

■ 149.5390,
-54.1870, -36.7070

■ 156.0180,
-45.1100, -30.5020

■ 162.3830,
-35.7120, -24.6080

■ 168.8620,
-26.6350, -18.4030

■ 175.0420,
-18.1540, -12.4100

■ 181.5210, -9.0770,
-6.2050

Harmonies

Analogous

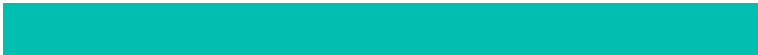
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



150.7160, 1.9340, -46.0820



123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150



132.1810, -109.0210, -45.1570

Triad

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



123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150



148.0400, -84.5930, 7.7510



161.1340, 85.1840, 20.0960

Complementary

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



123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150



64.0780, 89.8990, 61.3150

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.



160.1320, 71.4710, 42.8550



123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150



168.3860, -11.1490, 42.3790

Square

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



123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150



135.9040, -131.9050, -15.8810



167.4990, 42.9970, 52.2850



160.7140, 76.4780, -9.3620

Rectangle

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



123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150



136.3990, -120.8980, -33.6500



167.4990, 42.9970, 52.2850



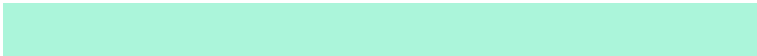
159.5500, 81.3770, 28.5210

Sweetspot

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



123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150



219.7960, -35.4370, -24.0850



131.8840, -8.7880, -83.0600



107.0200, -21.0880, -14.3040



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150



161.4850, -117.1300, -79.9300



118.8740, -105.9980, -28.3500



90.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



104.1460, -75.5500, -51.5340



20.3630, -14.6240, -10.3040

Inverse Universe

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



64.0780, 89.8990, 61.3150



83.5150, 117.1300, 79.9300



69.1260, 105.9980, 28.3500



88.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



53.8540, 75.5500, 51.5340



10.5230, 14.9450, 9.9930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150 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 123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150 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 123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150.

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

123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150

Protanopia

161.0300, 25.6780, -13.8260

Deuteranopia

163.6320, 30.2150, -2.4330



Tritanopia

147.2220, -71.5670, -19.0790

Trichromacy



Original Color

123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150



Protanomaly

147.6330, -16.2250, -30.8570



Deuteranomaly

149.1160, -12.9710, -23.7470



Tritanomaly

138.7290, -78.0290, -34.1330

Monochromacy



Original Color

123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150



Achromatopsia

124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

123.8180, -32.5030, -22.1910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150 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, 188, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 188, 119)  
}
```

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, 188, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 188, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150 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, 188, 119) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 188, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 188, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 188, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 188, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 188,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 123.9220, -89.8990, -61.3150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 188, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 188,  
119) }
```

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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