

# Converting Colors

YIQ(125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(125.4980, 16.0930,  
0.1970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8D796C
RGB	141, 121, 108
RGB Percent	55%, 47%, 42%
CMY	0.4470, 0.5255, 0.5764
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.23, 0.45
HSL	24°, 13%, 49%
HSV	24°, 23%, 55%
XYZ	20.5303, 20.4194, 17.0519
YIQ	125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

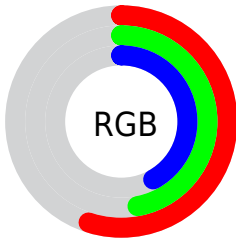
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	141, 129, 108
Decimal	9271660
CIE Lab	52.31, 5.57, 9.97
CIE LCh	52, 11.419, 60.809
Yxy	20.4194, 0.3540, 0.3520
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287461740 (0xFF8D796C)
YUV	125.4980, -8.6265, 13.5953
Hunter-Lab	45.1878, 2.0198, 9.2581

# Details

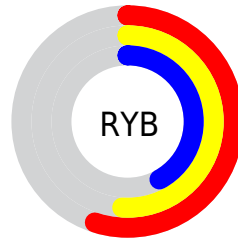
The YIQ color  $125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $123.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970$ , and the grayscale version is  $126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $177.9820, 17.6060, 0.3100$ , and  $76.7150, 13.9840, -0.1280$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $118.6190, 23.0620, 0.5500$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $132.3770, 9.1240, -0.1560$ .

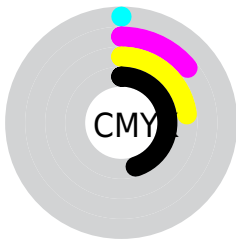
# Distribution



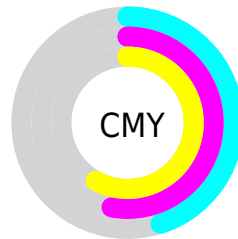
- Red (55%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (45%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (58%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970 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 125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 125.4980, 16.0930,  
0.1970


 125.4980, 16.0930,  
0.1970


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 100.3130, 15.1760,  
0.2960


 177.9820, 17.6060,  
0.3100


 76.7150, 13.9840,  
-0.1280


 205.8680, 17.9270,  
-0.0010


 53.5300, 13.0670,  
-0.0290

 234.1670, 18.5230,  
0.2110

 32.2310, 12.4710,  
-0.2410

 253.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

 9.2250, 12.6080,  
2.7840

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 125.4980, 16.0930,  
0.1970

■ 125.4980, 16.0930,  
0.1970

■ 118.6190, 23.0620,  
0.5500

■ 132.3770, 9.1240,  
-0.1560

■ 112.3270, 29.7560,  
0.3800

■ 138.6690, 2.4300,  
0.0140

■ 105.4480, 36.7250,  
0.7330

■ 145.5480, -4.5390,  
-0.3390

■ 99.1560, 43.4190,  
0.5630

■ 151.8400,  
-11.2330, -0.1690

■ 92.2770, 50.3880,  
0.9160

■ 158.8330,  
-18.5230, -0.2110

■ 85.8710, 57.4030,  
0.4350

■ 165.1250,  
-25.2170, -0.0410

■ 78.9920, 64.3720,  
0.7880

■ 172.0040,  
-32.1860, -0.3940

■ 74.4440, 68.9110,

■ 178.2960,

1.1270

-38.8800, -0.2240

■ 185.1750,  
-45.8490, -0.5770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680



125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970



124.2260, 10.8670, -4.2130

# Triad

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



125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970



121.6450, -15.3580, -8.0140



125.7750, -3.4400, 7.2800

# Complementary

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



125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970



123.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970

# 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.



123.8770, -12.6550, 3.5770



125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970



121.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280

# Square

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



125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970



122.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



122.4200, -18.7980, -0.7340



126.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930



# Rectangle

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



125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970



123.4210, 5.8240, -6.4320



122.4200, -18.7980, -0.7340



125.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200

# Sweetspot

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



125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970



177.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410



120.1470, 13.2480, 13.2160



88.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270



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.



125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970



159.2880, 25.4920, 0.5640



134.8900, 11.6930, -8.1710



67.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850



71.4760, 65.8850, 0.9010



4.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270



# Inverse Universe

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



123.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970



156.1250, -25.2170, -0.0410



114.1100, -11.6930, 8.1710



67.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



63.5240, -65.8850, -0.9010



3.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

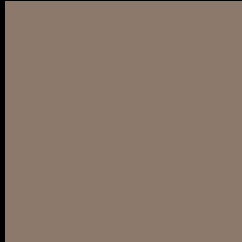
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

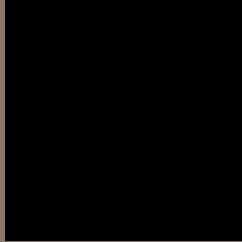
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.4980, 16.0930,



# 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

125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970

### Protanopia

125.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930

### Deuteranopia

125.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440



## Tritanopia

126.5010, 12.0110, 8.0990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970

## Protanomaly

125.5790, 11.3710, -2.3330

## Deuteranomaly

125.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320

## Tritanomaly

125.9910, 13.3870, 5.1870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970

## Achromatopsia

125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

125.5230, 5.7770, -0.0710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970 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(141, 121, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 121, 108)  
}
```

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(141, 121, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 121, 108) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970 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(141, 121, 108) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 121, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 121, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 121, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 121, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 121,  
108) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 125.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 121, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
121, 108) }
```

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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