

Converting Colors

YIQ(123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(123.6420, -2.1080,
-5.8520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 768074 |
| RGB | 118, 128, 116 |
| RGB Percent | 46%, 50%, 45% |
| CMY | 0.5373, 0.4980, 0.5451 |
| CMYK | 0.08, 0.00, 0.09, 0.50 |
| HSL | 110°, 5%, 48% |
| HSV | 110°, 9%, 50% |
| XYZ | 18.3422, 20.5514, 19.5231 |
| YIQ | 123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

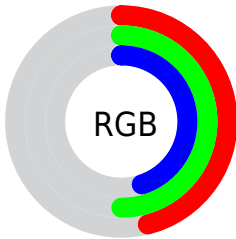
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 116, 128, 126 |
| Decimal | 7766132 |
| CIE Lab | 52.45, -6.12, 5.25 |
| CIE LCh | 52, 8.065, 139.410 |
| Yxy | 20.5514, 0.3140, 0.3518 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4285956212 (0xFF768074) |
| YUV | 123.6420, -3.7675, -4.9480 |
| Hunter-Lab | 45.3336, -7.1117, 6.2000 |

Details

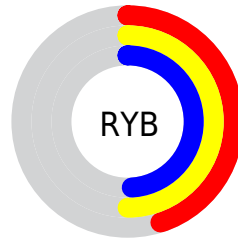
The YIQ color $[123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[120.3580, 2.1080, 5.8520]$, and the grayscale version is $[124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[176.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750]$, and $[75.0550, -1.8330, -5.3290]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[118.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[128.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230]$.

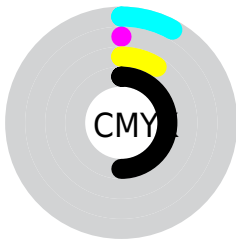
Distribution



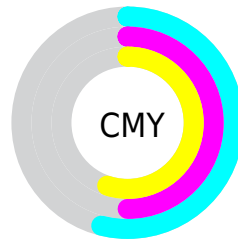
- Red (46%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520 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 123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 123.6420, -2.1080,
-5.8520

■ 123.6420, -2.1080,
-5.8520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 98.6420, -2.1080,
-5.8520

■ 176.2290, -2.3830,
-6.3750

■ 75.0550, -1.8330,
-5.3290

■ 203.2290, -2.3830,
-6.3750

■ 52.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

■ 231.8160, -2.6580,
-6.8980

■ 31.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

■ 254.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 123.6420, -2.1080,
-5.8520

■ 123.6420, -2.1080,
-5.8520

■ 118.8710, -4.4910,
-12.2270

■ 128.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 114.3990, -6.2780,
-18.3900

■ 132.8850, 2.0620,
6.6860

■ 109.7420, -8.9820,
-24.4540

■ 137.5420, 4.7660,
12.7500

■ 104.9710,
-11.3650, -30.8290

■ 142.3130, 7.1490,
19.1250

■ 100.4990,
-13.1520, -36.9920

■ 146.7850, 8.9360,
25.2880

■ 95.7280, -15.5350,
-43.3670

■ 151.5560, 11.3190,
31.6630

■ 90.9570, -17.9180,
-49.7420

■ 156.3270, 13.7020,
38.0380

■ 86.5990, -20.0260,

■ 160.6850, 15.8100,

-55.5940

43.8900

■ 81.8280, -22.4090,
-61.9690

■ 165.4560, 18.1930,
50.2650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540



123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520



122.8200, -8.4810, -5.9930

Triad

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



123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520



124.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



126.6810, 11.3240, 4.0280

Complementary

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



123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520



120.3580, 2.1080, 5.8520

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.



126.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810



123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520



125.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540

Square

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



123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520



123.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510



126.3580, 2.1080, 5.8520



126.2850, 12.3790, 1.4270

Rectangle

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



123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520



122.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620



126.3580, 2.1080, 5.8520



126.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730

Sweetspot

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



123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520



164.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



125.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860



82.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520



159.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780



123.5000, -4.5840, -5.0320



61.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



81.4150, -22.6840, -62.4920



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



120.3580, 2.1080, 5.8520



154.5370, 3.1620, 8.7780



120.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320



59.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



46.2860, 22.0880, 62.2800



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

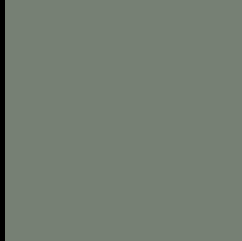
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

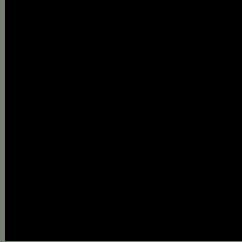
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

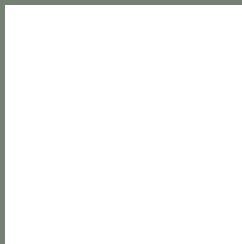
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.6420, -2.1080,

-5.8520.

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

123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520

Protanopia

125.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610

Deuteranopia

126.2250, 12.6080, 2.7840



Tritanopia

124.9440, -5.5940, 2.2620

Trichromacy



Original Color

123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520

Protanomaly

124.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210

Deuteranomaly

125.5940, 7.0150, -0.4810

Tritanomaly

124.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500

Monochromacy



Original Color

123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520

Achromatopsia

124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

123.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520 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(118, 128, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 128, 116)  
}
```

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(118, 128, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 128, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520 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(118, 128, 116) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 128, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 128, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 128, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 128, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 128,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 123.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 128, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
128, 116) }
```

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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