

Converting Colors

YIQ(120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(120.5560, -16.1850,
1.4710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A7C8D
RGB	106, 124, 141
RGB Percent	42%, 49%, 55%
CMY	0.5843, 0.5137, 0.4471
CMYK	0.25, 0.12, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	209°, 14%, 48%
HSV	209°, 25%, 55%
XYZ	17.9577, 19.4034, 27.9904
YIQ	120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

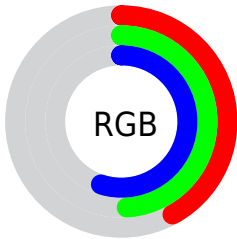
Format	Color
RYB	106, 118, 141
Decimal	6978701
CIELab	51.16, -2.56, -11.38
CIELCh	51, 11.666, 257.335
Yxy	19.4034, 0.2748, 0.2969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285168781 (0xFF6A7C8D)
YUV	120.5560, 10.0789, -12.7656
Hunter-Lab	44.0493, -4.3164, -6.8403

Details

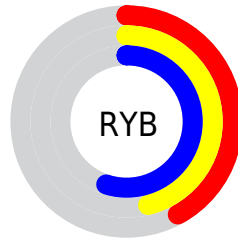
The YIQ color $[120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[126.4440, 16.1850, -1.4710]$, and the grayscale version is $[120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[172.7840, -16.8270, 2.0930]$, and $[71.7410, -15.2680, 1.3720]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[112.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[128.8510, -9.7660, 0.7780]$.

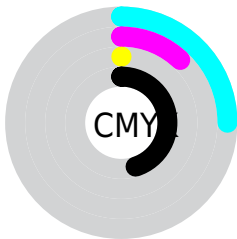
Distribution



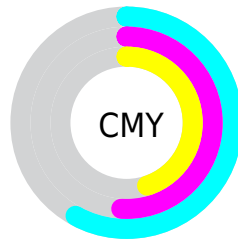
- Red (42%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710 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 120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 120.5560,
-16.1850, 1.4710

■ 120.5560,
-16.1850, 1.4710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 95.4420, -15.8640,
1.1600

■ 172.7840,
-16.8270, 2.0930

■ 71.7410, -15.2680,
1.3720

■ 200.4850,
-17.4230, 1.8810

■ 49.2140, -15.2220,
0.5380

■ 228.4850,
-17.4230, 1.8810

■ 27.8010, -15.4970,
0.0150

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 6.9590, -9.9500,
4.1140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 120.5560,
-16.1850, 1.4710

■ 120.5560,
-16.1850, 1.4710

■ 112.2610,
-22.6040, 2.1640

■ 128.8510, -9.7660,
0.7780

■ 103.9660,
-29.0230, 2.8570

■ 137.1460, -3.3470,
0.0850

■ 95.6710, -35.4420,
3.5500

■ 145.4410, 3.0720,
-0.6080

■ 87.9630, -42.1360,
3.7200

■ 153.1490, 9.7660,
-0.7780

■ 79.6680, -48.5550,
4.4130

■ 161.4440, 16.1850,
-1.4710

■ 71.0740, -55.5700,
4.8940

■ 170.0380, 23.2000,
-1.9520

■ 62.7790, -61.9890,
5.5870


■ 178.3330, 29.6190,
-2.6450

■ 58.9250, -65.3360,

■ 186.6280, 36.0380,

5.6720

-3.3380

 194.9230, 42.4570,
-4.0310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118.7680, -19.8980, -2.8260



120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710



122.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840

Triad

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



120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710



123.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470



119.7620, -2.5660, -8.5660

Complementary

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



120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710



126.4440, 16.1850, -1.4710

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.



121.0190, 7.0160, -6.0080



120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710



123.1500, 17.1930, 2.2890

Square

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



120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710



123.4300, 10.7730, 8.5090



122.2480, 13.8010, -2.3190



118.3850, -11.6900, -8.4100

Rectangle

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



120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710



123.5580, -1.3310, 7.6050



122.2480, 13.8010, -2.3190



120.1430, 0.7350, -7.8170

Sweetspot

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



120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710



176.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



128.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180



87.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710



151.7060, -25.3550, 2.4610



110.5770, -11.5100, 10.3620



67.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



56.4800, -62.5850, 5.3750



3.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Inverse Universe

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



118.5170, 15.0820, 13.0180



148.6370, 23.7920, 20.3680



136.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



48.3450, 57.9900, 50.3900



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

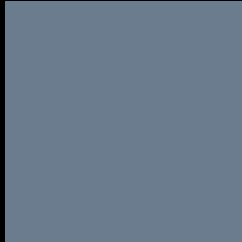
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

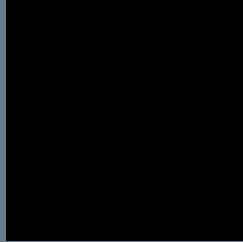
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

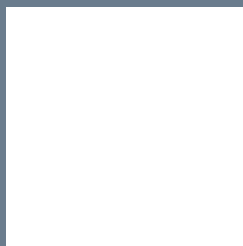
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.5560, -16.1850,

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

120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710

Protanopia

122.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740

Deuteranopia

123.1170, -4.4030, 8.2130



Tritanopia

120.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

Trichromacy



Original Color

120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710

Protanomaly

121.6600, -10.5460, 3.9020

Deuteranomaly

122.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830

Tritanomaly

120.3880, -15.7720, -0.5080

Monochromacy



Original Color

120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710

Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

120.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710 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(106, 124, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 124, 141)  
}
```

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(106, 124, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 124, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710 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(106, 124, 141) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 124, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 124, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 124, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 124, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 124,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 124, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
124, 141) }
```

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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