

Converting Colors

YIQ(126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(126.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	807E7D
RGB	128, 126, 125
RGB Percent	50%, 49%, 49%
CMY	0.4980, 0.5059, 0.5098
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.50
HSL	20°, 1%, 50%
HSV	20°, 2%, 50%
XYZ	20.0648, 20.9915, 22.3968
YIQ	126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	128, 127, 125
Decimal	8420989
CIE Lab	52.94, 0.56, 0.80
CIE LCh	53, 0.978, 55.064
Yxy	20.9915, 0.3162, 0.3308
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286611069 (0xFF807E7D)
YUV	126.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295
Hunter-Lab	45.8165, -2.0069, 3.0883

Details

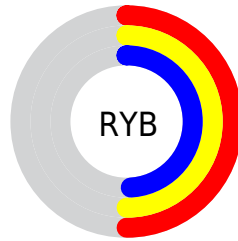
The YIQ color **126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **126.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130**, and **77.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510**.

Distribution



- Red (50%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (49%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130 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 126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 126.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 126.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 101.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 179.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 77.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 206.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 54.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 234.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

■ 33.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 10.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 126.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 126.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 119.7190, 8.1610,
0.7770

■ 133.2490, -5.1350,
-0.5510

■ 113.5410, 14.5340,
0.9180

■ 139.4270,
-11.5080, -0.6920

■ 106.8900, 20.8610,
1.8930

■ 146.0780,
-17.8350, -1.6670

■ 100.7120, 27.2340,
2.0340

■ 152.2560,
-24.2080, -1.8080

■ 93.9470, 33.8820,
2.6980

■ 159.0210,
-30.8560, -2.4720

■ 87.7690, 40.2550,
2.8390

■ 165.1990,
-37.2290, -2.6130

■ 81.0040, 46.9030,
3.5030

■ 171.9640,
-43.8770, -3.2770

■ 74.9400, 52.9550,

■ 178.0280,

3.9550

-49.9290, -3.7290

■ 68.1750, 59.6030,
4.6190

■ 184.7930,
-56.5770, -4.3930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



126.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

Triad

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



126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



126.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



126.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Complementary

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



126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



126.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

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.



125.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



126.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

Square

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



126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



126.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



126.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



126.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Rectangle

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



126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



126.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990



126.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



126.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Sweetspot

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



126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



165.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990



126.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



83.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110



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.



126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



163.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



127.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



62.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



62.9260, 64.7380, 5.1700



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



126.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



163.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



125.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



62.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



64.4870, -64.4630, -4.6470



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130 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 126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

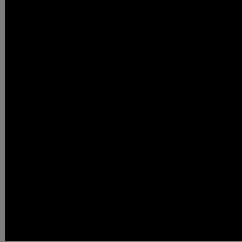
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.4840, 1.5130,

0.1130.

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

126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Protanopia

126.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250

Deuteranopia

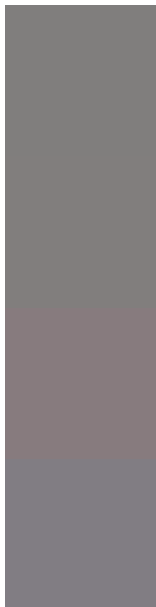
127.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



Tritanopia

127.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470

Trichromacy



Original Color

126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Protanomaly

126.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250

Deuteranomaly

126.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770

Tritanomaly

126.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140

Monochromacy



Original Color

126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

126.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130 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(128, 126, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 126, 125)  
}
```

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(128, 126, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 126, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130 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(128, 126, 125) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 126, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 126, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 126, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 126, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 126,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 126, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
126, 125) }
```

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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