

# Converting Colors

YIQ(127.8000, -76.7910,  
-34.5430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(127.8000, -76.7910,  
-34.5430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	21AB9A
RGB	33, 171, 154
RGB Percent	13%, 67%, 60%
CMY	0.8709, 0.3292, 0.3964
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.10, 0.33
HSL	173°, 68%, 40%
HSV	173°, 81%, 67%
XYZ	21.0248, 31.8003, 35.5693
YIQ	127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

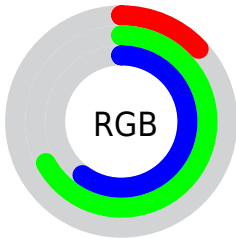
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	<b>33, 107, 171</b>
Decimal	2206618
CIELab	63.18, -38.89, -1.23
CIElCh	63, 38.911, 181.811
Yxy	31.8003, 0.2379, 0.3598
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280396698 (0xFF21AB9A)
YUV	127.8000, 12.9166, -83.1396
Hunter-Lab	56.3917, -32.1343, 2.0768

# Details

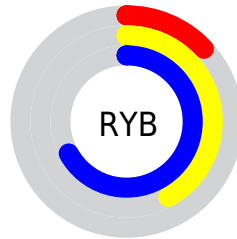
The YIQ color **127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **76.2000, 76.7910, 34.5430**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188.0570, -67.2090, -31.9850**, and **81.0080, -65.5130, -29.6810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.4890, -86.2810, -38.7690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170**.

# Distribution



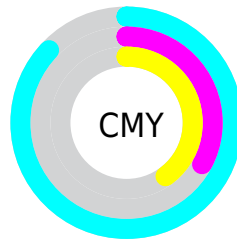
- Red (13%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430 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 127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 127.8000,  
-76.7910, -34.5430

■ 127.8000,  
-76.7910, -34.5430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 99.1200, -80.6880,  
-35.5040

■ 188.0570,  
-67.2090, -31.9850

■ 81.0080, -65.5130,  
-29.6810

■ 216.6550,  
-66.0170, -31.5610

■ 63.5970, -50.9340,  
-24.0700

■ 227.7910,  
-54.2360, -19.2920

■ 46.3000, -36.6760,  
-18.1480

■ 236.7610,  
-36.3560, -12.9320

■ 30.4050, -23.6100,  
-12.6500

■ 245.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 13.3360, -9.9940,  
-6.1060

254.7010, -0.5960,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-0.2120

0.0000

■ 127.8000,  
-76.7910, -34.5430

■ 127.8000,  
-76.7910, -34.5430

■ 122.4890,  
-86.2810, -38.7690

■ 133.1110,  
-67.3010, -30.3170

■ 117.4770,  
-95.1750, -42.7830

■ 138.4220,  
-57.8110, -26.0910

■ 143.7330,  
-48.3210, -21.8650

■ 149.0440,  
-38.8310, -17.6390

■ 154.4690,  
-29.6620, -13.1020

■ 160.0790,  
-19.5760, -8.6640

■ 165.3900,  
-10.0860, -4.4380

■ 170.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 176.0120, 8.8940,  
4.0140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140.2880, -28.3750, -30.9270



127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430



121.2220, -107.0980, -30.4420

# Triad

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



127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430



155.6500, -12.6130, 24.8510



152.2940, 51.7180, -1.1620

# Complementary

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



127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430



76.2000, 76.7910, 34.5430

# 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.



154.3570, 56.5750, 15.4470



127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430



157.3030, 22.2770, 31.3090

# Square

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



127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430



147.6770, -52.7740, 9.2900



155.5860, 46.1650, 27.9010



150.4130, 34.6650, -17.0070



# Rectangle

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



127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430



121.5130, -112.0510, -23.2750



155.5860, 46.1650, 27.9010



152.8370, 54.7430, 4.5910

# Sweetspot

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



127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430



205.3550, -29.3410, -13.4130



119.3880, -27.2220, -68.3580



101.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

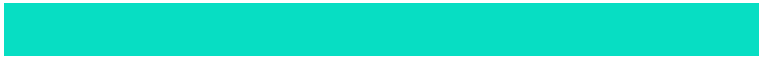


# Same Dimension

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



127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430



154.6370, -119.4730, -53.9770



99.8010, -68.2230, -2.5830



84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



103.0980, -83.6220, -37.3980



15.7810, -12.7450, -5.8090



# Inverse Universe

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



76.2000, 76.7910, 34.5430



74.2490, 119.7940, 53.6660



104.1990, 68.2230, 2.5830



80.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



47.0160, 83.3010, 37.7090

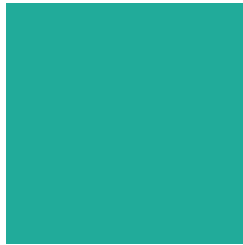


7.2190, 12.7450, 5.8090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430 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 127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

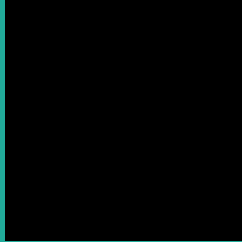
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430.



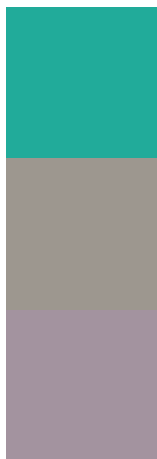
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430.

-34.5430.

# 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

127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430

### Protanopia

151.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160

### Deuteranopia

153.1520, 5.6840, 7.1240



## Tritanopia

134.5100, -72.4380, -19.8140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430

## Protanomaly

142.9920, -23.8850, -13.1730

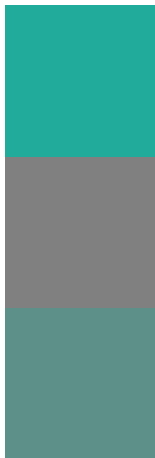
## Deuteranomaly

144.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690

## Tritanomaly

131.8640, -73.6750, -24.9310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430

## Achromatopsia

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

127.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430 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(33, 171, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 171, 154)  
}
```

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(33, 171, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 171, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430 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(33, 171, 154) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 171, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 171, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 171, 154); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 171, 154); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 171, 154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 171, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 171,  
154) }
```

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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