

# Converting Colors

YIQ(119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(119.8530, -4.0800,  
-3.1520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	727B77
RGB	114, 123, 119
RGB Percent	45%, 48%, 47%
CMY	0.5530, 0.5176, 0.5333
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.03, 0.52
HSL	153°, 4%, 46%
HSV	153°, 7%, 48%
XYZ	17.3516, 19.0757, 20.2192
YIQ	119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

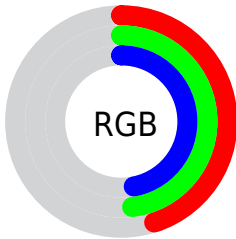
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	114, 120, 123
Decimal	7502711
CIE Lab	50.78, -4.18, 1.03
CIE LCh	51, 4.308, 166.205
Yxy	19.0757, 0.3063, 0.3367
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285692791 (0xFF727B77)
YUV	119.8530, -0.4205, -5.1331
Hunter-Lab	43.6757, -5.5174, 3.1254

# Details

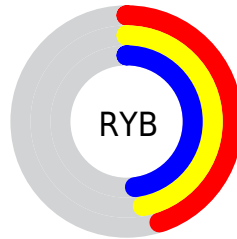
The YIQ color  $[119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[117.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[171.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520]$ , and  $[71.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[115.6950, -9.6270, -7.2510]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[124.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470]$ .

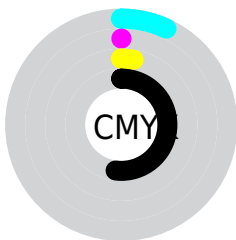
# Distribution



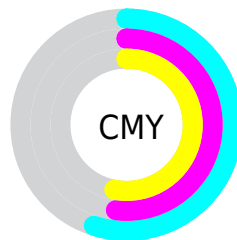
- Red (45%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520 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 119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 119.8530, -4.0800,  
-3.1520

■ 119.8530, -4.0800,  
-3.1520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 94.8530, -4.0800,  
-3.1520

■ 171.8530, -4.0800,  
-3.1520

■ 71.2660, -3.8050,  
-2.6290

■ 199.4400, -4.3550,  
-3.6750

■ 49.1520, -3.4840,  
-2.9400

■ 227.4400, -4.3550,  
-3.6750

■ 28.2660, -3.8050,  
-2.6290

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

■ 2.9350, -1.3750,  
-2.6150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 119.8530, -4.0800,  
-3.1520

■ 119.8530, -4.0800,  
-3.1520

■ 115.6950, -9.6270,  
-7.2510

■ 124.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

■ 111.1240,  
-15.4490, -11.8730

■ 128.5820, 7.2890,  
5.5690

■ 106.9660,  
-20.9960, -15.9720

■ 132.7400, 12.8360,  
9.6680

■ 102.6940,  
-26.2220, -20.3820

■ 137.0120, 18.0620,  
14.0780

■ 98.2370, -32.3650,  
-24.6930

■ 141.1700, 23.6090,  
18.1770

■ 93.9650, -37.5910,  
-29.1030

■ 145.7410, 29.4310,  
22.7990

■ 89.8070, -43.1380,  
-33.2020

■ 149.8990, 34.9780,  
26.8980

■ 85.5350, -48.3640,

■ 154.1710, 40.2040,

-37.6120

31.3080

■ 81.0780, -54.5070,  
-41.9230

■ 158.6280, 46.3470,  
35.6190

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



120.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



119.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320

# Triad

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



119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



121.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



121.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750

# Complementary

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



119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



117.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520

# 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.



121.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



121.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370

# Square

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



119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



120.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



121.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



121.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940



# Rectangle

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



119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



119.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



121.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



121.7620, 6.6020, 1.4980

# Sweetspot

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



119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



159.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



120.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590



81.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



155.7170, -6.6930, -5.3570



120.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



58.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



81.2410, -56.5240, -43.9160



163.8840, -114.2400, -88.2560



# Inverse Universe

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



117.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



151.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570



116.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



57.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.7590, 56.5240, 43.9160



88.1160, 114.2400, 88.2560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

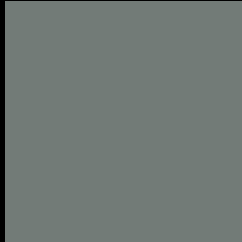
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

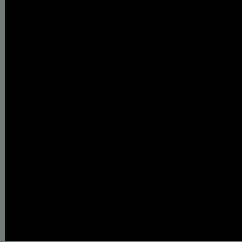
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

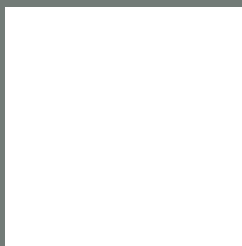
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.8530, -4.0800,

-3.1520.

# 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

119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520

### Protanopia

120.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850

### Deuteranopia

121.8270, 7.9770, 4.1130



## Tritanopia

120.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520

## Protanomaly

120.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

## Deuteranomaly

120.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830

## Tritanomaly

120.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520

## Achromatopsia

120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

119.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520 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(114, 123, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 123, 119)  
}
```

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(114, 123, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 123, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520 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(114, 123, 119) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 123, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 123, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 123, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 123, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 123,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 119.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 123, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
123, 119) }
```

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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