

# Converting Colors

YIQ(120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(120.7220, -5.0890,  
-1.3850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	737B7C
RGB	115, 123, 124
RGB Percent	45%, 48%, 49%
CMY	0.5490, 0.5176, 0.5137
CMYK	0.07, 0.01, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	187°, 4%, 47%
HSV	187°, 7%, 49%
XYZ	17.7907, 19.2664, 21.8481
YIQ	120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

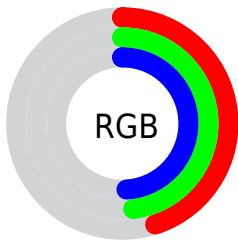
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	115, 119, 124
Decimal	7568252
CIELab	51.00, -2.77, -1.58
CIELCh	51, 3.184, 209.661
Yxy	19.2664, 0.3020, 0.3271
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285758332 (0xFF737B7C)
YUV	120.7220, 1.6161, -5.0182
Hunter-Lab	43.8935, -4.4646, 1.2136

# Details

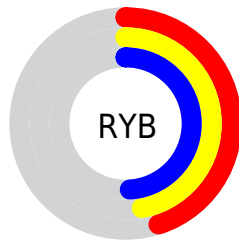
The YIQ color **120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **118.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850**, and **72.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360**.

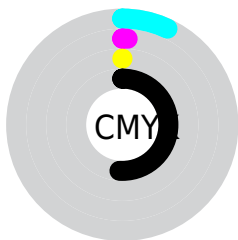
# Distribution



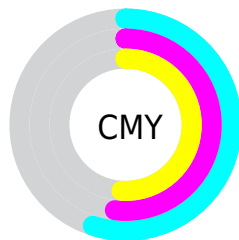
- Red (45%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850 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 120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 120.7220, -5.0890,  
-1.3850

■ 120.7220, -5.0890,  
-1.3850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 95.7220, -5.0890,  
-1.3850

■ 172.7220, -5.0890,  
-1.3850

■ 72.0210, -4.4930,  
-1.1730

■ 200.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

■ 50.0210, -4.4930,  
-1.1730

■ 228.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

■ 29.0210, -4.4930,  
-1.1730

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 4.3200, -3.8970,  
-0.9610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 120.7220, -5.0890,  
-1.3850

■ 120.7220, -5.0890,  
-1.3850

■ 116.5470,  
-11.9660, -3.4060

■ 124.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 111.4860,  
-19.1640, -5.1160

■ 129.9580, 8.9860,  
2.3460

■ 107.3110,  
-26.0410, -7.1370

■ 134.1330, 15.8630,  
4.3670

■ 102.8370,  
-33.5140, -9.3700

■ 138.6070, 23.3360,  
6.6000

■ 98.0750, -40.1160,  
-10.8680

■ 143.3690, 29.9380,  
8.0980

■ 93.9000, -46.9930,  
-12.8890

■ 147.5440, 36.8150,  
10.1190

■ 88.8390, -54.1910,  
-14.5990

■ 152.6050, 44.0130,  
11.8290

■ 84.6640, -61.0680,

■ 156.7800, 50.8900,

-16.6200

13.8500

■ 80.1900, -68.5410,  
-18.8530

■ 161.2540, 58.3630,  
16.0830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



120.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



120.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

# Triad

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



120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



121.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



121.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190

# Complementary

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



120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



118.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850

# 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.



121.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



122.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060

# Square

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



120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



121.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



122.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



121.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



# Rectangle

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



120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



121.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



122.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



121.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

# Sweetspot

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



120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



159.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



120.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960



80.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



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.



120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



155.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340



118.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



79.4070, -70.6500, -19.1780



160.8030, -142.7670, -39.3030



# Inverse Universe

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



118.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



151.9670, 4.7670, 7.2230



120.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



50.0290, 38.8690, 61.0210



100.9980, 77.9670, 123.3990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

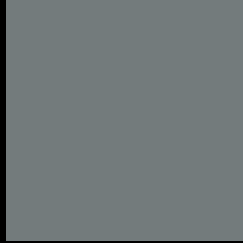
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

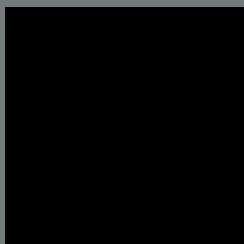
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

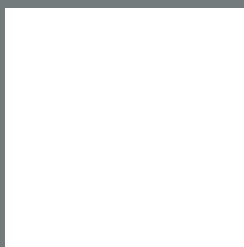
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.7220, -5.0890,

-1.3850.

# 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

120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

### Protanopia

121.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

### Deuteranopia

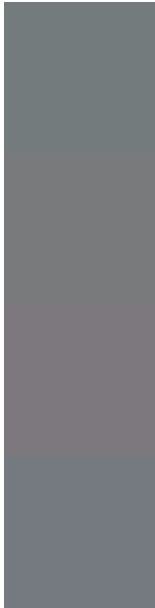
122.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



## Tritanopia

121.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

## Protanomaly

121.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

## Deuteranomaly

122.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150

## Tritanomaly

120.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

## Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

121.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850 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(115, 123, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 123, 124)  
}
```

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(115, 123, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 123, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850 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(115, 123, 124) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 123, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 123, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 123, 124); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 123, 124); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 123, 124) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 123, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
123, 124) }
```

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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