

# Converting Colors

YIQ(120.3000, -53.8710,  
-9.3830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(120.3000, -53.8710,  
-9.3830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3F8DA4
RGB	63, 141, 164
RGB Percent	25%, 55%, 64%
CMY	0.7531, 0.4469, 0.3571
CMYK	0.62, 0.14, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	194°, 45%, 44%
HSV	194°, 62%, 64%
XYZ	18.2723, 22.7930, 38.5304
YIQ	120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

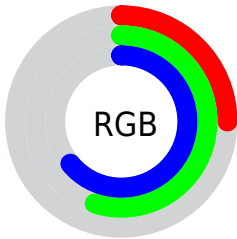
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	63, 107, 164
Decimal	4165028
CIE Lab	54.86, -16.85, -19.29
CIE LCh	55, 25.617, 228.865
Yxy	22.7930, 0.2296, 0.2864
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282355108 (0xFF3F8DA4)
YUV	120.3000, 21.5441, -50.2521
Hunter-Lab	47.7420, -15.2310, -14.4309

# Details

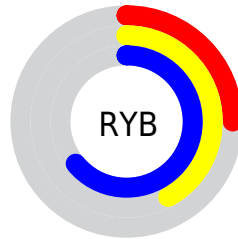
The YIQ color **120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **106.7000, 53.8710, 9.3830**, and the grayscale version is **120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.3110, -52.4040, -8.4360**, and **66.1850, -60.9770, -12.7610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113.1680, -62.3070, -10.6830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.4320, -45.4350, -8.0830**.

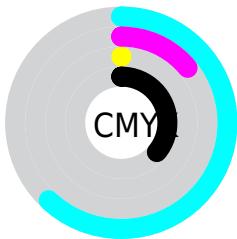
# Distribution



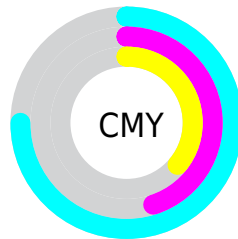
- Red (25%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830 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 120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 120.3000,  
-53.8710, -9.3830

■ 120.3000,  
-53.8710, -9.3830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 91.9080, -58.6390,  
-11.0790

■ 175.3110,  
-52.4040, -8.4360

■ 66.1850, -60.9770,  
-12.7610

■ 203.6100,  
-51.8080, -8.2240

■ 49.3610, -46.6730,  
-7.6730

■ 229.3300,  
-45.3880, -14.4440

■ 33.7110, -32.9190,  
-3.6310

■ 240.3490,  
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 20.0500, -20.6320,  
-0.5360

■ 249.0200,  
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 120.3000,  
-53.8710, -9.3830

■ 120.3000,  
-53.8710, -9.3830

■ 113.1680,  
-62.3070, -10.6830

■ 127.4320,  
-45.4350, -8.0830

■ 106.3240,  
-71.6140, -12.7180

■ 134.2760,  
-36.1280, -6.0480

■ 99.1920, -80.0500,  
-14.0180

■ 141.4080,  
-27.6920, -4.7480

■ 93.2450, -87.5690,  
-15.4170

■ 148.8390,  
-18.6600, -3.2360

■ 155.9710,  
-10.2240, -1.9360

■ 162.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

■ 169.9470, 7.5190,  
1.3990

■ 177.0790, 15.9550,  
2.6990

■ 184.5100, 24.9870,  
4.2110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



118.7100, -49.5140, -16.7620



120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830



126.5780, -39.6140, 2.0660

# Triad

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



120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830



134.8820, 24.4800, 18.9120



128.2720, 13.2530, -14.4190

# Complementary

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



120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830



106.7000, 53.8710, 9.3830

# 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.



130.6270, 28.6110, -6.4050



120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830



133.5810, 35.3930, 13.8650

# Square

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



120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830



134.5300, 5.0400, 18.8000



132.5560, 36.5410, 4.0690



125.6870, -7.1490, -19.1250



# Rectangle

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



120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830



130.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560



132.5560, 36.5410, 4.0690



129.2620, 19.2130, -12.2990

# Sweetspot

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



120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830



197.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



124.7950, -34.8370, -45.9810



97.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830



145.6260, -84.2680, -14.6680



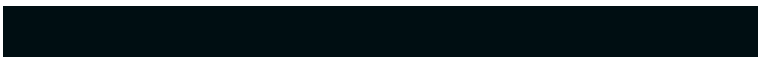
91.5370, -40.3960, 16.2440



78.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



82.2740, -77.3450, -13.4810



10.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240



# Inverse Universe

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



102.0910, 35.1580, 45.6700



117.1500, 55.0060, 71.4380



135.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



76.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



56.1230, 50.4680, 65.5720



6.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

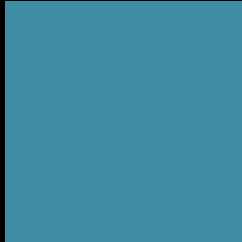
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

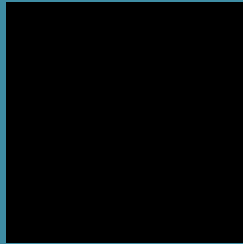
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830.

-9.3830.

# 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

120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830

### Protanopia

130.8820, -11.0510, 7.5490

### Deuteranopia

131.2500, -14.9030, 11.2810



## Tritanopia

118.8390, -54.1910, -14.5990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830

## Protanomaly

126.6950, -26.8220, 1.5140

## Deuteranomaly

127.4930, -29.0690, 3.6910

## Tritanomaly

119.3060, -54.0080, -12.4080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830

## Achromatopsia

120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

120.2410, -19.8520, -3.6600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830 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(63, 141, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 141, 164)  
}
```

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(63, 141, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 141, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830 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(63, 141, 164) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 141, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 141, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 141, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 141, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 141,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 141, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 141,  
164) }
```

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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