

Converting Colors

YIQ(122.5500, -25.2160,
-5.5680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(122.5500, -25.2160,
-5.5680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | 5F858D |
| RGB | 95, 133, 141 |
| RGB Percent | 37%, 52%, 55% |
| CMY | 0.6275, 0.4784, 0.4472 |
| CMYK | 0.33, 0.06, 0.00, 0.45 |
| HSL | 190°, 19%, 46% |
| HSV | 190°, 33%, 55% |
| XYZ | 17.9125, 21.1334, 28.3238 |
| YIQ | 122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

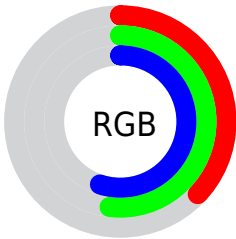
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 95, 116, 141 |
| Decimal | 6260109 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 53.10, -11.16, -8.54 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 53, 14.053, 217.434 |
| Yxy | 21.1334, 0.2659, 0.3137 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4284450189 (0xFF5F858D) |
| YUV | 122.5500, 9.0959, -24.1613 |
| Hunter-Lab | 45.9711, -10.8976, -4.3501 |

Details

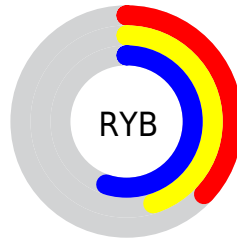
The YIQ color $[122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $[113.4500, 25.2160, 5.5680]$, and the grayscale version is $[122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[175.3650, -26.1330, -5.4690]$, and $[72.8490, -24.6200, -5.3560]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[117.1900, -33.0100, -7.4900]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[127.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460]$.

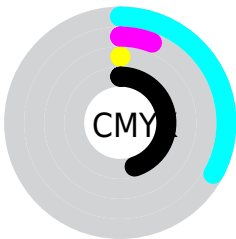
Distribution



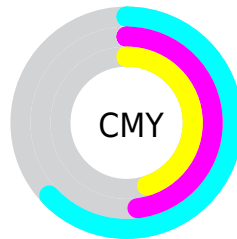
- Red (37%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680 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 122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 122.5500,
-25.2160, -5.5680

■ 122.5500,
-25.2160, -5.5680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 97.4360, -24.8950,
-5.8790

■ 175.3650,
-26.1330, -5.4690

■ 72.8490, -24.6200,
-5.3560

■ 202.9520,
-26.4080, -5.9920

■ 49.1370, -25.4910,
-6.0910

■ 231.0660,
-26.7290, -5.6810

■ 27.4360, -24.8950,
-5.8790

■ 247.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 14.0030, -13.2500,
-2.1620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 122.5500,
-25.2160, -5.5680

■ 122.5500,
-25.2160, -5.5680

■ 117.1900,
-33.0100, -7.4900

■ 127.9100,
-17.4220, -3.6460

■ 111.2430,
-40.5290, -8.8890

■ 133.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470

■ 105.8830,
-48.3230, -10.8110

■ 139.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 99.9360, -55.8420,
-12.2100

■ 145.1640, 5.4100,
1.0740

■ 94.2770, -64.2320,
-14.3440

■ 150.5240, 13.2040,
2.9960

■ 88.3300, -71.7510,
-15.7430

■ 156.7700, 21.3190,
4.6070

■ 84.7530, -77.4360,
-17.3400

■ 162.1300, 29.1130,
6.5290

■ 168.0770, 36.6320,

7.9280

■ 173.4370, 44.4260,
9.8500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122.3670, -20.4470, -9.3990



122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680



124.6800, -22.4660, -0.3380

Triad

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



122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680



128.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990



126.0580, 11.2800, -6.1920

Complementary

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



122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680



113.4500, 25.2160, 5.5680

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.



127.2270, 18.2940, -1.1460



122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680



128.8500, 18.3380, 9.0740

Square

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



122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680



128.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730



128.4710, 20.7230, 4.3950



124.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960

Rectangle

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



122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680



125.8380, -16.9190, 3.7610



128.4710, 20.7230, 4.3950



126.6670, 13.9390, -4.8210

Sweetspot

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



122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680



175.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360



122.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700



87.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



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.



122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680



154.8410, -39.3370, -8.4650



109.0490, -18.8910, 6.4610



68.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



81.1340, -74.1350, -16.5910



4.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500

Inverse Universe

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



113.0860, 15.2180, 21.5700



140.2540, 23.9730, 33.6130



126.9510, 18.8910, -6.4610



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



53.1330, 44.5080, 63.4520



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680 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 122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680 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 122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680.

-5.5680.

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

122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680

Protanopia

127.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

Deuteranopia

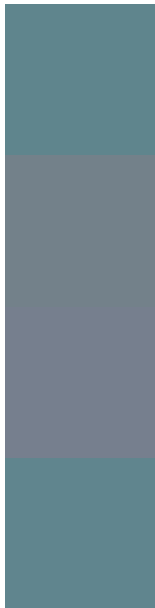
127.6720, -1.6520, 7.9160



Tritanopia

123.0770, -25.2620, -4.7340

Trichromacy



Original Color

122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680

Protanomaly

125.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690

Deuteranomaly

126.0190, -10.1790, 2.7570

Tritanomaly

122.9630, -24.9410, -5.0450

Monochromacy



Original Color

122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680

Achromatopsia

123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

123.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680 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(95, 133, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 133, 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(95, 133, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 133, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680 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(95, 133, 141) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 133, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 133, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 133, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 133, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 133,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 122.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 133, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 133,  
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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