

# Converting Colors

YIQ(127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(127.8920, 0.1840,  
-3.3360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7E827A
RGB	126, 130, 122
RGB Percent	49%, 51%, 48%
CMY	0.5059, 0.4902, 0.5216
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.06, 0.49
HSL	90°, 3%, 49%
HSV	90°, 6%, 51%
XYZ	20.0995, 21.8062, 21.5626
YIQ	127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

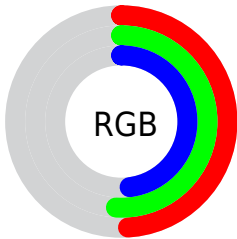
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	122, 130, 126
Decimal	8290938
CIE Lab	53.82, -3.06, 3.80
CIE LCh	54, 4.885, 128.852
Yxy	21.8062, 0.3167, 0.3436
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286481018 (0xFF7E827A)
YUV	127.8920, -2.9048, -1.6593
Hunter-Lab	46.6971, -4.8898, 5.3106

# Details

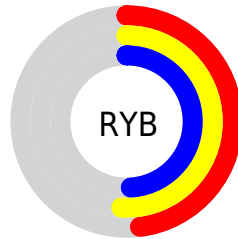
The YIQ color  $127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $124.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360$ , and the grayscale version is  $128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $180.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470$ , and  $78.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $124.3170, 0.1850, -8.8630$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $131.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910$ .

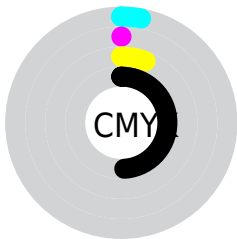
# Distribution



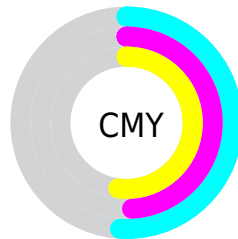
- Red (49%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360 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 127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 127.8920, 0.1840,  
-3.3360

■ 127.8920, 0.1840,  
-3.3360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 102.8920, 0.1840,  
-3.3360

■ 180.7780, 0.5050,  
-3.6470

■ 78.8920, 0.1840,  
-3.3360

■ 207.8920, 0.1840,  
-3.3360

■ 56.0060, -0.1370,  
-3.0250

■ 236.4790, -0.0910,  
-3.8590

■ 34.4190, 0.1380,  
-2.5020

■ 12.3650, 0.2300,  
-4.1700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 127.8920, 0.1840,  
-3.3360

■ 127.8920, 0.1840,  
-3.3360

■ 124.3170, 0.1850,  
-8.8630

■ 131.4670, 0.1830,  
2.1910

■ 121.0410, 0.7820,  
-14.1780

■ 134.7430, -0.4140,  
7.5060

■ 117.4660, 0.7830,  
-19.7050

■ 138.3180, -0.4150,  
13.0330

■ 114.1900, 1.3800,  
-25.0200

■ 141.5940, -1.0120,  
18.3480

■ 110.6150, 1.3810,  
-30.5470

■ 145.1690, -1.0130,  
23.8750

■ 107.3390, 1.9780,  
-35.8620

■ 148.4450, -1.6100,  
29.1900

■ 103.7640, 1.9790,  
-41.3890


■ 152.0200, -1.6110,  
34.7170

■ 100.4880, 2.5760,

■ 155.2960, -2.2080,

-46.7040

40.0320

 96.9130, 2.5770,  
-52.2310

 158.8710, -2.2090,  
45.5590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



128.5720, 4.0810, -2.3750



127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



127.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740

# Triad

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



127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



127.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420



129.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550

# Complementary

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



127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



124.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360

# 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.



129.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



129.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520

# Square

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



127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



127.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110



129.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



129.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110



# Rectangle

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



127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



127.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



129.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



129.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650

# Sweetspot

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



127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



167.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



126.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



83.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



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.



127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



164.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



126.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



62.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



94.2720, 2.9440, -53.3760



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



124.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



159.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



125.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



60.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



33.7280, -2.9440, 53.3760



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

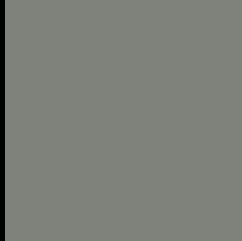
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

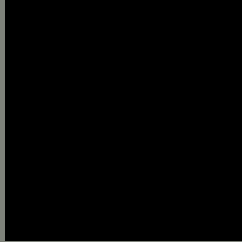
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360.



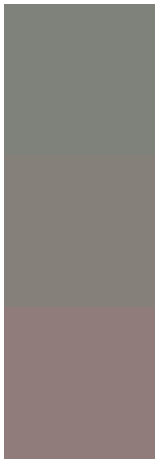
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360.

-3.3360.

# 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

127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360

### Protanopia

128.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170

### Deuteranopia

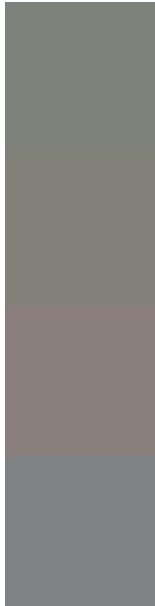
129.5670, 11.6450, 3.7170



## Tritanopia

129.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360

## Protanomaly

128.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760

## Deuteranomaly

128.9470, 7.5190, 1.3990

## Tritanomaly

128.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360

## Achromatopsia

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

128.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360 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(126, 130, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 130, 122)  
}
```

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(126, 130, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 130, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360 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(126, 130, 122) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 130, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 130, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 130, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 130, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 130,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 130, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
130, 122) }
```

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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