

# Converting Colors

YIQ(122.1260, -88.8520,  
-19.7000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(122.1260, -88.8520,  
-19.7000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	199FBB
RGB	25, 159, 187
RGB Percent	10%, 62%, 73%
CMY	0.9022, 0.3762, 0.2670
CMYK	0.87, 0.15, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	190°, 76%, 42%
HSV	190°, 87%, 73%
XYZ	21.7663, 28.6051, 51.3343
YIQ	122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

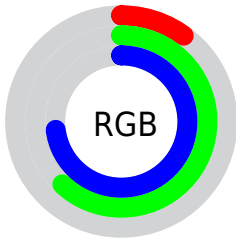
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	25, 98, 187
Decimal	1679291
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.43, -23.54, -23.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 33.535, 225.411
Yxy	28.6051, 0.2140, 0.2813
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279869371 (0xFF199FBB)
YUV	122.1260, 31.9829, -85.1795
Hunter-Lab	53.4838, -20.9525, -19.4685

# Details

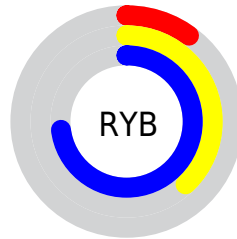
The YIQ color **122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. A complement of this color would be **89.8740, 88.8520, 19.7000**, and the grayscale version is **122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184.1170, -75.4650, -14.5130**, and **78.0850, -72.4390, -14.2870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114.6840, -99.3510, -22.1590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129.5680, -78.3530, -17.2410**.

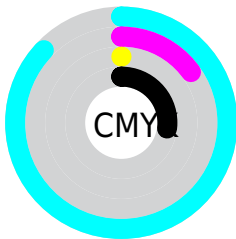
# Distribution



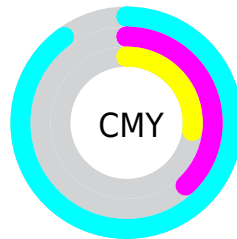
- Red (10%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000 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 122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



122.1260,  
-88.8520, -19.7000

122.1260,  
-88.8520, -19.7000

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

96.3110, -87.9350,  
-19.7990

184.1170,  
-75.4650, -14.5130

78.0850, -72.4390,  
-14.2870

211.1900,  
-68.5410, -18.8530

61.0330, -57.4930,  
-9.8210

227.7910,  
-54.2360, -19.2920

44.2090, -43.1890,  
-4.7330

237.0600,  
-35.7600, -12.7200

29.2600, -30.0310,  
-0.9030

246.0300,  
-17.8800, -6.3600

7.9680, -14.1690,  
8.9910

2.5250, -5.7320,

4.7640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 122.1260,  
-88.8520, -19.7000

■ 122.1260,  
-88.8520, -19.7000

■ 114.6840,  
-99.3510, -22.1590

■ 129.5680,  
-78.3530, -17.2410

■ 112.3030,  
-102.6520, -22.9080

■ 136.7110,  
-68.4500, -14.9940

■ 144.7400,  
-58.2260, -13.0580

■ 152.1820,  
-47.7270, -10.5990

■ 159.3250,  
-37.8240, -8.3520

■ 166.7670,  
-27.3250, -5.8930

■ 174.7960,  
-17.1010, -3.9570

■ 181.9390, -7.1980,  
-1.7100

■ 189.3810, 3.3010,  
0.7490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



124.0980, -74.4540, -27.3340



122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000



135.8620, -61.0250, -0.8730

# Triad

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



122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000



149.1480, 29.8430, 26.3470



142.3450, 20.1770, -18.7590

# Complementary

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



122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000



89.8740, 88.8520, 19.7000

# 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.



144.9610, 39.2940, -7.2820



122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000



148.1310, 45.7080, 19.6600

# Square

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



122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000



149.6210, 3.5260, 24.2140



146.5960, 48.2320, 6.9520



138.2970, -6.2310, -24.7510



# Rectangle

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



122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000



143.0330, -39.1570, 10.3070



146.5960, 48.2320, 6.9520



143.3460, 27.6040, -15.6920

# Sweetspot

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



122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000



216.7060, -34.5230, -7.6030



123.1720, -53.2170, -76.3290



107.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180



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.



122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000



145.5750, -132.9570, -29.8610



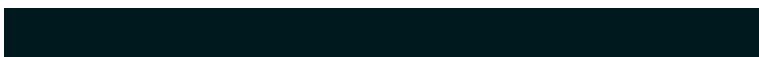
75.1660, -66.8520, 22.1400



90.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



94.9090, -86.7430, -19.3750



18.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340



# Inverse Universe

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



88.7140, 53.5380, 76.0180



95.2720, 79.7110, 113.8150



136.8340, 66.8520, -22.1400



88.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



62.1760, 52.1170, 74.2370



12.1190, 10.4510, 14.3470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000 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 122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

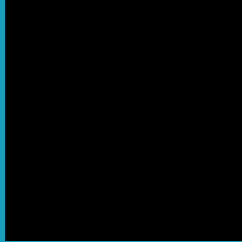
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000.



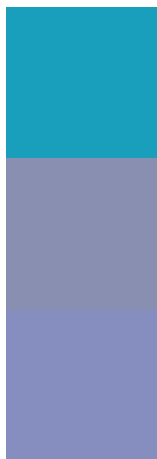
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000.

-19.7000.

# 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

122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000

### Protanopia

144.9680, -14.1690, 8.9910

### Deuteranopia

145.1940, -20.4970, 13.5430



## Tritanopia

114.3430, -100.1290, -30.0890

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000

## Protanomaly

136.6870, -41.5390, -1.5950

## Deuteranomaly

136.6420, -45.6660, 1.6140

## Tritanomaly

117.0170, -96.0950, -26.1030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000

## Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

121.9020, -32.1390, -6.7550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000 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(25, 159, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 159, 187)  
}
```

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(25, 159, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 159, 187) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000 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(25, 159, 187) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 159, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 159, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 159, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 159, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 159,  
187) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 122.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 159, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 159,  
187) }
```

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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