

Converting Colors

YIQ(127.0650, -69.6870,
-20.1110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110)
contains.

YIQ(127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(127.0650, -69.6870,
-20.1110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	309FAA
RGB	48, 159, 170
RGB Percent	19%, 62%, 67%
CMY	0.8120, 0.3763, 0.3336
CMYK	0.72, 0.06, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	185°, 56%, 43%
HSV	185°, 72%, 67%
XYZ	20.8708, 28.3387, 42.3641
YIQ	127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

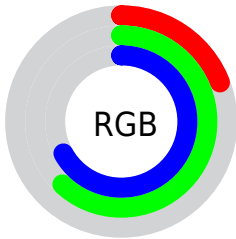
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 106, 170
Decimal	3186602
CIE _{Lab}	60.19, -26.77, -14.64
CIE _{LCh}	60, 30.511, 208.673
Yxy	28.3387, 0.2279, 0.3095
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281376682 (0xFF309FAA)
YUV	127.0650, 21.1670, -69.3400
Hunter-Lab	53.2341, -23.1773, -9.9196




Details

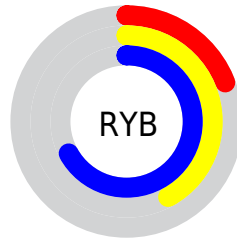
The YIQ color **127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **90.9350, 69.6870, 20.1110**, and the grayscale version is **127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184.7560, -64.3230, -18.2030**, and **76.2610, -67.3030, -19.2630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.3950, -79.5440, -23.1920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133.3220, -60.1050, -17.5530**.

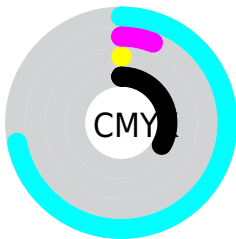
Distribution







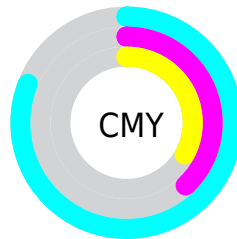
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (62%)
-  Blue (67%)






-  Red (19%)
-  Yellow (42%)
-  Blue (67%)



-  Cyan (72%)
-  Magenta (6%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (33%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (38%)
-  Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110 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 127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 127.0650,
-69.6870, -20.1110

■ 127.0650,
-69.6870, -20.1110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 94.3730, -82.4780,
-25.0860

■ 184.7560,
-64.3230, -18.2030

■ 76.2610, -67.3030,
-19.2630

■ 213.7560,
-64.3230, -18.2030

■ 59.3230, -52.6780,
-14.4860

■ 229.8840,
-50.0640, -17.8080

■ 42.6130, -38.6950,
-9.0870

■ 238.5550,
-32.7800, -11.6600

■ 27.0770, -25.2620,
-4.7340

■ 247.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 4.8390, -9.4920,
6.8280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 127.0650,
-69.6870, -20.1110

■ 127.0650,
-69.6870, -20.1110

■ 121.3950,
-79.5440, -23.1920

■ 133.3220,
-60.1050, -17.5530

■ 115.1380,
-89.1260, -25.7500

■ 138.9920,
-50.2480, -14.4720

■ 110.3650,
-97.1950, -28.1950

■ 145.2490,
-40.6660, -11.9140

■ 150.9190,
-30.8090, -8.8330

■ 157.1760,
-21.2270, -6.2750

■ 162.8460,
-11.3700, -3.1940

■ 169.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 174.7730, 8.0690,
2.4450

■ 181.0300, 17.6510,
5.0030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131.7500, -46.9910, -23.9430



127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110



131.7810, -65.4710, -8.4070

Triad

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



127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110



149.2540, 14.8050, 23.5490



143.3510, 29.2080, -11.7200

Complementary

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



127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110



90.9350, 69.6870, 20.1110

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.



145.6720, 41.9060, 0.4500



127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110



148.4380, 34.6580, 21.6820

Square

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



127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110



147.4340, -12.2450, 18.1790



146.6590, 43.9210, 13.4970



140.3590, 8.3940, -19.9740

Rectangle

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



127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110



138.3040, -50.5260, 1.5860



146.6590, 43.9210, 13.4970



144.2100, 34.1590, -7.8330

Sweetspot

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



127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110



204.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730



120.7540, -36.7600, -60.6960



102.1550, -16.7340, -5.1020



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110



154.9120, -109.1610, -31.6010



91.8450, -53.1870, 11.2690



81.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



96.1170, -84.6330, -24.5770



13.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170

Inverse Universe

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



97.1320, 37.0810, 60.3850



107.9450, 57.9820, 94.6060



126.1550, 53.1870, -11.2690



79.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



59.6420, 44.8730, 73.3610



8.1460, 5.8210, 10.1490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110 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 127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

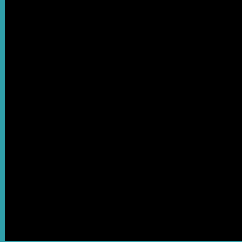
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110.

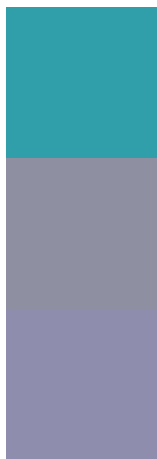


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110.

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

127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110

Protanopia

144.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

Deuteranopia

145.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870



Tritanopia

127.5920, -69.7330, -19.2770

Trichromacy



Original Color

127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110

Protanomaly

138.4510, -29.2510, -4.0270

Deuteranomaly

138.8900, -31.8650, -0.7050

Tritanomaly

127.4780, -69.4120, -19.5880

Monochromacy



Original Color

127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110

Achromatopsia

127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

127.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110 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(48, 159, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 159, 170)  
}
```

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(48, 159, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 159, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110 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(48, 159, 170) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 159, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 159, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 159, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 159, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 159,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 159, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 159,  
170) }
```

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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