

Converting Colors

YIQ(128.7800, -64.8710,
-30.3030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(128.7800, -64.8710,
-30.3030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30A695
RGB	48, 166, 149
RGB Percent	19%, 65%, 58%
CMY	0.8120, 0.3488, 0.4159
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.10, 0.35
HSL	171°, 55%, 42%
HSV	171°, 71%, 65%
XYZ	20.2805, 30.0850, 33.1458
YIQ	128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

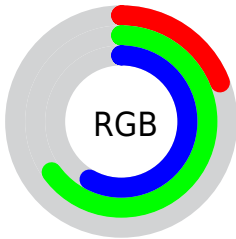
Format	Color
RYB	48, 112, 166
Decimal	3188373
CIELab	61.73, -36.25, -0.53
CIELCh	62, 36.257, 180.834
Yxy	30.0850, 0.2428, 0.3603
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281378453 (0xFF30A695)
YUV	128.7800, 9.9685, -70.8441
Hunter-Lab	54.8498, -29.9874, 2.5658

Details

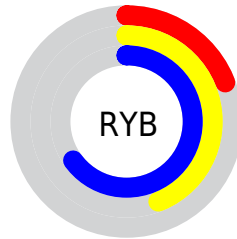
The YIQ color **128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **85.2200, 64.8710, 30.3030**, and the grayscale version is **129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186.6450, -60.0570, -29.4410**, and **77.5030, -62.5330, -28.6210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123.4690, -74.3610, -34.5290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134.0910, -55.3810, -26.0770**.

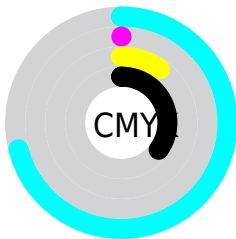
Distribution



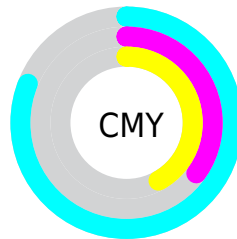
- Red (19%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (58%)



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



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (35%)





- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030 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 128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 128.7800,
-64.8710, -30.3030


 128.7800,
-64.8710, -30.3030


 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 95.6150, -77.7080,
-34.4440


 186.6450,
-60.0570, -29.4410


 77.5030, -62.5330,
-28.6210


 215.5310,
-59.7360, -29.7520


 60.2060, -48.2750,
-22.6990


 229.2860,
-51.2560, -18.2320

 43.4960, -34.2920,
-17.3000

 238.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

 28.1880, -21.5010,
-12.3250

 247.2260,
-15.4960, -5.5120

 7.8420, -5.5470,
-4.0990

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 128.7800,
-64.8710, -30.3030

■ 128.7800,
-64.8710, -30.3030

■ 123.4690,
-74.3610, -34.5290

■ 134.0910,
-55.3810, -26.0770

■ 118.3430,
-82.9340, -38.8540

■ 139.2170,
-46.8080, -21.7520

■ 113.6300,
-91.2320, -42.6560

■ 144.5280,
-37.3180, -17.5260

■ 149.6540,
-28.7450, -13.2010

■ 154.9650,
-19.2550, -8.9750

■ 160.2760, -9.7650,
-4.7490

■ 165.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 170.7130, 8.2980,
3.8020

■ 175.8390, 16.8710,
8.1270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138.0220, -24.5700, -28.2980



128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030



117.4890, -103.4760, -30.0040

Triad

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



128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030



151.4820, -12.2000, 22.8720



148.8530, 48.6460, -0.5540

Complementary

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



128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030



85.2200, 64.8710, 30.3030

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.



150.7910, 52.3570, 14.7970



128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030



153.1670, 19.6640, 29.1040

Square

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



128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030



144.0040, -49.3810, 8.3710



152.2650, 42.6350, 25.7950



146.3960, 33.3350, -14.9290

Rectangle

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



128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030



118.2530, -108.3830, -23.6710



152.2650, 42.6350, 25.7950



149.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640

Sweetspot

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



128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030



202.4480, -25.1690, -11.9290



122.6480, -21.7220, -57.8980



101.1720, -15.4040, -7.1800



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.



128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030



158.9060, -100.9970, -47.4050



106.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730



81.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



101.2400, -81.1460, -38.2180



13.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730

Inverse Universe

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



85.2200, 64.8710, 30.3030



90.9800, 101.3180, 47.0940



107.3490, 59.0530, 3.5730



78.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



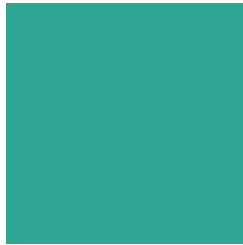
46.6460, 81.4670, 37.9070



6.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

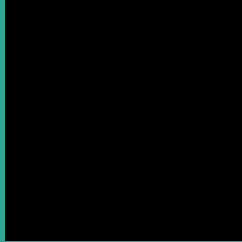
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030.

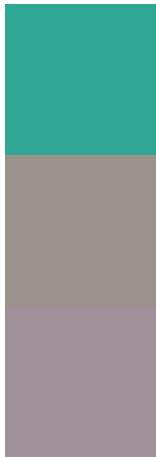


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030.

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

128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030

Protanopia

147.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160

Deuteranopia

149.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020



Tritanopia

133.5820, -63.7730, -17.1570

Trichromacy



Original Color

128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030

Protanomaly

141.0850, -19.7130, -11.6890

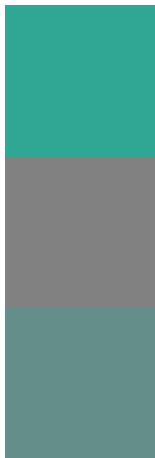
Deuteranomaly

142.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

Tritanomaly

131.6480, -64.1390, -21.5390

Monochromacy



Original Color

128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030

Achromatopsia

129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

128.7580, -23.1060, -10.7700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030 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, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 166, 149)  
}
```

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, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 166, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030 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, 149) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 166, 149) }
```

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, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 166, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 166, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 166,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030 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, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 166,  
149) }
```

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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