

Converting Colors

YIQ(127.1610, -61.5700,
-29.5540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(127.1610, -61.5700,
-29.5540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32A391
RGB	50, 163, 145
RGB Percent	20%, 64%, 57%
CMY	0.8042, 0.3606, 0.4316
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.11, 0.36
HSL	170°, 53%, 42%
HSV	170°, 69%, 64%
XYZ	19.5238, 28.9301, 31.3194
YIQ	127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

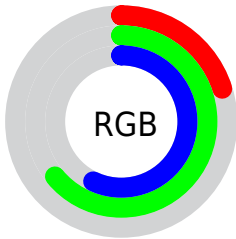
Format	Color
RYB	50, 111, 163
Decimal	3318673
CIELab	60.72, -35.67, 0.25
CIElCh	61, 35.674, 179.593
Yxy	28.9301, 0.2447, 0.3627
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281508753 (0xFF32A391)
YUV	127.1610, 8.7946, -67.6702
Hunter-Lab	53.7867, -29.3337, 3.1268

Details

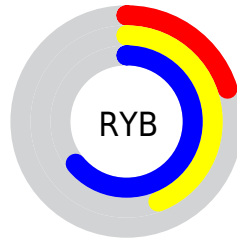
The YIQ color **127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **85.8390, 61.5700, 29.5540**, and the grayscale version is **127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184.7270, -57.3520, -28.9040**, and **75.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.0350, -70.1430, -33.8790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132.2870, -52.9970, -25.2290**.

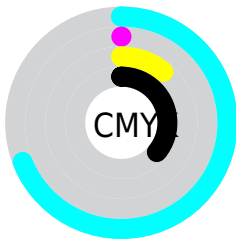
Distribution



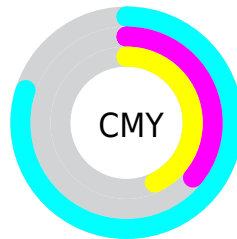
- Red (20%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540 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 127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 127.1610,
-61.5700, -29.5540

■ 127.1610,
-61.5700, -29.5540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 93.3980, -75.5990,
-34.1190

■ 184.7270,
-57.3520, -28.9040

■ 75.9870, -61.0200,
-28.5080

■ 213.0260,
-56.7560, -28.6920

■ 58.5760, -46.4410,
-22.8970

■ 229.5850,
-50.6600, -18.0200

■ 41.3930, -32.5040,
-16.6640

■ 238.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

■ 26.6720, -19.9880,
-12.2120

■ 246.9270,
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 3.1630, -2.0170,
-1.9930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 127.1610,
-61.5700, -29.5540

■ 127.1610,
-61.5700, -29.5540

■ 122.0350,
-70.1430, -33.8790

■ 132.2870,
-52.9970, -25.2290

■ 116.7240,
-79.6330, -38.1050

■ 137.5980,
-43.5070, -21.0030

■ 111.5980,
-88.2060, -42.4300

■ 142.7240,
-34.9340, -16.6780

■ 111.2990,
-88.8020, -42.6420

■ 147.7360,
-26.0400, -12.6640

■ 152.8620,
-17.4670, -8.3390

■ 158.2870, -8.2980,
-3.8020

■ 163.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 168.4250, 9.1690,
4.5370

■ 173.7360, 18.6590,
8.7630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135.9190, -22.7820, -27.6620



127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540



115.1580, -101.0460, -29.9900

Triad

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



127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540



148.4710, -13.6670, 21.9250



146.0810, 48.0040, 0.0680

Complementary

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



127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540



85.8390, 61.5700, 29.5540

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.



147.7200, 51.1190, 15.2070



127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540



150.5690, 18.4720, 28.6800

Square

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



127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540



141.1780, -49.9310, 7.3250



149.7810, 41.1220, 25.6820



143.9230, 33.2890, -14.0950

Rectangle

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



127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540



116.0360, -106.2740, -23.3460



149.7810, 41.1220, 25.6820



146.9120, 50.1580, 5.0860

Sweetspot

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



127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540



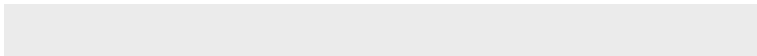
197.7470, -24.5730, -11.7170



122.0120, -19.7510, -55.0710



98.4710, -14.8080, -6.9680



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540



156.1840, -95.9080, -46.0200



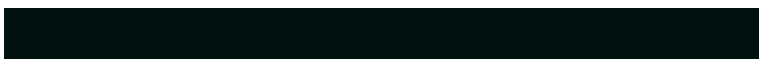
106.9070, -56.8980, -4.0820



79.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



99.0230, -79.0370, -37.8930



12.2760, -9.7650, -4.7490

Inverse Universe

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



85.8390, 61.5700, 29.5540



91.8160, 95.9080, 46.0200



106.0930, 56.8980, 4.0820



75.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



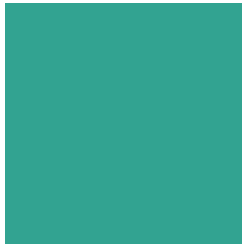
45.9770, 79.0370, 37.8930



5.7240, 9.7650, 4.7490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540 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 127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540 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 127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540.



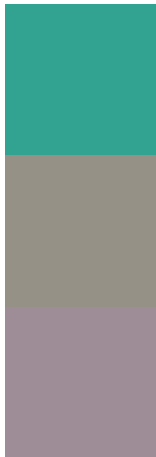
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540.

-29.5540.

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

127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540

Protanopia

145.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500

Deuteranopia

147.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



Tritanopia

132.0770, -60.7930, -16.0970

Trichromacy



Original Color

127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540

Protanomaly

139.1560, -18.4750, -12.0990

Deuteranomaly

139.9160, -17.5590, -6.6710

Tritanomaly

130.0290, -60.8380, -20.7900

Monochromacy



Original Color

127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540

Achromatopsia

127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

127.0570, -22.5100, -10.5580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540 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(50, 163, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 163, 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(50, 163, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 163, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540 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(50, 163, 145) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 163, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 163, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 163, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 163, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 163,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 163, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 163,  
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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