

# Converting Colors

YIQ(125.5550, -6.4170,  
-10.3610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(125.5550, -6.4170,  
-10.3610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	718673
RGB	113, 134, 115
RGB Percent	44%, 53%, 45%
CMY	0.5569, 0.4745, 0.5490
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.14, 0.47
HSL	126°, 9%, 48%
HSV	126°, 16%, 53%
XYZ	18.4287, 21.8000, 19.4554
YIQ	125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

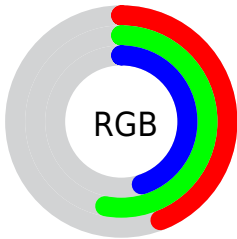
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	113, 132, 134
Decimal	7439987
CIELab	53.81, -11.53, 7.72
CIElCh	54, 13.876, 146.190
Yxy	21.8000, 0.3088, 0.3653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285630067 (0xFF718673)
YUV	125.5550, -5.2036, -11.0107
Hunter-Lab	46.6905, -11.2546, 7.9779

# Details

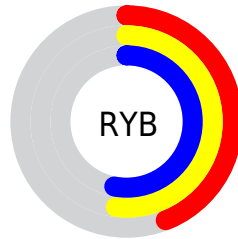
The YIQ color  $125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669999$ . A complement of this color would be  $121.4450, 6.4170, 10.3610$ , and the grayscale version is  $126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $178.1420, -6.6920, -10.8840$ , and  $76.3810, -5.8670, -9.3150$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $120.3000, -10.3130, -16.8490$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $130.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730$ .

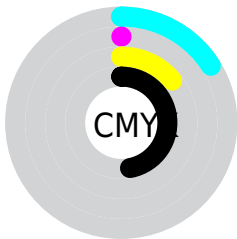
# Distribution



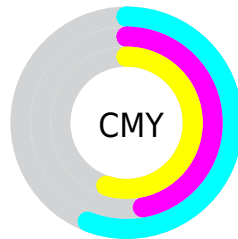
- Red (44%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610 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 125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 125.5550, -6.4170,  
-10.3610

■ 125.5550, -6.4170,  
-10.3610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 100.5550, -6.4170,  
-10.3610

■ 178.1420, -6.6920,  
-10.8840

■ 76.3810, -5.8670,  
-9.3150

■ 205.7290, -6.9670,  
-11.4070

■ 53.4950, -6.1880,  
-9.0040

■ 233.7290, -6.9670,  
-11.4070

■ 31.9080, -5.9130,  
-8.4810

■ 252.7500, -2.2920,  
-2.5160

■ 11.7400, -5.5000,  
-10.4600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 125.5550, -6.4170,  
-10.3610

■ 125.5550, -6.4170,  
-10.3610

■ 120.3000,  
-10.3130, -16.8490

■ 130.8100, -2.5210,  
-3.8730

■ 114.7460,  
-14.8050, -23.5490

■ 136.3640, 1.9710,  
2.8270

■ 109.4910,  
-18.7010, -30.0370

■ 141.6190, 5.8670,  
9.3150

■ 103.9370,  
-23.1930, -36.7370

■ 147.1730, 10.3590,  
16.0150

■ 98.5680, -26.7680,  
-43.5360

■ 152.5420, 13.9340,  
22.8140

■ 93.3130, -30.6640,  
-50.0240

■ 157.7970, 17.8300,  
29.3020

■ 87.7590, -35.1560,  
-56.7240


■ 163.3510, 22.3220,  
36.0020


■ 82.5040, -39.0520,

■ 168.6060, 26.2180,

-63.2120

42.4900

 80.1400, -41.0230,  
-66.0390

 174.1600, 30.7100,  
49.1900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



127.0680, 5.3200, -8.3120



125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



124.8080, -17.3750, -10.0070

# Triad

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



125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



127.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380



130.6390, 20.3100, 6.3740

# Complementary

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



125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



121.4450, 6.4170, 10.3610

# 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.



130.8220, 15.5410, 10.2050



125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



129.6330, -5.9160, 8.1000

# Square

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



125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



125.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190



130.5590, 6.0960, 10.6720



129.1780, 19.9900, 1.1580



# Rectangle

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



125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



124.5240, -22.3270, -8.3670



130.5590, 6.0960, 10.6720



130.3940, 19.6220, 7.8300

# Sweetspot

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



125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



169.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730



131.0080, 5.5490, -6.9550



84.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



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.



125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



159.8270, -10.3590, -16.0150



126.6950, -9.6270, -7.2510



63.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



77.6780, -39.6020, -64.2580



1.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



# Inverse Universe

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



121.4450, 6.4170, 10.3610



153.2870, 10.0380, 16.3260



120.3050, 9.6270, 7.2510



62.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



52.3220, 39.6020, 64.2580



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610 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 125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

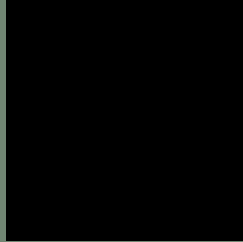
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.5550, -6.4170,

-10.3610.

# 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

125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610

### Protanopia

127.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

### Deuteranopia

129.4810, 14.7630, 2.2750



## Tritanopia

127.3670, -11.2790, 0.6650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610

## Protanomaly

126.8660, 3.0730, -6.1350

## Deuteranomaly

128.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720

## Tritanomaly

126.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

125.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610 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(113, 134, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 134, 115)  
}
```

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(113, 134, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 134, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610 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(113, 134, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 134, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 134, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 134, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 134, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 134,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 125.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 134, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
134, 115) }
```

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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