

# Converting Colors

YIQ(126.8330, -72.3900,  
-31.7020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(126.8330, -72.3900,  
-31.7020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26A799
RGB	38, 167, 153
RGB Percent	15%, 65%, 60%
CMY	0.8513, 0.3449, 0.4003
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.08, 0.34
HSL	173°, 63%, 40%
HSV	173°, 77%, 66%
XYZ	20.3690, 30.3654, 34.8940
YIQ	126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

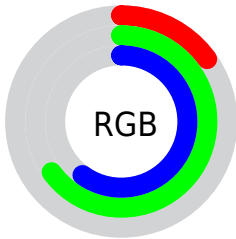
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	38, 106, 167
Decimal	2533273
CIELab	61.97, -36.86, -2.44
CIELCh	62, 36.938, 183.784
Yxy	30.3654, 0.2379, 0.3546
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280723353 (0xFF26A799)
YUV	126.8330, 12.9003, -77.9065
Hunter-Lab	55.1048, -30.4527, 1.0292

# Details

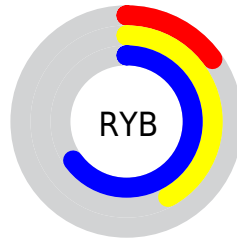
The YIQ color **126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **78.1670, 72.3900, 31.7020**, and the grayscale version is **127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186.1930, -64.5960, -29.7800**, and **78.5460, -64.0920, -27.9000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.5220, -81.8800, -35.9280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132.1440, -62.9000, -27.4760**.

# Distribution



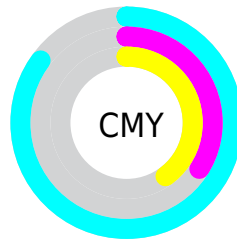
- Red (15%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020 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 126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 126.8330,  
-72.3900, -31.7020

■ 126.8330,  
-72.3900, -31.7020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 96.6580, -79.2670,  
-33.7230

■ 186.1930,  
-64.5960, -29.7800

■ 78.5460, -64.0920,  
-27.9000

■ 215.3780,  
-63.6790, -29.8790

■ 61.1350, -49.5130,  
-22.2890

■ 228.0900,  
-53.6400, -19.0800

■ 44.4250, -35.5300,  
-16.8900

■ 237.0600,  
-35.7600, -12.7200

■ 28.5300, -22.4640,  
-11.3920

■ 245.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 9.7000, -8.0230,  
-3.2790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 126.8330,  
-72.3900, -31.7020

■ 126.8330,  
-72.3900, -31.7020

■ 121.5220,  
-81.8800, -35.9280

■ 132.1440,  
-62.9000, -27.4760

■ 116.5100,  
-90.7740, -39.9420

■ 137.1560,  
-54.0060, -23.4620

■ 115.0150,  
-93.7540, -41.0020

■ 142.3530,  
-44.1950, -19.5470

■ 147.6640,  
-34.7050, -15.3210

■ 152.6760,  
-25.8110, -11.3070

■ 157.9870,  
-16.3210, -7.0810

■ 163.2980, -6.8310,  
-2.8550

■ 168.6090, 2.6590,  
1.3710

■ 173.5070, 11.8740,  
5.0740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138.0430, -29.0630, -29.4710



126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020



118.5320, -105.0350, -29.2830

# Triad

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



126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020



152.9770, -9.2200, 23.9320



149.5000, 48.1420, -2.4340

# Complementary

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



126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020



78.1670, 72.3900, 31.7020

# 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.



151.3350, 53.6410, 13.5530



126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020



154.1350, 22.6900, 29.3300

# Square

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



126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020



145.7270, -47.0430, 10.0530



152.9340, 45.0650, 25.8090



146.8580, 31.9140, -16.7100



# Rectangle

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



126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020



118.7090, -109.6670, -22.4270



152.9340, 45.0650, 25.8090



149.9290, 51.4880, 3.0080

# Sweetspot

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



126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020



201.3660, -27.8740, -12.4660



118.2080, -26.5350, -64.2870



100.2750, -17.1920, -7.8160



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.



126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020



154.0940, -113.3300, -49.6660



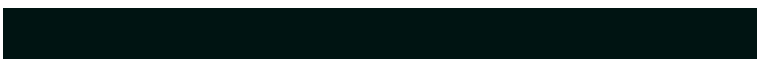
99.6660, -63.4090, -1.7210



81.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



101.9240, -83.0720, -36.3520



13.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620



# Inverse Universe

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



78.1670, 72.3900, 31.7020



77.9060, 113.3300, 49.6660



105.3340, 63.4090, 1.7210



78.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



46.0760, 83.0720, 36.3520



6.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

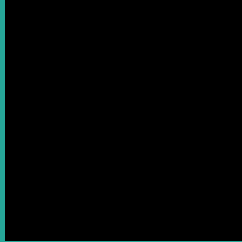
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020.



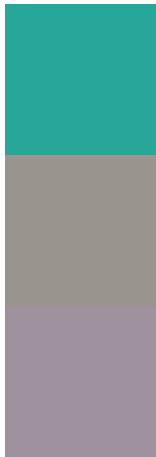
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020.

-31.7020.

# 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

126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020

### Protanopia

148.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060

### Deuteranopia

150.0810, 4.4460, 7.5340



## Tritanopia

132.5920, -69.7330, -19.2770

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020

**Protanomaly**

140.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270

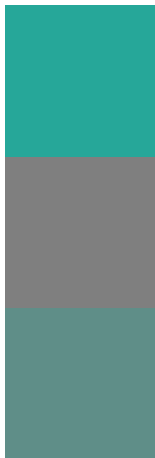
**Deuteranomaly**

141.3930, -23.3360, -6.6000

**Tritanomaly**

130.3590, -70.6950, -23.8710

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020

**Achromatopsia**

127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

127.2630, -26.0860, -11.8300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020 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(38, 167, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 167, 153)  
}
```

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(38, 167, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 167, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020 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(38, 167, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 167, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 167, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 167, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 167, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 167,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.8330, -72.3900, -31.7020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 167, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 167,  
153) }
```

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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