

# Converting Colors

YIQ(127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(127.5830, 5.5480,  
-1.4280)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	847F77
RGB	132, 127, 119
RGB Percent	52%, 50%, 47%
CMY	0.4823, 0.5020, 0.5333
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.10, 0.48
HSL	37°, 5%, 49%
HSV	37°, 10%, 52%
XYZ	20.4353, 21.4160, 20.5117
YIQ	127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

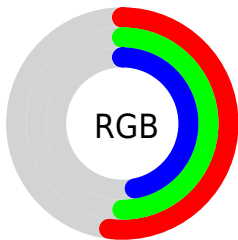
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	127, 132, 119
Decimal	8683383
CIE Lab	53.40, 0.39, 5.01
CIE LCh	53, 5.023, 85.526
Yxy	21.4160, 0.3277, 0.3434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286873463 (0xFF847F77)
YUV	127.5830, -4.2314, 3.8737
Hunter-Lab	46.2774, -2.1628, 6.1149

# Details

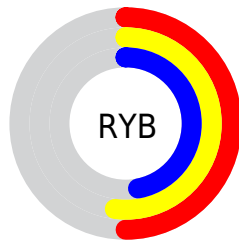
The YIQ color `127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `123.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280`, and the grayscale version is `128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `180.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390`, and `78.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `123.1660, 11.0960, -2.8560`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `132.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000`.

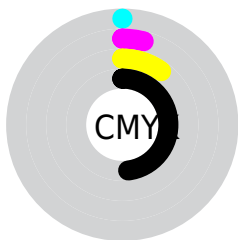
# Distribution



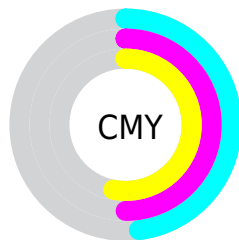
- Red (52%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280 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 127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 127.5830, 5.5480,  
-1.4280

■ 127.5830, 5.5480,  
-1.4280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 102.5830, 5.5480,  
-1.4280

■ 180.4690, 5.8690,  
-1.7390

■ 78.6970, 5.2270,  
-1.1170

■ 207.7680, 6.4650,  
-1.5270

■ 55.3980, 4.6310,  
-1.3290

■ 235.7680, 6.4650,  
-1.5270

■ 34.3980, 4.6310,  
-1.3290

■ 12.1270, 6.8320,  
-2.6720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 127.5830, 5.5480,  
-1.4280

■ 127.5830, 5.5480,  
-1.4280

■ 123.1660, 11.0960,  
-2.8560

■ 132.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 118.7490, 16.6440,  
-4.2840

■ 136.4170, -5.5480,  
1.4280

■ 114.2180, 22.5130,  
-6.0230

■ 140.9480,  
-11.4170, 3.1670

■ 109.8010, 28.0610,  
-7.4510

■ 145.3650,  
-16.9650, 4.5950

■ 105.3840, 33.6090,  
-8.8790

■ 149.7820,  
-22.5130, 6.0230

■ 100.9670, 39.1570,  
-10.3070

■ 154.1990,  
-28.0610, 7.4510

■ 95.9630, 44.9800,  
-11.2120

■ 159.2030,  
-33.8840, 8.3560

■ 91.4320, 50.8490,

■ 163.7340,

-12.9510

-39.7530, 10.0950

■ 87.0150, 56.3970,  
-14.3790

■ 168.1510,  
-45.3010, 11.5230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



128.4200, 7.5650, 0.5650



127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



126.7890, 1.9720, -2.7000

# Triad

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



127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



126.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450



128.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730

# Complementary

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



127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



123.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280

# 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.



128.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



126.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

# Square

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



127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



126.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770



127.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280



128.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



# Rectangle

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



127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



126.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



127.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280



128.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480

# Sweetspot

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



127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



169.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090



123.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



85.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



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.



127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



163.9100, 8.9410, -2.3470



130.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550



64.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



85.8300, 55.4800, -14.2800



2.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



# Inverse Universe

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



123.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280



157.0900, -8.9410, 2.3470



120.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



61.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



44.1700, -55.4800, 14.2800



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280 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 127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

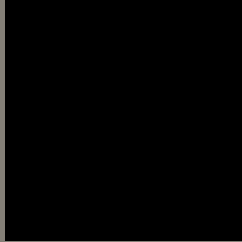
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.5830, 5.5480,

-1.4280.

# 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

127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280

### Protanopia

127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280

### Deuteranopia

128.6380, 12.8830, 3.3070



## Tritanopia

128.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280

## Protanomaly

127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280

## Deuteranomaly

128.0290, 10.2240, 1.9360

## Tritanomaly

128.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280

## Achromatopsia

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

127.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280 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(132, 127, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 127, 119)  
}
```

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(132, 127, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 127, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280 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(132, 127, 119) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 127, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 127, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 127, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 127, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 127,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 127, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
127, 119) }
```

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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