

Converting Colors

YIQ(120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(120.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F7674
RGB	127, 118, 116
RGB Percent	50%, 46%, 45%
CMY	0.5019, 0.5373, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.09, 0.50
HSL	11°, 5%, 48%
HSV	11°, 9%, 50%
XYZ	18.3839, 18.7295, 19.1712
YIQ	120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	127, 118, 116
Decimal	8353396
CIE Lab	50.37, 3.08, 2.33
CIE LCh	50, 3.868, 37.101
Yxy	18.7295, 0.3266, 0.3328
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286543476 (0xFF7F7674)
YUV	120.4630, -2.2003, 5.7329
Hunter-Lab	43.2776, 0.0893, 4.0299

Details

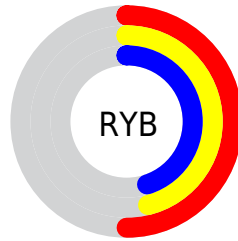
The YIQ color **120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **122.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860**, and the grayscale version is **120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.7620, 6.6020, 1.4980**, and **72.1640, 5.4100, 1.0740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113.1110, 12.9290, 2.4730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990**.

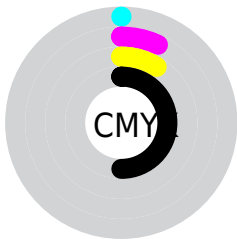
Distribution



- Red (50%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860 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 120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 120.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

■ 120.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 95.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

■ 172.7620, 6.6020,
1.4980

■ 72.1640, 5.4100,
1.0740

■ 199.7620, 6.6020,
1.4980

■ 49.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

■ 228.0610, 7.1980,
1.7100

■ 28.8650, 4.8140,
0.8620

254.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 2.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 120.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

■ 120.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

■ 113.1110, 12.9290,
2.4730

■ 127.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 105.2860, 19.8060,
4.4940

■ 135.6400, -7.7940,
-1.9220

■ 97.9340, 26.7290,
5.6810

■ 142.9920,
-14.7170, -3.1090

■ 89.9950, 33.9270,
7.3910

■ 150.9310,
-21.9150, -4.8190

■ 82.7570, 40.5290,
8.8890

■ 158.2830,
-28.8380, -6.0060

■ 75.4050, 47.4520,
10.0760

■ 165.5210,
-35.4400, -7.5040

■ 67.4660, 54.6500,
11.7860

■ 173.4600,
-42.6380, -9.2140

■ 60.1140, 61.5730,

■ 180.8120,

12.9730

-49.5610, -10.4010

■ 52.2890, 68.4500,
14.9940

■ 188.6370,
-56.4380, -12.4220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



120.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830

Triad

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



120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



119.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



120.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Complementary

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



120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



122.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860

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.



119.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



118.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310

Square

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



120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



119.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



119.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



120.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

Rectangle

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



120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



119.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180



119.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



119.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180

Sweetspot

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



120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



163.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



120.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



81.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



155.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350



123.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



60.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



51.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



122.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



159.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



119.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



61.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



75.6400, -69.6880, -14.5840



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

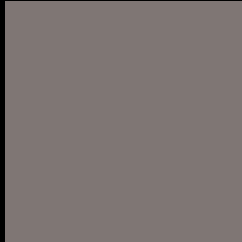
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

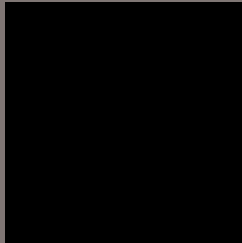
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.4630, 6.0060,

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

120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860

Protanopia

119.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

Deuteranopia

121.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040



Tritanopia

121.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310

Trichromacy



Original Color

120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860

Protanomaly

120.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380

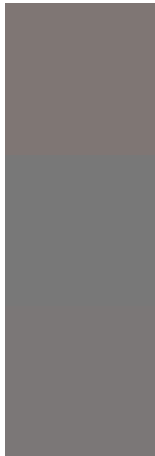
Deuteranomaly

121.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570

Tritanomaly

120.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

Monochromacy



Original Color

120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860

Achromatopsia

120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

120.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860 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(127, 118, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 118, 116)  
}
```

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(127, 118, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 118, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860 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(127, 118, 116) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 118, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 118, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 118, 116); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 118, 116); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 118, 116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 118, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
118, 116) }
```

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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