

# Converting Colors

YIQ(128.4050, -66.0270,  
23.7090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(128.4050, -66.0270,  
23.7090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5083F2
RGB	80, 131, 242
RGB Percent	31%, 51%, 95%
CMY	0.6863, 0.4862, 0.0513
CMYK	0.67, 0.46, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	221°, 86%, 63%
HSV	221°, 67%, 95%
XYZ	27.4400, 24.3488, 87.1881
YIQ	128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

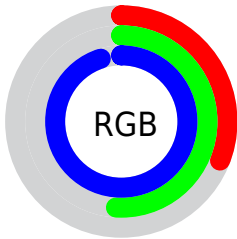
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	80, 119, 242
Decimal	5276658
CIE Lab	56.44, 18.24, -60.83
CIE LCh	56, 63.508, 286.689
Yxy	24.3488, 0.1974, 0.1752
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283466738 (0xFF5083F2)
YUV	128.4050, 56.0023, -42.4512
Hunter-Lab	49.3445, 12.9094, -70.2199

# Details

The YIQ color **128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **193.5950, 66.0270, -23.7090**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.5470, -46.3560, 14.1240**, and **69.2240, -81.9350, 14.6490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111.2500, -75.6560, 27.5120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145.5600, -56.3980, 19.9060**.

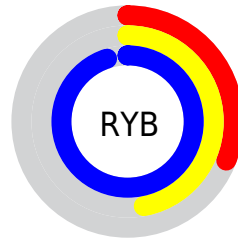
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (51%)

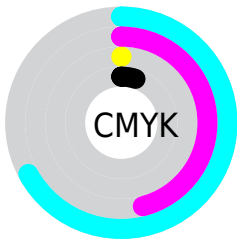
Blue (95%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (95%)

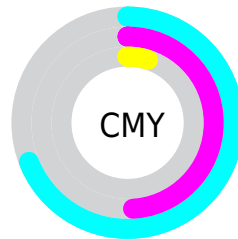


Cyan (67%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090 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 128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 128.4050,  
-66.0270, 23.7090

■ 128.4050,  
-66.0270, 23.7090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 98.1650, -74.2790,  
19.0730

■ 180.1340,  
-46.6310, 13.6010

■ 69.8110, -82.2100,  
14.1260

■ 205.2520,  
-35.5800, 6.0520

■ 53.2320, -67.2180,  
17.7580

■ 230.6580,  
-25.4000, -2.2320

■ 38.4140, -53.0510,  
19.8210

■ 249.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 24.2970, -39.4800,  
21.6720

■ 13.8160, -27.8800,  
20.6960

■ 9.3190, -19.3510,

14.8010

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,  
9.5280

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 128.4050,  
-66.0270, 23.7090

■ 128.4050,  
-66.0270, 23.7090

■ 111.2500,  
-75.6560, 27.5120

■ 145.5600,  
-56.3980, 19.9060

■ 94.6820, -85.5600,  
30.7920

■ 162.1280,  
-46.4940, 16.6260

■ 77.2280, -95.7850,  
34.3830

■ 179.5820,  
-36.2690, 13.0350

■ 72.2000, -98.5820,  
35.5140

■ 196.1500,  
-26.3650, 9.7550

■ 213.3050,  
-16.7360, 5.9520

■ 229.8730, -6.8320,  
2.6720

■ 247.0280, 2.7970,  
-1.1310

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



115.1650, -118.9780, -2.3540



128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090



139.0140, 7.6940, 47.8060

# Triad

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



128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090



130.2660, 84.4520, 11.3320



105.6450, -78.3930, -49.5690

# Complementary

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



128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090



193.5950, 66.0270, -23.7090

# 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.



115.8750, -20.6230, -50.2790



128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090



127.6620, 73.0880, -25.0240

# Square

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



128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090



129.1240, 83.1170, 41.0450



123.1210, 40.2180, -46.0700



113.4310, -97.5610, -32.5770



# Rectangle

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



128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090



135.8520, 43.5010, 54.1650



123.1210, 40.2180, -46.0700



102.8920, -72.0190, -54.9550

# Sweetspot

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



128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090



219.2060, -20.7710, 7.4930



187.7480, -80.1810, -50.2050



106.4040, -12.7010, 4.4110



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090



111.8240, -83.0840, 29.9720



107.4380, -34.1220, 56.7420



111.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400



55.0220, -75.0140, 26.8900



16.9500, -22.9260, 8.0020



# Inverse Universe

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



134.2520, 80.1810, 50.2050



119.2920, 101.0400, 63.1520



214.5620, 34.1220, -56.7420



112.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



61.6280, 91.0460, 57.0460



18.7960, 27.5980, 17.4700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

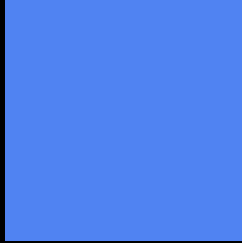
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090 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 128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090.



# 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

128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090

### Protanopia

128.7040, -65.4310, 23.9210

### Deuteranopia

116.7490, -96.8350, 9.3490



## Tritanopia

109.7040, -84.9080, -25.1000

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090

## Protanomaly

128.7040, -65.4310, 23.9210

## Deuteranomaly

121.0710, -85.8780, 14.5220

## Tritanomaly

116.0770, -77.9880, -7.3320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090

## Achromatopsia

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

128.1780, -23.5680, 8.6240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090 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(80, 131, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 131, 242)  
}
```

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(80, 131, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 131, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090 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(80, 131, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 131, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(80, 131, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 131, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 131, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 131,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.4050, -66.0270, 23.7090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 131, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 131,  
242) }
```

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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