

# Converting Colors

YIQ(121.1920, -44.5190,  
-2.6550)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(121.1920, -44.5190,  
-2.6550)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4D87A6
RGB	77, 135, 166
RGB Percent	30%, 53%, 65%
CMY	0.6981, 0.4705, 0.3492
CMYK	0.54, 0.19, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	201°, 37%, 48%
HSV	201°, 54%, 65%
XYZ	18.6038, 21.6626, 39.2526
YIQ	121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

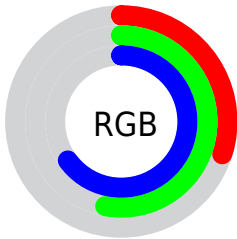
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	77, 112, 166
Decimal	5080998
CIE Lab	53.67, -9.98, -22.23
CIE LCh	54, 24.365, 245.813
Yxy	21.6626, 0.2340, 0.2724
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283271078 (0xFF4D87A6)
YUV	121.1920, 22.0903, -38.7564
Hunter-Lab	46.5431, -10.1021, -17.4226

# Details

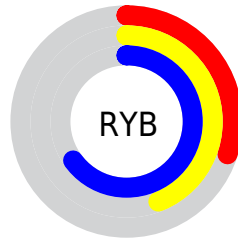
The YIQ color  $[121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $3399CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $[121.8080, 44.5190, 2.6550]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[175.0180, -43.9690, -1.6090]$ , and  $[66.4790, -52.8170, -6.4570]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[112.5870, -53.0010, -3.1210]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[129.7970, -36.0370, -2.1890]$ .

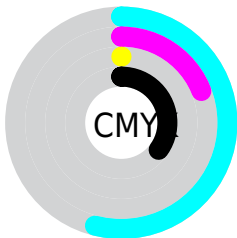
# Distribution



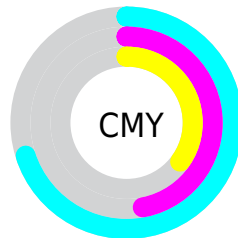
- Red (30%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550 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 121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 121.1920,  
-44.5190, -2.6550

■ 121.1920,  
-44.5190, -2.6550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 95.1810, -45.9860,  
-3.6020

■ 175.0180,  
-43.9690, -1.6090

■ 66.4790, -52.8170,  
-6.4570

■ 203.1320,  
-44.2900, -1.2980

■ 46.5400, -45.6190,  
-4.7470

■ 228.5100,  
-36.9070, -8.4510

■ 31.0040, -32.1860,  
-0.3940

■ 243.6380,  
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 16.7560, -19.6240,  
3.2240

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 121.1920,  
-44.5190, -2.6550

■ 121.1920,  
-44.5190, -2.6550

■ 112.5870,  
-53.0010, -3.1210

■ 129.7970,  
-36.0370, -2.1890

■ 104.2810,  
-60.8870, -3.3750

■ 138.1030,  
-28.1510, -1.9350

■ 96.2630, -69.6440,  
-4.3640

■ 146.1210,  
-19.3940, -0.9460

■ 87.9570, -77.5300,  
-4.6180

■ 154.4270,  
-11.5080, -0.6920

■ 82.3200, -82.9860,  
-4.8580

■ 163.0320, -3.0260,  
-0.2260

■ 171.6370, 5.4560,  
0.2400

■ 179.3560, 13.6170,  
1.0170

■ 187.9610, 22.0990,  
1.4830

■ 196.2670, 29.9850,  
1.7370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



117.1600, -50.6610, -12.4930



121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550



127.0960, -26.2730, 8.0870

# Triad

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



121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550



131.1120, 29.5240, 15.6040



124.0580, 2.1120, -16.2560

# Complementary

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



121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550



121.8080, 44.5190, 2.6550

# 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.



126.5010, 20.0380, -10.7300



121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550



130.0060, 35.3940, 8.3380

# Square

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



121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550



131.3910, 15.6770, 18.7570



128.2300, 31.4070, -2.0090



121.0540, -18.4280, -18.4600



# Rectangle

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



121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550



129.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980



128.2300, 31.4070, -2.0090



124.8200, 8.7140, -14.7580

# Sweetspot

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



121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550



199.4910, -17.5600, -1.1440



132.6630, -34.1050, -37.2170



99.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550



147.2630, -69.6440, -4.3640



95.9510, -32.6940, 19.8340



79.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



73.2240, -73.9080, -4.1800



9.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790



# Inverse Universe

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



110.2230, 34.4260, 36.9060



129.9350, 53.6330, 57.7690



147.0490, 32.6940, -19.8340



78.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



55.1960, 57.3920, 61.2320



7.4620, 7.7470, 8.2830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550 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 121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

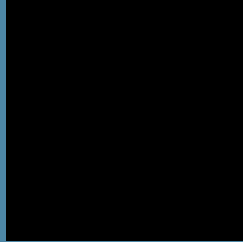
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550.



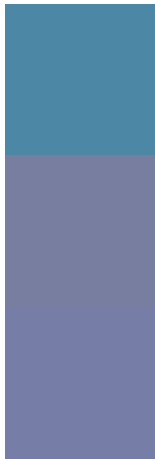
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550.

-2.6550.

# 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

121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550

### Protanopia

128.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020

### Deuteranopia

128.3960, -18.2500, 11.3660



## Tritanopia

119.2210, -43.4630, -10.7830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550

## Protanomaly

125.2870, -25.4930, 4.9630

## Deuteranomaly

125.5580, -27.6940, 6.3060

## Tritanomaly

119.9160, -43.9220, -7.9700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550

## Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

120.9750, -16.0470, -1.0310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550 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(77, 135, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 135, 166)  
}
```

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(77, 135, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 135, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550 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(77, 135, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 135, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 135, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 135, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 135, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 135,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 121.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 135, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 135,  
166) }
```

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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