

# Converting Colors

YIQ(123.3120, 15.7760,  
-21.6000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(123.3120, 15.7760,  
-21.6000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7D8545
RGB	125, 133, 69
RGB Percent	49%, 52%, 27%
CMY	0.5099, 0.4784, 0.7293
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.48, 0.48
HSL	68°, 32%, 40%
HSV	68°, 48%, 52%
XYZ	17.9183, 21.5648, 8.8529
YIQ	123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

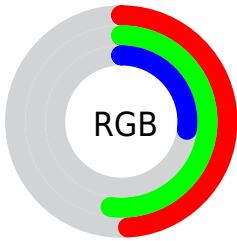
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	69, 133, 77
Decimal	8226117
CIELab	53.56, -13.14, 33.29
CIELCh	54, 35.790, 111.540
Yxy	21.5648, 0.3707, 0.4461
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286416197 (0xFF7D8545)
YUV	123.3120, -26.7758, 1.4804
Hunter-Lab	46.4379, -12.3913, 21.2035

# Details

The YIQ color **123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **78.6880, -15.7760, 21.6000**, and the grayscale version is **124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176.2690, 17.3350, -22.3210**, and **73.9420, 13.9420, -21.4020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.2320, 18.7570, -26.0670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125.3920, 12.7950, -17.1330**.

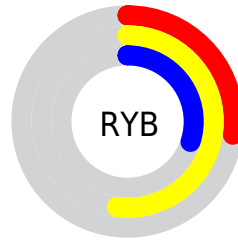
# Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (52%)

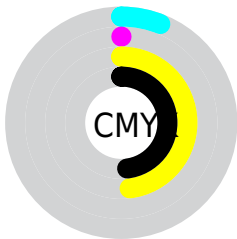
Blue (27%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (30%)

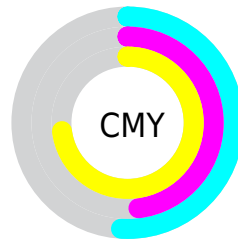


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000 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 123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



123.3120, 15.7760,  
-21.6000

123.3120, 15.7760,  
-21.6000

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

98.1270, 14.8590,  
-21.5010

176.2690, 17.3350,  
-22.3210

73.9420, 13.9420,  
-21.4020

204.0410, 17.9770,  
-22.9430

50.4690, 13.8960,  
-20.5680

231.9270, 18.2980,  
-23.2540

31.2650, 5.9630,  
-14.4610

248.6160, 17.9760,  
-17.4160

11.7400, -5.5000,  
-10.4600

251.9220, 8.6670,  
-8.3970

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 123.3120, 15.7760,  
-21.6000

■ 123.3120, 15.7760,  
-21.6000

■ 121.2320, 18.7570,  
-26.0670

■ 125.3920, 12.7950,  
-17.1330

■ 119.3370, 22.6550,  
-30.6330

■ 127.2870, 8.8970,  
-12.5670

■ 117.2570, 25.6360,  
-35.1000

■ 129.3670, 5.9160,  
-8.1000

■ 115.1770, 28.6170,  
-39.5670

■ 131.4470, 2.9350,  
-3.6330

■ 113.3960, 32.1940,  
-43.8220

■ 133.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

■ 112.7550, 32.5610,  
-44.9670

■ 135.4220, -3.9440,  
5.4000

■ 137.5020, -6.9250,  
9.8670

■ 139.2830,

-10.5020, 14.1220

■ 141.4770,  
-13.8040, 18.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.0700, 37.3690, -10.9430



123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000



118.8230, -13.7040, -26.9840

# Triad

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



123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000



102.7170, -94.9500, -19.3180



130.8990, 34.9780, 26.8980

# Complementary

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



123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000



78.6880, -15.7760, 21.6000

# 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.



132.0240, 9.7610, 26.8570



123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000



117.8450, -62.3550, 1.2050

# Square

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



123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000



101.6280, -87.7500, -28.6620



128.5730, -22.8820, 18.2220



129.1590, 48.5050, 18.5290



# Rectangle

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



123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000



114.0790, -37.9120, -28.7920



128.5730, -22.8820, 18.2220



131.4190, 27.6420, 27.6900

# Sweetspot

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



123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000



169.3670, 5.9160, -8.1000



92.2450, 36.2190, 9.9070



84.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000



158.0120, 24.9480, -33.6440



114.0430, -2.7000, -28.1720



65.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



110.3960, 32.1940, -43.8220



2.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



# Inverse Universe

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



78.6880, -15.7760, 21.6000



87.9880, -24.9480, 33.6440



87.9570, 2.7000, 28.1720



60.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



19.6040, -32.1940, 43.8220



0.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

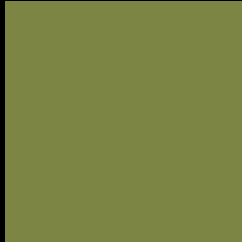
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

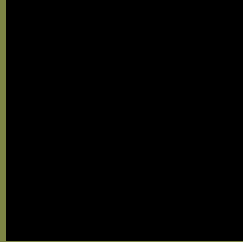
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.3120, 15.7760,

-21.6000.

# 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

123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000

### Protanopia

124.9330, 27.3290, -16.2150

### Deuteranopia

126.4660, 36.3140, -8.3420



## Tritanopia

129.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000

## Protanomaly

124.4270, 22.8820, -18.2220

## Deuteranomaly

125.4110, 28.9790, -13.0770

## Tritanomaly

127.2470, 6.3740, -5.3860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000

## Achromatopsia

123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

123.3670, 5.9160, -8.1000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000 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(125, 133, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 133, 69)  
}
```

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(125, 133, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 133, 69) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000 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(125, 133, 69) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 133, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 133, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 133, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 133, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 133,  
69) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 123.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 133, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
133, 69) }
```

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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