

# Converting Colors

YIQ(130.9100, -106.8200,  
-46.5000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(130.9100, -106.8200,  
-46.5000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00BEAA
RGB	0, 190, 170
RGB Percent	0%, 75%, 67%
CMY	0.9999, 0.2546, 0.3337
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.11, 0.25
HSL	174°, 100%, 37%
HSV	174°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	25.6766, 39.7598, 44.2997
YIQ	130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

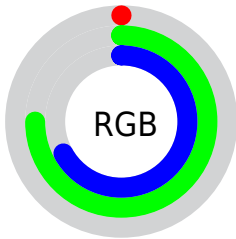
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 100, 190
Decimal	48810
CIELab	69.30, -44.44, -1.13
CIELCh	69, 44.455, 181.460
Yxy	39.7598, 0.2340, 0.3623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278238890 (0xFF00BEAA)
YUV	130.9100, 19.2714, -114.8081
Hunter-Lab	63.0554, -37.6605, 2.4845

# Details

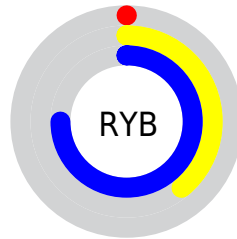
The YIQ color **130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **59.0900, 106.8200, 46.5000**, and the grayscale version is **131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200.5390, -80.5500, -38.0060**, and **93.2840, -75.2780, -34.4300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.8190, -96.1380, -41.8500**.

# Distribution



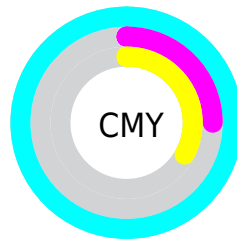
- Red (0%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000 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 130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 130.9100,  
-106.8200, -46.5000

■ 130.9100,  
-106.8200, -46.5000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 111.9830,  
-90.7280, -40.7760

■ 200.5390,  
-80.5500, -38.0060

■ 93.2840, -75.2780,  
-34.4300

■ 218.1090,  
-72.9870, -26.3870

■ 75.1720, -60.1030,  
-28.6070

■ 227.4920,  
-54.8320, -19.5040

■ 57.2880, -45.5700,  
-22.1620

■ 236.7610,  
-36.3560, -12.9320

■ 40.6920, -31.9080,  
-16.4520

■ 246.0300,  
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 25.9710, -19.3920,  
-12.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 130.9100,  
-106.8200, -46.5000

■ 136.8190,  
-96.1380, -41.8500

■ 142.7280,  
-85.4560, -37.2000

■ 148.6370,  
-74.7740, -32.5500

■ 154.5460,  
-64.0920, -27.9000

■ 160.4550,  
-53.4100, -23.2500

■ 166.3640,  
-42.7280, -18.6000

■ 172.2730,  
-32.0460, -13.9500

■ 178.1820,  
-21.3640, -9.3000

■ 184.0910,  
-10.6820, -4.6500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



154.3750, -33.2340, -36.4820



130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000



134.8830, -119.3850, -33.5370

# Triad

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



130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000



172.2030, -15.5480, 28.4840



168.3720, 60.2460, -1.5300

# Complementary

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



130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000



59.0900, 106.8200, 46.5000

# 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.



170.4290, 65.2400, 18.1040



130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000



174.3190, 25.3480, 36.2280

# Square

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



130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000



161.9300, -63.7320, 9.6440



172.0540, 53.7750, 33.1590



165.9420, 40.3050, -20.1030



# Rectangle

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



130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000



135.5160, -125.3010, -25.4370



172.0540, 53.7750, 33.1590



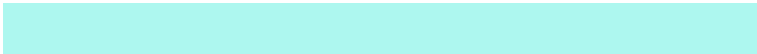
169.4420, 63.2250, 5.0570

# Sweetspot

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



130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000



223.9620, -41.5360, -18.1760



118.1080, -39.1380, -94.7060



110.9750, -25.2150, -11.0950



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000



170.1830, -138.8660, -60.4500



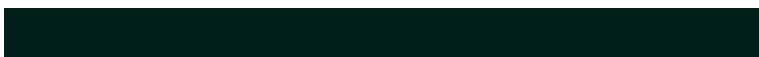
90.3390, -93.1650, -2.1010



91.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



108.8200, -88.7110, -38.7830



21.2750, -17.1920, -7.8160



# Inverse Universe

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



59.0900, 106.8200, 46.5000



76.8170, 138.8660, 60.4500



99.6610, 93.1650, 2.1010



87.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



49.1800, 88.7110, 38.7830

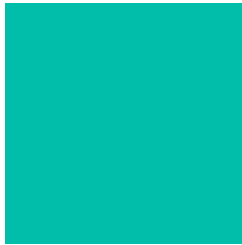


9.6110, 17.5130, 7.5050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

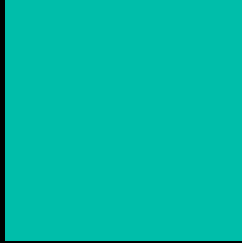
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

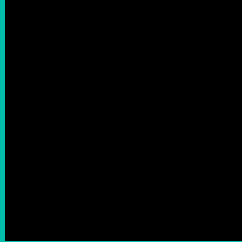
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

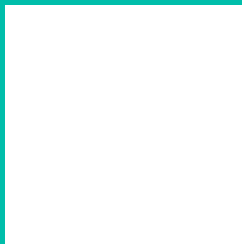
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000.



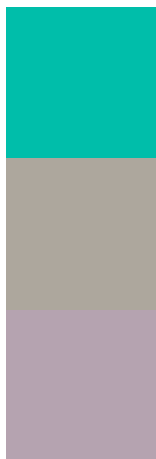
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000.

-46.5000.

# 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

130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000

### Protanopia

167.6540, 6.7860, -1.8380

### Deuteranopia

169.8640, 6.5550, 7.8590



## Tritanopia

146.7470, -86.4670, -24.3790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000



## Protanomaly

154.0830, -34.5670, -17.8230



## Deuteranomaly

155.7720, -34.8890, -11.9850



## Tritanomaly

140.6980, -93.9390, -32.1390

# Monochromacy



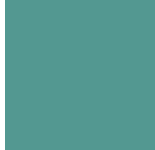
## Original Color

130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000



## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

130.5710, -38.8770, -16.8050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000 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, 190, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 190, 170)  
}
```

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, 190, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 190, 170) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000 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, 190, 170) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 190, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 190, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 190, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 190, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 190,  
170) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 130.9100, -106.8200, -46.5000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 190, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 190,  
170) }
```

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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