

# Converting Colors

YIQ(128.6000, -72.2110,  
-7.4030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(128.6000, -72.2110,  
-7.4030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3799C4
RGB	55, 153, 196
RGB Percent	22%, 60%, 77%
CMY	0.7845, 0.3998, 0.2317
CMYK	0.72, 0.22, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	198°, 56%, 49%
HSV	198°, 72%, 77%
XYZ	22.9252, 27.5885, 56.2927
YIQ	128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

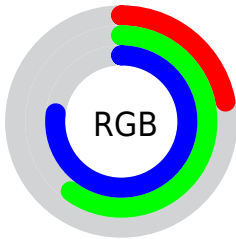
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	55, 113, 196
Decimal	3643844
CIE Lab	59.52, -14.26, -30.32
CIE LCh	60, 33.505, 244.817
Yxy	27.5885, 0.2146, 0.2583
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281833924 (0xFF3799C4)
YUV	128.6000, 33.2282, -64.5472
Hunter-Lab	52.5248, -14.0096, -26.7759

# Details

The YIQ color **128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as middle muted azure. A complement of this color would be **122.4000, 72.2110, 7.4030**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.9320, -67.2140, -4.3500**, and **76.0620, -73.6320, -9.1840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119.0980, -82.4810, -8.5050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138.1020, -61.9410, -6.3010**.

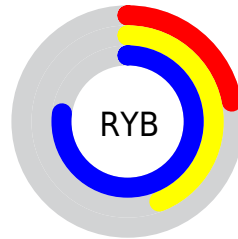
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (60%)

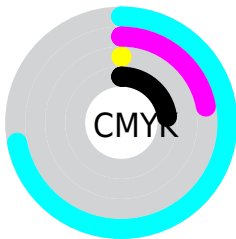
Blue (77%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (77%)

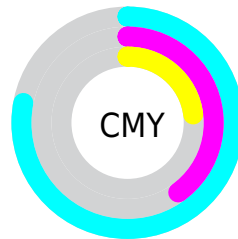


Cyan (72%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030 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 128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 128.6000,  
-72.2110, -7.4030

■ 128.6000,  
-72.2110, -7.4030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 93.8150, -89.1740,  
-13.8620

■ 185.9320,  
-67.2140, -4.3500

■ 76.0620, -73.6320,  
-9.1840

■ 212.1530,  
-57.9510, -12.5350

■ 59.0100, -58.6860,  
-4.7180

■ 232.2760,  
-45.2960, -16.1120

■ 42.6590, -44.3360,  
-0.4640

■ 241.2460,  
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 27.7100, -31.1780,  
3.3660

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,  
-3.3920

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,  
12.4260

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,

6.9410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 128.6000,  
-72.2110, -7.4030

■ 128.6000,  
-72.2110, -7.4030

■ 119.0980,  
-82.4810, -8.5050

■ 138.1020,  
-61.9410, -6.3010

■ 109.8950,  
-92.1550, -9.3950

■ 147.3050,  
-52.2670, -5.4110

■ 102.1760,  
-100.3160, -10.1720

■ 156.8070,  
-41.9970, -4.3090

■ 166.0100,  
-32.3230, -3.4190

■ 175.5120,  
-22.0530, -2.3170

■ 185.0140,  
-11.7830, -1.2150

■ 194.2170, -2.1090,  
-0.3250

■ 203.7190, 8.1610,  
0.7770

■ 212.9220, 17.8350,  
1.6670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



114.6040, -96.3700, -26.6260



128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



140.4350, -40.3490, 9.8830

# Triad

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



128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



146.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800



137.9130, 3.7180, -23.3380

# Complementary

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



128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



122.4000, 72.2110, 7.4030

# 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.



140.7590, 27.8790, -15.1690



128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



144.6440, 48.2770, 11.6450

# Square

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



128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



147.0700, 21.3150, 26.7150



143.1620, 43.2820, -2.4620



132.7060, -26.4960, -26.4320



# Rectangle

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



128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



145.0250, -18.3430, 18.5610



143.1620, 43.2820, -2.4620



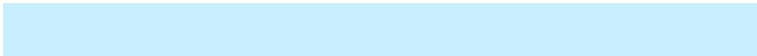
138.8710, 12.7040, -20.9920

# Sweetspot

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



128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



228.2770, -28.7010, -2.9810



142.5550, -52.2570, -60.6810



111.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

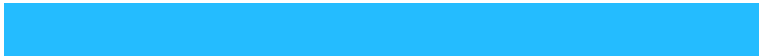


# Same Dimension

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



128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



150.1900, -112.0990, -11.3870



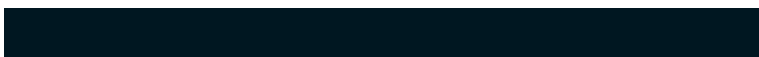
87.5100, -52.9610, 29.2070



92.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



84.0980, -82.4810, -8.5050



17.2630, -16.9180, -1.7660



# Inverse Universe

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



108.3310, 52.5780, 60.3700



118.8090, 81.7320, 93.7000



163.4900, 52.9610, -29.2070



90.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



60.9070, 60.0040, 68.9640



12.4890, 12.2850, 14.1490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030 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 128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

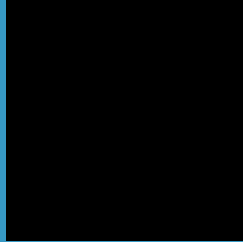
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030.



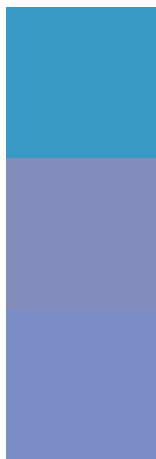
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030.

-7.4030.

# 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

128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030

### Protanopia

142.9550, -21.3220, 11.9740

### Deuteranopia

142.2300, -29.3460, 14.2220



## Tritanopia

122.5910, -77.1600, -22.3440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030

## Protanomaly

137.5720, -39.4770, 5.0910

## Deuteranomaly

136.9890, -45.0250, 6.5190

## Tritanomaly

124.5360, -75.3270, -17.0150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030

## Achromatopsia

129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

128.9460, -26.2710, -2.9670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030 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(55, 153, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 153, 196)  
}
```

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(55, 153, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 153, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030 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(55, 153, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 153, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 153, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 153, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 153, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 153,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 153, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 153,  
196) }
```

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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