

# Converting Colors

YIQ(121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(121.7390, -3.7590,  
-3.4630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	747D78
RGB	116, 125, 120
RGB Percent	45%, 49%, 47%
CMY	0.5451, 0.5098, 0.5294
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.04, 0.51
HSL	147°, 4%, 47%
HSV	147°, 7%, 49%
XYZ	17.9257, 19.7368, 20.6332
YIQ	121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

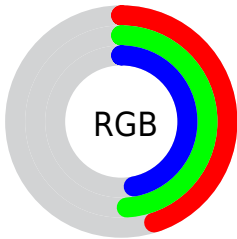
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	116, 122, 125
Decimal	7634296
CIE Lab	51.54, -4.38, 1.57
CIE LCh	52, 4.649, 160.284
Yxy	19.7368, 0.3075, 0.3386
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285824376 (0xFF747D78)
YUV	121.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331
Hunter-Lab	44.4261, -5.7217, 3.5617

# Details

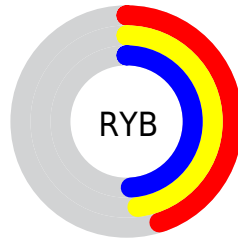
The YIQ color  $[121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[119.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[174.3260, -4.0340, -3.9860]$ , and  $[73.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[117.0540, -9.2600, -8.3960]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[126.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580]$ .

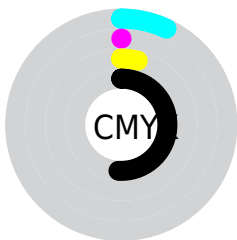
# Distribution



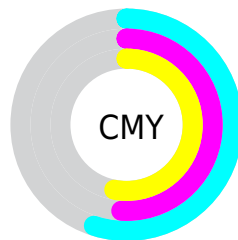
- Red (45%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (47%)



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



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630 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 121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 121.7390, -3.7590,  
-3.4630

■ 121.7390, -3.7590,  
-3.4630

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 96.7390, -3.7590,  
-3.4630

■ 174.3260, -4.0340,  
-3.9860

■ 73.1520, -3.4840,  
-2.9400

■ 201.4400, -4.3550,  
-3.6750

■ 51.0380, -3.1630,  
-3.2510

■ 229.4400, -4.3550,  
-3.6750

■ 29.4510, -2.8880,  
-2.7280

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 5.5110, -3.1170,  
-4.0850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 121.7390, -3.7590,  
-3.4630

■ 121.7390, -3.7590,  
-3.4630

■ 117.0540, -9.2600,  
-8.3960

■ 126.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

■ 112.6680,  
-14.1650, -13.1170

■ 130.8100, 6.6470,  
6.1910

■ 107.9830,  
-19.6660, -18.0500

■ 135.1960, 11.5520,  
10.9120

■ 103.5970,  
-24.5710, -22.7710

■ 139.8810, 17.0530,  
15.8450

■ 98.9120, -30.0720,  
-27.7040

■ 144.2670, 21.9580,  
20.5660

■ 94.5260, -34.9770,  
-32.4250

■ 148.9520, 27.4590,  
25.4990

■ 89.8410, -40.4780,  
-37.3580


■ 153.3380, 32.3640,  
30.2200


■ 85.4550, -45.3830,

■ 158.0230, 37.8650,

-42.0790

35.1530

 80.7700, -50.8840,  
-47.0120

 162.7080, 43.3660,  
40.0860

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



122.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



121.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430

# Triad

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



121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



123.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



123.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870

# Complementary

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



121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



119.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630

# 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.



123.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



123.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360

# Square

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



121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



122.2920, -6.6940, 0.1700



123.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



123.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930



# Rectangle

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



121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



121.6400, -7.7940, -1.9220



123.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



123.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330

# Sweetspot

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



121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



161.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



122.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



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.



121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



157.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560



122.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



61.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



81.6340, -53.4970, -49.2170



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



119.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



154.0980, 5.7760, 5.4560



118.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



46.3660, 53.4970, 49.2170



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

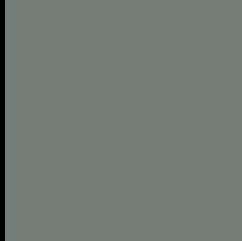
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

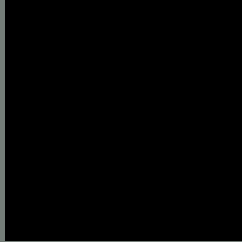
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

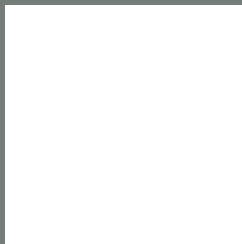
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630.



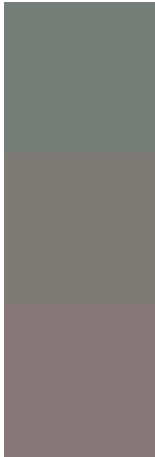
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.7390, -3.7590,

-3.4630.

# 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

121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630

### Protanopia

122.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

### Deuteranopia

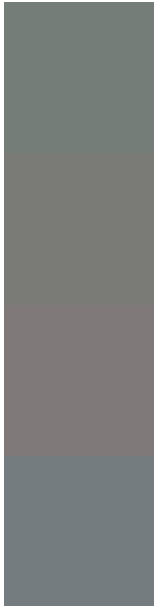
124.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140



## Tritanopia

122.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630

## Protanomaly

122.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560

## Deuteranomaly

123.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840

## Tritanomaly

122.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630

## Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

121.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630 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(116, 125, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 125, 120)  
}
```

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(116, 125, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 125, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630 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(116, 125, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 125, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 125, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 125, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 125, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 125,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 121.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 125, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
125, 120) }
```

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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