

# Converting Colors

YIQ(128.0960, -62.9450,  
-32.1690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(128.0960, -62.9450,  
-32.1690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30A68F
RGB	48, 166, 143
RGB Percent	19%, 65%, 56%
CMY	0.8120, 0.3488, 0.4394
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.14, 0.35
HSL	168°, 55%, 42%
HSV	168°, 71%, 65%
XYZ	19.8140, 29.8984, 30.6898
YIQ	128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

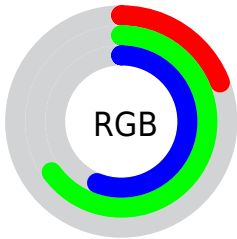
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	48, 113, 166
Decimal	3188367
CIELab	61.57, -37.87, 2.60
CIElCh	62, 37.957, 176.067
Yxy	29.8984, 0.2464, 0.3719
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281378447 (0xFF30A68F)
YUV	128.0960, 7.3477, -70.2442
Hunter-Lab	54.6794, -31.0064, 4.9981

# Details

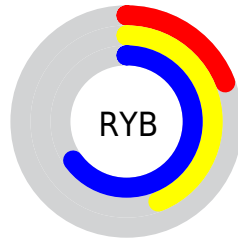
The YIQ color **128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **85.9040, 62.9450, 32.1690**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.9610, -58.1310, -31.3070**, and **76.9330, -60.9280, -30.1760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.6710, -72.1140, -36.7060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133.5210, -53.7760, -27.6320**.

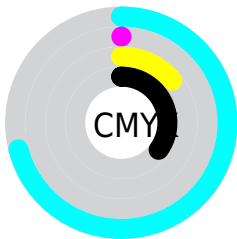
# Distribution



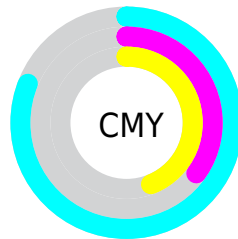
- Red (19%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690 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 128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 128.0960,  
-62.9450, -32.1690

■ 128.0960,  
-62.9450, -32.1690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 94.9310, -75.7820,  
-36.3100

■ 185.9610,  
-58.1310, -31.3070

■ 76.9330, -60.9280,  
-30.1760

■ 214.8470,  
-57.8100, -31.6180

■ 59.5220, -46.3490,  
-24.5650

■ 229.0580,  
-50.6140, -18.8540

■ 42.9260, -32.6870,  
-18.8550

■ 237.9570,  
-33.9720, -12.0840

■ 27.6180, -19.8960,  
-13.8800

■ 246.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 6.4570, -3.0250,  
-5.7530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 128.0960,  
-62.9450, -32.1690

■ 128.0960,  
-62.9450, -32.1690

■ 122.6710,  
-72.1140, -36.7060

■ 133.5210,  
-53.7760, -27.6320

■ 117.4310,  
-80.3660, -41.3420

■ 138.6470,  
-45.2030, -23.3070

■ 112.7180,  
-88.6640, -45.1440

■ 144.1860,  
-36.3550, -18.4590

■ 149.3120,  
-27.7820, -14.1340

■ 154.7370,  
-18.6130, -9.5970

■ 160.1620, -9.4440,  
-5.0600

■ 165.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 170.8270, 7.9770,  
4.1130

■ 175.9530, 16.5500,  
8.4380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138.1210, -20.5350, -29.8390



128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690



117.6200, -102.4670, -31.7710

# Triad

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



128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690



150.8340, -19.1230, 21.6850



148.5870, 52.4510, 2.0750

# Complementary

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



128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690



85.9040, 62.9450, 32.1690

# 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.



150.2690, 54.0070, 17.9350



128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690



152.9540, 15.9500, 30.3340

# Square

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



128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690



140.6330, -58.6420, 5.5020



151.6610, 41.5800, 28.3960



146.3750, 37.8280, -13.7560



# Rectangle

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



128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690



118.6120, -108.0160, -24.8160



151.6610, 41.5800, 28.3960



149.5320, 54.2840, 7.4040

# Sweetspot

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



128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690



202.2200, -24.5270, -12.5510



124.4420, -18.1460, -56.6260



100.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

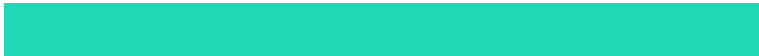


# Same Dimension

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



128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690



157.8800, -98.1080, -50.2040



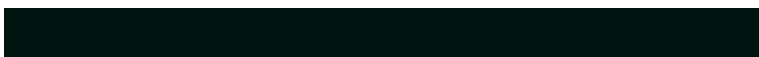
110.1730, -60.7030, -6.7110



81.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



100.4420, -78.8990, -40.3950



13.5640, -10.6360, -5.4840



# Inverse Universe

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



85.9040, 62.9450, 32.1690



92.1200, 98.1080, 50.2040



103.8270, 60.7030, 6.7110



78.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



47.5580, 78.8990, 40.3950

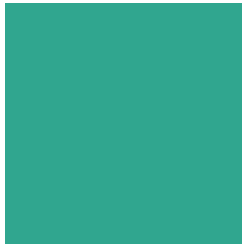


6.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

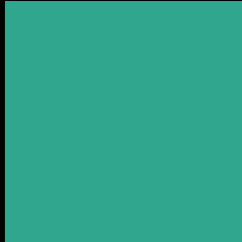
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690 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 128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690.



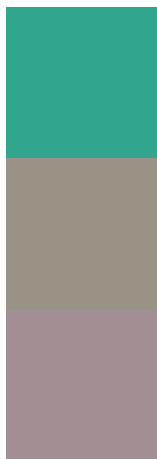
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690.

-32.1690.

# 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

128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690

### Protanopia

147.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700

### Deuteranopia

149.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830



## Tritanopia

134.1800, -62.5810, -16.7330

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690

**Protanomaly**

140.4010, -17.7870, -13.5550

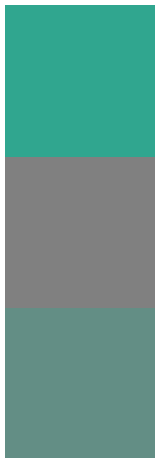
**Deuteranomaly**

141.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150

**Tritanomaly**

131.6050, -62.5800, -22.2600

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690

**Achromatopsia**

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

128.1170, -22.7390, -11.9150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690 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, 166, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 166, 143)  
}
```

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, 166, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 166, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690 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, 166, 143) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 166, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 166, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 166, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 166, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 166,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.0960, -62.9450, -32.1690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 166, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 166,  
143) }
```

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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