

# Converting Colors

YIQ(129.3760, -60.1970,  
-15.8850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(129.3760, -60.1970,  
-15.8850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E9CA9
RGB	62, 156, 169
RGB Percent	24%, 61%, 66%
CMY	0.7571, 0.3881, 0.3375
CMYK	0.63, 0.08, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	187°, 46%, 45%
HSV	187°, 63%, 66%
XYZ	21.0337, 27.6748, 41.7380
YIQ	129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

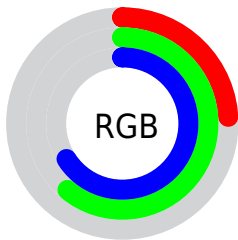
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	62, 112, 169
Decimal	4103337
CIE Lab	59.59, -23.40, -14.95
CIE LCh	60, 27.770, 212.573
Yxy	27.6748, 0.2326, 0.3060
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282293417 (0xFF3E9CA9)
YUV	129.3760, 19.5346, -59.0888
Hunter-Lab	52.6068, -20.6924, -10.2157

# Details

The YIQ color **129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **101.6240, 60.1970, 15.8850**, and the grayscale version is **129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.5720, -57.8130, -15.0370**, and **74.3860, -66.1570, -18.0050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123.1190, -69.7790, -18.4430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.6330, -50.6150, -13.3270**.

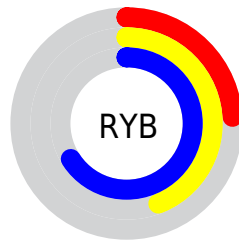
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (61%)

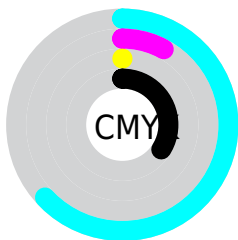
Blue (66%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (66%)

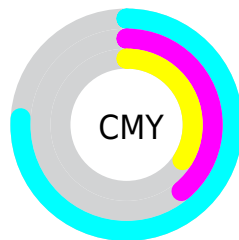


Cyan (63%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850 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 129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 129.3760,  
-60.1970, -15.8850

■ 129.3760,  
-60.1970, -15.8850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 99.6740, -67.0280,  
-18.7400

■ 185.5720,  
-57.8130, -15.0370

■ 74.3860, -66.1570,  
-18.0050

■ 213.9850,  
-57.5380, -14.5140

■ 57.4480, -51.5320,  
-13.2280

■ 232.2760,  
-45.2960, -16.1120

■ 41.3250, -37.8240,  
-8.3520

■ 240.9470,  
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 25.7890, -24.3910,  
-3.9990

■ 249.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 129.3760,  
-60.1970, -15.8850

■ 129.3760,  
-60.1970, -15.8850

■ 123.1190,  
-69.7790, -18.4430

■ 135.6330,  
-50.6150, -13.3270

■ 116.8620,  
-79.3610, -21.0010

■ 141.8900,  
-41.0330, -10.7690

■ 110.6050,  
-88.9430, -23.5590

■ 148.1470,  
-31.4510, -8.2110

■ 106.7290,  
-95.2240, -25.3680

■ 154.4040,  
-21.8690, -5.6530

■ 160.3620,  
-12.8830, -3.3070

■ 166.6190, -3.3010,  
-0.7490

■ 172.8760, 6.2810,  
1.8090

■ 179.1330, 15.8630,  
4.3670

■ 185.3900, 25.4450,  
6.9250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



131.4130, -44.4240, -20.9040



129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850



134.0490, -54.4220, -4.9020

# Triad

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



129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850



147.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710



142.0130, 24.3480, -11.7480

# Complementary

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



129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850



101.6240, 60.1970, 15.8850

# 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.



143.6930, 37.4130, -0.7230



129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850



146.3730, 33.2830, 19.0670

# Square

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



129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850



145.7720, -7.3850, 18.2070



145.1100, 41.0330, 10.7690



139.1460, 4.6800, -18.7440



# Rectangle

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



129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850



139.1480, -41.2190, 3.6210



145.1100, 41.0330, 10.7690



142.6440, 29.9410, -8.4830

# Sweetspot

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



129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850



203.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770



126.1770, -33.2770, -52.2290



100.4650, -14.6710, -3.9430



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.



129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850



157.6260, -93.4360, -24.7320



98.2650, -45.6220, 11.8340



81.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



93.1820, -83.2580, -21.9620



12.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940



# Inverse Universe

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



104.7090, 33.5980, 51.9180



119.2780, 52.0700, 80.5980



132.7350, 45.6220, -11.8340



79.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



59.0720, 46.4780, 71.8060



8.0320, 6.1420, 9.8380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

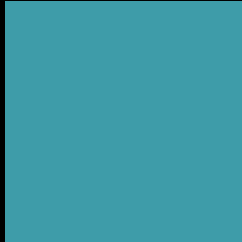
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

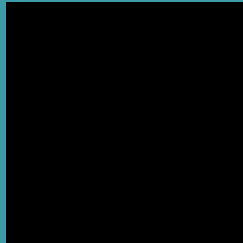
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850.



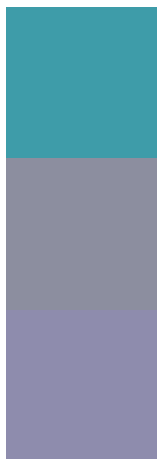
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850.



# 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

129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850

### Protanopia

143.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630

### Deuteranopia

144.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870



## Tritanopia

129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850

## Protanomaly

138.3590, -25.9960, -2.4440

## Deuteranomaly

139.0970, -28.0140, 1.0900

## Tritanomaly

129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850

## Achromatopsia

129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

129.4040, -21.8690, -5.6530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850 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(62, 156, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 156, 169)  
}
```

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(62, 156, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 156, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850 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(62, 156, 169) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 156, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 156, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 156, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 156, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 156,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 129.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 156, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 156,  
169) }
```

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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