

Converting Colors

YIQ(120.5770, -56.2090,
-11.0650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650)
contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| YIQ(120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**YIQ(120.5770, -56.2090,
-11.0650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex | 3C8FA4 |
| RGB | 60, 143, 164 |
| RGB Percent | 24%, 56%, 64% |
| CMY | 0.7649, 0.4391, 0.3571 |
| CMYK | 0.63, 0.13, 0.00, 0.36 |
| HSL | 192°, 46%, 44% |
| HSV | 192°, 63%, 64% |
| XYZ | 18.3837, 23.2927, 38.6201 |
| YIQ | 120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

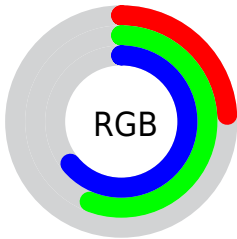
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RYB | 60, 106, 164 |
| Decimal | 3968932 |
| CIELab | 55.37, -18.48, -18.52 |
| CIELCh | 55, 26.163, 225.053 |
| Yxy | 23.2927, 0.2289, 0.2901 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4282159012 (0xFF3C8FA4) |
| YUV | 120.5770, 21.4075, -53.1260 |
| Hunter-Lab | 48.2626, -16.4671, -13.6606 |

Details

The YIQ color **120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **103.4230, 56.2090, 11.0650**, and the grayscale version is **120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.8870, -54.1460, -9.9060**, and **66.7720, -61.2520, -13.2840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114.0320, -64.9200, -12.8880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.1220, -47.4980, -9.2420**.

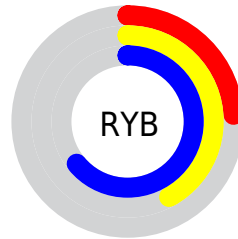
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (56%)

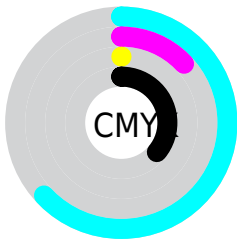
Blue (64%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (64%)

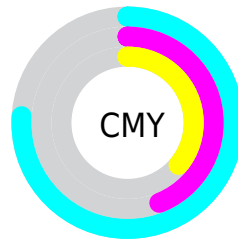


Cyan (63%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650 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 120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 120.5770,
-56.2090, -11.0650

■ 120.5770,
-56.2090, -11.0650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 91.5870, -62.1690,
-13.1850

■ 175.8870,
-54.1460, -9.9060

■ 67.3590, -61.5270,
-13.8070

■ 204.1860,
-53.5500, -9.6940

■ 50.5350, -47.2230,
-8.7190

■ 230.4930,
-47.4050, -16.4370

■ 34.2980, -33.1940,
-4.1540

■ 239.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

■ 20.6370, -20.9070,
-1.0590

■ 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 120.5770,
-56.2090, -11.0650

■ 120.5770,
-56.2090, -11.0650

■ 114.0320,
-64.9200, -12.8880

■ 127.1220,
-47.4980, -9.2420

■ 106.6010,
-73.9520, -14.4000

■ 134.5530,
-38.4660, -7.7300

■ 100.0560,
-82.6630, -16.2230

■ 141.0980,
-29.7550, -5.9070

■ 95.5930, -88.6690,
-17.5090

■ 147.9420,
-20.4480, -3.8720

■ 155.0740,
-12.0120, -2.5720

■ 161.6190, -3.3010,
-0.7490

■ 168.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

■ 175.0080, 14.7170,
3.1090

■ 182.4390, 23.7490,
4.6210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120.0690, -49.1470, -17.9070



120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650



126.4850, -43.7860, 0.5820

Triad

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



120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650



136.0390, 22.6000, 19.9440



130.2400, 16.2790, -14.1930

Complementary

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



120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650



103.4230, 56.2090, 11.0650

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.



131.9370, 30.6740, -5.2460



120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650



135.2220, 35.0260, 15.0100

Square

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



120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650



135.8610, 2.6100, 18.7860



133.7950, 37.3660, 5.6380



127.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110

Rectangle

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



120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650



130.5410, -29.0240, 8.3840



133.7950, 37.3660, 5.6380



130.7570, 22.1930, -11.2390

Sweetspot

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



120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650



197.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960



123.4420, -35.3410, -47.8610



96.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850



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.



120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650



145.8920, -88.0730, -17.2970



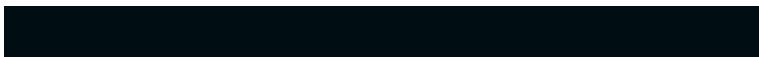
90.0530, -41.9090, 16.1310



78.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



84.6220, -78.4450, -15.5730



10.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240

Inverse Universe

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



100.5580, 35.3410, 47.8610



114.5570, 55.4180, 74.9860



133.9470, 41.9090, -16.1310



76.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



56.5790, 49.1840, 66.8160



6.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650 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 120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

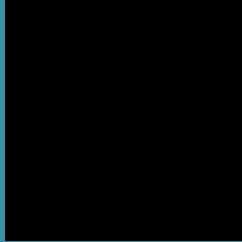
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650.

-11.0650.

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

120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650

Protanopia

132.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Deuteranopia

132.4350, -13.9860, 11.1820



Tritanopia

119.0560, -56.3000, -14.9240

Trichromacy



Original Color

120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650

Protanomaly

128.0540, -26.4550, 0.3690

Deuteranomaly

128.0800, -29.3440, 3.1680

Tritanomaly

119.6970, -56.6670, -13.7790

Monochromacy



Original Color

120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650

Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

120.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650 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(60, 143, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 143, 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(60, 143, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 143, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650 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(60, 143, 164) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 143, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 143, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 143, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 143, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 143,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 143, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 143,  
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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