

# Converting Colors

YIQ(124.1360, -32.9180,  
-9.1580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(124.1360, -32.9180,  
-9.1580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	578B91
RGB	87, 139, 145
RGB Percent	34%, 55%, 57%
CMY	0.6589, 0.4548, 0.4315
CMYK	0.40, 0.04, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	186°, 25%, 45%
HSV	186°, 40%, 57%
XYZ	18.2716, 22.5396, 30.1617
YIQ	124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

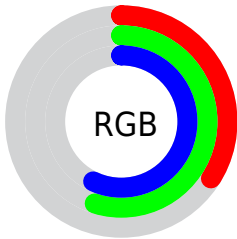
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	87, 114, 145
Decimal	5737361
CIELab	54.59, -15.72, -8.66
CIElCh	55, 17.947, 208.850
Yxy	22.5396, 0.2574, 0.3176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283927441 (0xFF578B91)
YUV	124.1360, 10.2860, -32.5683
Hunter-Lab	47.4759, -14.3853, -4.4341

# Details

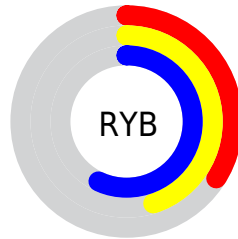
The YIQ color  $124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669999$ . A complement of this color would be  $107.8640, 32.9180, 9.1580$ , and the grayscale version is  $124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $177.8370, -33.5140, -9.3700$ , and  $73.5380, -34.1100, -9.5820$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $119.0640, -41.5830, -11.8150$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $129.4960, -25.1240, -7.2360$ .

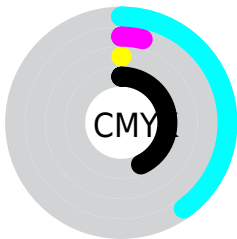
# Distribution



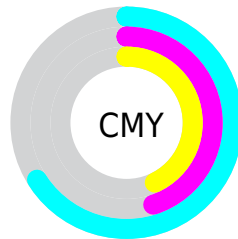
- Red (34%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580 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 124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 124.1360,  
-32.9180, -9.1580

■ 124.1360,  
-32.9180, -9.1580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 98.1360, -32.9180,  
-9.1580

■ 177.8370,  
-33.5140, -9.3700

■ 73.5380, -34.1100,  
-9.5820

■ 205.5380,  
-34.1100, -9.5820

■ 46.8470, -39.4740,  
-11.4900

■ 233.5380,  
-34.1100, -9.5820

■ 30.8270, -27.5540,  
-7.2500

■ 245.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 17.2800, -15.5880,  
-3.8440

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 124.1360,  
-32.9180, -9.1580

■ 124.1360,  
-32.9180, -9.1580

■ 119.0640,  
-41.5830, -11.8150

■ 129.4960,  
-25.1240, -7.2360

■ 113.7040,  
-49.3770, -13.7370

■ 134.5680,  
-16.4590, -4.5790

■ 108.6320,  
-58.0420, -16.3940

■ 139.3410, -8.3900,  
-2.1340

■ 103.2720,  
-65.8360, -18.3160

■ 145.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 98.2000, -74.5010,  
-20.9730

■ 149.7730, 8.0690,  
2.4450


■ 92.8400, -82.2950,  
-22.8950

■ 155.4320, 16.4590,  
4.5790

■ 160.2050, 24.5280,  
7.0240

■ 165.8640, 32.9180,

9.1580

 170.6370, 40.9870,  
11.6030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



124.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500



124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580



126.4230, -32.0480, -2.8960

# Triad

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



124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580



133.2220, 8.6630, 13.7110



129.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510

# Complementary

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



124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580



107.8640, 32.9180, 9.1580

# 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.



131.4020, 25.1710, 0.8750



124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580



133.6270, 20.5840, 12.4240

# Square

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



124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580



132.0290, -6.9710, 10.7010



132.6890, 26.0410, 7.1370



128.0740, 5.1830, -11.3370



# Rectangle

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



124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580



128.4070, -25.9510, 2.2490



132.6890, 26.0410, 7.1370



130.7880, 20.9080, -4.4680

# Sweetspot

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



124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580



180.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070



121.7300, -17.8760, -28.4680



89.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580



155.9210, -51.4860, -14.0620



107.1130, -24.9430, 6.0090



68.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



86.4170, -76.6100, -21.2980



5.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



# Inverse Universe

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



110.2700, 17.8760, 28.4680



134.4430, 28.2350, 44.4830



124.8870, 24.9430, -6.0090



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



54.1590, 41.6190, 66.2510



3.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580 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 124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

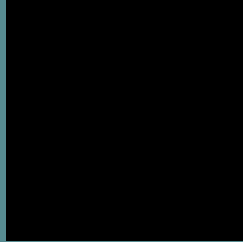
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580.

-9.1580.

# 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

124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580

### Protanopia

130.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220

### Deuteranopia

131.4870, -2.5690, 8.0150



## Tritanopia

124.3040, -33.3310, -7.1790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580

## Protanomaly

128.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400

## Deuteranomaly

128.6380, -13.4800, 2.0080

## Tritanomaly

124.1900, -33.0100, -7.4900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580

## Achromatopsia

124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

123.9600, -11.6910, -2.8830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580 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(87, 139, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 139, 145)  
}
```

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(87, 139, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 139, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580 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(87, 139, 145) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 139, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 139, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 139, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 139, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 139,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 124.1360, -32.9180, -9.1580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 139, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 139,  
145) }
```

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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