

# Converting Colors

YIQ(125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600)</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(125.5740, -7.4280,  
2.4600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	787E8A
RGB	120, 126, 138
RGB Percent	47%, 49%, 54%
CMY	0.5294, 0.5059, 0.4589
CMYK	0.13, 0.09, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	220°, 7%, 51%
HSV	220°, 13%, 54%
XYZ	19.7934, 20.7500, 27.0029
YIQ	125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

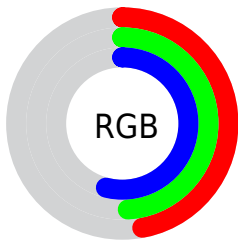
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 125, 138
Decimal	7896714
CIE Lab	52.67, 0.36, -7.25
CIE LCh	53, 7.259, 272.807
Yxy	20.7500, 0.2930, 0.3072
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286086794 (0xFF787E8A)
YUV	125.5740, 6.1260, -4.8884
Hunter-Lab	45.5522, -2.1542, -3.2601

# Details

The YIQ color **125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **132.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178.2750, -8.0240, 2.2480**, and **76.4600, -7.1070, 2.1490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.1050, -13.2970, 4.1990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210**.

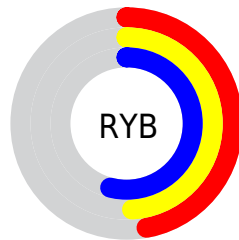
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (49%)

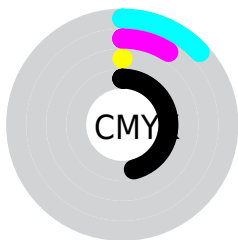
Blue (54%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (54%)

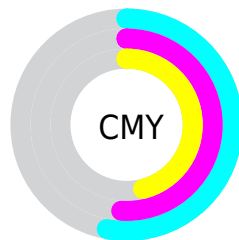


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600 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 125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 125.5740, -7.4280,  
2.4600

■ 125.5740, -7.4280,  
2.4600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 100.5740, -7.4280,  
2.4600

■ 178.2750, -8.0240,  
2.2480

■ 76.4600, -7.1070,  
2.1490

■ 205.6880, -7.7490,  
2.7710

■ 53.7590, -6.5110,  
2.3610

■ 233.8020, -8.0700,  
3.0820

■ 32.6450, -6.1900,  
2.0500

■ 9.0900, -8.9410,  
2.3470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 125.5740, -7.4280,  
2.4600

■ 125.5740, -7.4280,  
2.4600

■ 116.1050,  
-13.2970, 4.1990

■ 135.0430, -1.5590,  
0.7210

■ 106.6360,  
-19.1660, 5.9380

■ 144.5120, 4.3100,  
-1.0180

■ 96.8790, -24.1640,  
8.4120

■ 154.2690, 9.3080,  
-3.4920

■ 87.4100, -30.0330,  
10.1510

■ 163.7380, 15.1770,  
-5.2310

■ 77.9410, -35.9020,  
11.8900

■ 173.2070, 21.0460,  
-6.9700

■ 68.4720, -41.7710,  
13.6290

■ 182.6760, 26.9150,  
-8.7090

■ 59.0030, -47.6400,  
15.3680

■ 192.1450, 32.7840,  
-10.4480

■ 49.2460, -52.6380,

■ 201.9020, 37.7820,

17.8420

-12.9220

■ 42.7340, -56.9480,  
18.8600

■ 211.3710, 43.6510,  
-14.6610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



124.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690



125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600



126.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800

# Triad

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



125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600



126.7410, 11.0950, 2.6710



124.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550

# Complementary

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



125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600



132.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600

# 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.



124.4360, 1.4680, -4.5800



125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600



125.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680

# Square

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



125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600



127.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



125.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720



123.5750, -9.1690, -4.5370



# Rectangle

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



125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600



127.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



125.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720



124.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180

# Sweetspot

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



125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600



173.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



131.9340, -8.8020, -5.6820



86.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600



158.5890, -11.7840, 4.3120



122.9490, -3.9900, 6.2340



63.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



40.9900, -54.7930, 18.3510



1.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



# Inverse Universe

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



126.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820



159.6970, 14.3950, 8.9470



135.0510, 3.9900, -6.2340



64.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



44.7830, 65.1440, 41.8800



1.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

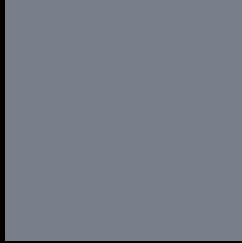
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

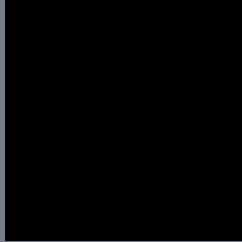
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

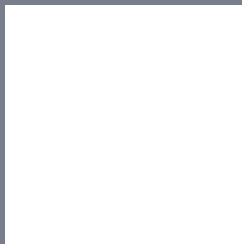
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600.



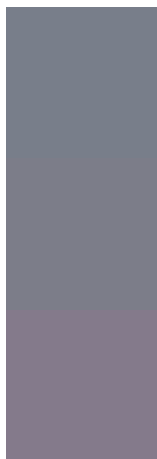
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.5740, -7.4280,

2.4600.

# 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

125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600

### Protanopia

126.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

### Deuteranopia

126.9280, 0.5030, 7.4070



## Tritanopia

125.3460, -6.7860, 1.8380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600

## Protanomaly

125.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080

## Deuteranomaly

126.3190, -2.1560, 6.0360

## Tritanomaly

125.4600, -7.1070, 2.1490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

125.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600 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(120, 126, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 126, 138)  
}
```

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(120, 126, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 126, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600 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(120, 126, 138) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 126, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 126, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 126, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 126, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 126,  
138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 125.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 126, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
126, 138) }
```

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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