

# Converting Colors

YIQ(128.0100, -59.8270,  
-33.6110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(128.0100, -59.8270,  
-33.6110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32A689
RGB	50, 166, 137
RGB Percent	20%, 65%, 54%
CMY	0.8042, 0.3488, 0.4630
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.18, 0.35
HSL	165°, 54%, 42%
HSV	165°, 70%, 65%
XYZ	19.4682, 29.7709, 28.3666
YIQ	128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

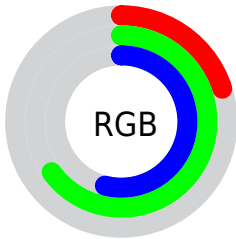
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	50, 116, 166
Decimal	3319433
CIELab	61.46, -39.13, 5.81
CIELCh	61, 39.556, 171.555
Yxy	29.7709, 0.2509, 0.3836
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281509513 (0xFF32A689)
YUV	128.0100, 4.4321, -68.4148
Hunter-Lab	54.5627, -31.7953, 7.3697

# Details

The YIQ color **128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **87.9900, 59.8270, 33.6110**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.4620, -55.2880, -33.2720**, and **76.2490, -59.0020, -32.0420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.4710, -68.6750, -38.4590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133.5490, -50.9790, -28.7630**.

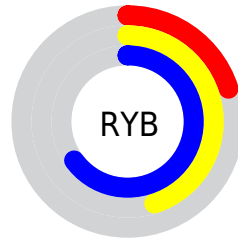
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (65%)

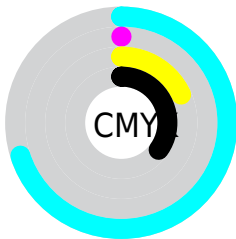
Blue (54%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (65%)

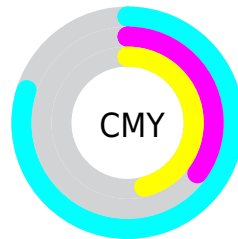


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (46%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110 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 128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 128.0100,  
-59.8270, -33.6110


 128.0100,  
-59.8270, -33.6110


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 94.3610, -74.1770,  
-37.8650


 185.4620,  
-55.2880, -33.2720


 76.2490, -59.0020,  
-32.0420


 214.3480,  
-54.9670, -33.5830


 58.9520, -44.7440,  
-26.1200


 228.6730,  
-48.0920, -20.5080

 42.3560, -31.0820,  
-20.4100

 238.2560,  
-33.3760, -11.8720

 27.0480, -18.2910,  
-15.4350

 246.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240

 5.8700, -2.7500,  
-5.2300

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 128.0100,  
-59.8270, -33.6110

■ 128.0100,  
-59.8270, -33.6110

■ 122.4710,  
-68.6750, -38.4590

■ 133.5490,  
-50.9790, -28.7630

■ 117.2310,  
-76.9270, -43.0950

■ 138.7890,  
-42.7270, -24.1270

■ 111.5780,  
-85.4540, -48.2540

■ 144.3280,  
-33.8790, -19.2790

■ 149.6820,  
-25.9480, -14.3320

■ 155.2210,  
-17.1000, -9.4840

■ 160.7600, -8.2520,  
-4.6360

■ 166.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 171.5390, 8.8480,  
4.8480

■ 176.7790, 17.1000,  
9.4840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110



117.1640, -101.1830, -33.0150

# Triad

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



128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110



149.1860, -26.0460, 20.4980



148.7230, 55.0640, 4.2800

# Complementary

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



128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110



87.9900, 59.8270, 33.6110

# 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.



149.5620, 54.7400, 21.1720



128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110



152.6160, 11.0900, 30.3060

# Square

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



128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110



136.9520, -69.9660, 1.4740



151.7580, 39.9290, 30.7850



146.3540, 42.3210, -12.5830



# Rectangle

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



128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110



118.9710, -107.6490, -25.9610



151.7580, 39.9290, 30.7850



149.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430

# Sweetspot

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



128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110



201.8780, -23.5640, -13.4840



127.3610, -13.4240, -54.0960



100.8300, -14.4410, -8.1130



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.



128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110



157.3380, -93.7060, -52.8900



115.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710



81.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



99.5300, -76.3310, -42.8830



13.4500, -10.3150, -5.7950



# Inverse Universe

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



87.9900, 59.8270, 33.6110



94.5480, 94.0270, 52.5790



100.5330, 61.7110, 10.4710



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



48.4700, 76.3310, 42.8830

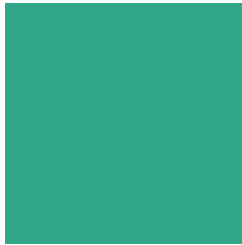


6.5500, 10.3150, 5.7950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110 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 128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

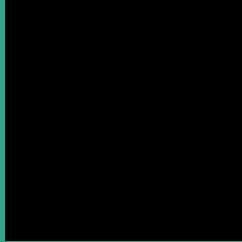
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110.



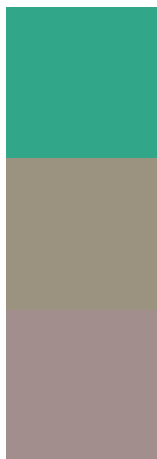
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110.

-33.6110.

# 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

128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110

### Protanopia

147.1120, 11.1880, -4.5240

### Deuteranopia

148.2790, 12.5160, 4.4520



## Tritanopia

134.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110

**Protanomaly**

140.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970

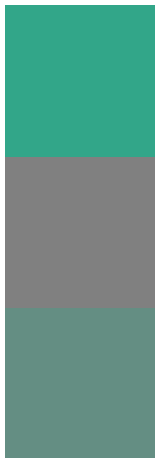
**Deuteranomaly**

141.0750, -13.7530, -9.5690

**Tritanomaly**

132.2740, -60.1500, -22.2460

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110

**Achromatopsia**

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

128.1880, -21.5010, -12.3250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110 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, 166, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 166, 137)  
}
```

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, 166, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 166, 137) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110 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, 166, 137) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 166, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 166, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 166, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 166, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 166,  
137) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.0100, -59.8270, -33.6110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 166, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 166,  
137) }
```

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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