

Converting Colors

YIQ(123.5640, -19.8040,
-15.5480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(123.5640, -19.8040,
-15.5480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F8B77
RGB	95, 139, 119
RGB Percent	37%, 55%, 47%
CMY	0.6276, 0.4548, 0.5334
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.14, 0.45
HSL	153°, 19%, 46%
HSV	153°, 32%, 55%
XYZ	17.2803, 22.2334, 20.8284
YIQ	123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

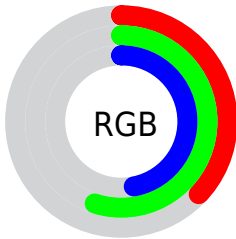
Format	Color
R_{YB}	95, 123, 139
Decimal	6261623
CIE _{Lab}	54.27, -19.65, 5.92
CIE _{LCh}	54, 20.525, 163.225
Yxy	22.2334, 0.2864, 0.3685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284451703 (0xFF5F8B77)
YUV	123.5640, -2.2501, -25.0506
Hunter-Lab	47.1523, -17.1001, 6.8167

Details

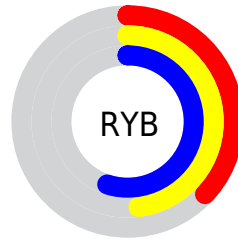
The YIQ color $123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $110.4360, 19.8040, 15.5480$, and the grayscale version is $124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $176.7380, -20.3540, -16.5940$, and $74.0910, -19.8500, -14.7140$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $118.6940, -26.2220, -20.3820$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $128.4340, -13.3860, -10.7140$.

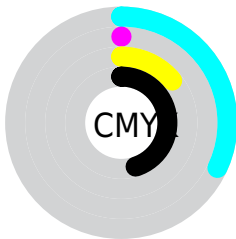
Distribution



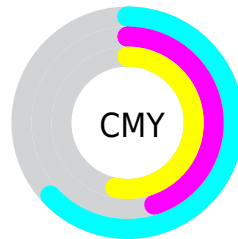
- Red (37%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480 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 123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 123.5640,
-19.8040, -15.5480

■ 123.5640,
-19.8040, -15.5480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 97.9770, -19.5290,
-15.0250

■ 176.7380,
-20.3540, -16.5940

■ 74.0910, -19.8500,
-14.7140

■ 204.3250,
-20.6290, -17.1170

■ 50.2050, -20.1710,
-14.4030

■ 232.0260,
-21.2250, -17.3290

■ 28.3190, -20.4920,
-14.0920

■ 247.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 123.5640,
-19.8040, -15.5480

■ 123.5640,
-19.8040, -15.5480

■ 118.6940,
-26.2220, -20.3820

■ 128.4340,
-13.3860, -10.7140

■ 113.7100,
-32.3190, -25.5270

■ 133.4180, -7.2890,
-5.5690

■ 108.8400,
-38.7370, -30.3610

■ 138.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 103.9700,
-45.1550, -35.1950

■ 143.1580, 5.5470,
4.0990

■ 98.9860, -51.2520,
-40.3400

■ 147.8430, 11.0480,
9.0320

■ 94.4150, -57.0740,
-44.9620

■ 152.7130, 17.4660,
13.8660

■ 90.2570, -62.6210,
-49.0610

■ 157.5830, 23.8840,
18.7000

■ 162.5670, 29.9810,

23.8450

■ 167.4370, 36.3990,
28.6790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126.0730, -2.2440, -14.4040



123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



121.7180, -34.7970, -13.6530

Triad

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



123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



130.0000, -17.1950, 8.7650



131.2610, 30.1220, 4.7620

Complementary

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



123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



110.4360, 19.8040, 15.5480

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.



132.2210, 27.5990, 11.9430



123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



132.4430, 0.7310, 14.2910

Square

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



123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



125.6450, -32.5530, 0.7510



132.7670, 17.3740, 15.5340



129.7670, 25.4010, -3.2950

Rectangle

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



123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



121.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220



132.7670, 17.3740, 15.5340



131.8420, 29.9840, 7.2640

Sweetspot

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



123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



174.7060, -8.1600, -6.3040



127.1070, 0.4160, -18.5600



88.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



156.8350, -31.1730, -24.2690



125.2570, -25.9490, -8.8050



66.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



86.2790, -59.6870, -47.1670



3.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820

Inverse Universe

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



110.4360, 19.8040, 15.5480



136.2790, 30.8520, 24.5800



108.7430, 25.9490, 8.8050



64.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



46.6070, 60.0080, 46.8560



1.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480 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 123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480 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 123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480.

-15.5480.

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

123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480

Protanopia

129.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930

Deuteranopia

130.6380, 12.8830, 3.3070



Tritanopia

126.0880, -23.7950, -3.7870

Trichromacy



Original Color

123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480

Protanomaly

127.1750, -2.2910, -8.0430

Deuteranomaly

128.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350

Tritanomaly

124.9370, -22.0520, -7.8440

Monochromacy



Original Color

123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480

Achromatopsia

124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

123.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480 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(95, 139, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 139, 119)  
}
```

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(95, 139, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 139, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480 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(95, 139, 119) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 139, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 139, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 139, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 139, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 139,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 123.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 139, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 139,  
119) }
```

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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