

# Converting Colors

YIQ(128.1730, -17.1450,  
-14.1770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(128.1730, -17.1450,  
-14.1770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	678E7B
RGB	103, 142, 123
RGB Percent	40%, 56%, 48%
CMY	0.5962, 0.4431, 0.5177
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.13, 0.44
HSL	151°, 16%, 48%
HSV	151°, 27%, 56%
XYZ	18.8402, 23.6626, 22.3088
YIQ	128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

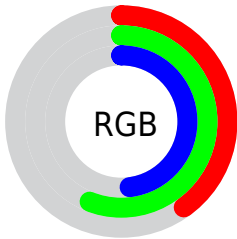
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	103, 129, 142
Decimal	6786683
CIELab	55.75, -17.73, 5.80
CIELCh	56, 18.653, 161.889
Yxy	23.6626, 0.2907, 0.3651
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284976763 (0xFF678E7B)
YUV	128.1730, -2.5503, -22.0767
Hunter-Lab	48.6442, -15.9932, 6.8599

# Details

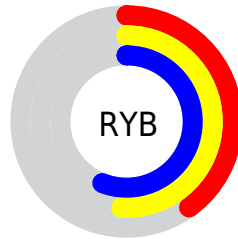
The YIQ color **128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **116.8270, 17.1450, 14.1770**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181.3470, -17.6950, -15.2230**, and **78.5860, -16.8700, -13.6540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133.1570, -11.0480, -9.0320**.

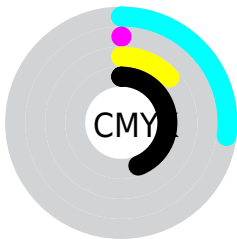
# Distribution



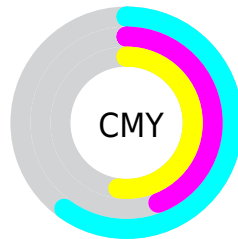
- Red (40%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770 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 128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 128.1730,  
-17.1450, -14.1770

■ 128.1730,  
-17.1450, -14.1770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 102.5860,  
-16.8700, -13.6540

■ 181.3470,  
-17.6950, -15.2230

■ 78.5860, -16.8700,  
-13.6540

■ 209.0480,  
-18.2910, -15.4350

■ 55.1130, -16.9160,  
-12.8200

■ 237.6350,  
-18.5660, -15.9580

■ 32.0420, -18.1540,  
-12.4100

■ 249.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 15.9460, -9.0760,  
-11.7320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 128.1730,  
-17.1450, -14.1770

■ 128.1730,  
-17.1450, -14.1770

■ 123.1890,  
-23.2420, -19.3220

■ 133.1570,  
-11.0480, -9.0320

■ 118.2050,  
-29.3390, -24.4670

■ 138.1410, -4.9510,  
-3.8870

■ 112.9220,  
-36.0320, -29.8240

■ 143.4240, 1.7420,  
1.4700

■ 107.9380,  
-42.1290, -34.9690

■ 148.4080, 7.8390,  
6.6150

■ 102.9540,  
-48.2260, -40.1140

■ 153.3920, 13.9360,  
11.7600

■ 97.9700, -54.3230,  
-45.2590

■ 158.3760, 20.0330,  
16.9050

■ 93.1000, -60.7410,  
-50.0930

■ 163.2460, 26.4510,  
21.7390

■ 91.6760, -62.4830,

■ 168.5290, 33.1440,

-51.5630

27.0960

■ 173.5130, 39.2410,  
32.2410

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



130.1980, -1.0980, -13.1460



128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770



126.8110, -30.6250, -12.1690

# Triad

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



128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770



133.6580, -16.2320, 7.8320



135.0050, 27.9670, 5.2710

# Complementary

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



128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770



116.8270, 17.1450, 14.1770

# 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.



136.1390, 24.8940, 11.4060



128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770



135.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450

# Square

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



128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770



130.2000, -29.8020, 0.4540



136.4570, 15.3110, 14.3750



133.8100, 23.8420, -2.5740



# Rectangle

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



128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770



126.7660, -34.7520, -8.9600



136.4570, 15.3110, 14.3750



135.1730, 27.5540, 7.2500

# Sweetspot

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



128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770



178.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680



131.5740, 0.5990, -16.3690



88.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770



162.3410, -26.7260, -22.2620



130.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680



68.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



87.1110, -59.2740, -49.1460



5.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



# Inverse Universe

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



116.8270, 17.1450, 14.1770



144.6590, 26.7260, 22.2620



114.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.8890, 59.2740, 49.1460



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770 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 128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

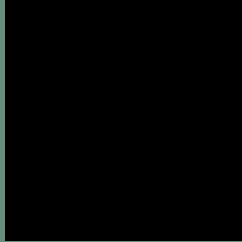
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770.

-14.1770.

# 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

128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770

### Protanopia

133.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930

### Deuteranopia

134.6380, 12.8830, 3.3070



## Tritanopia

130.2840, -21.4110, -2.9390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770

## Protanomaly

131.1860, -0.8240, -7.0960

## Deuteranomaly

132.3760, 1.6970, -3.2230

## Tritanomaly

129.2470, -19.9890, -6.6850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770

## Achromatopsia

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

128.0160, -6.0970, -5.1450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770 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(103, 142, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 142, 123)  
}
```

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(103, 142, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 142, 123) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770 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(103, 142, 123) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 142, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 142, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 142, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 142, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 142,  
123) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 142, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
142, 123) }
```

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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