

Converting Colors

YIQ(128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(128.1090, 7.2430,
6.4030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8B7A83
RGB	139, 122, 131
RGB Percent	55%, 48%, 51%
CMY	0.4549, 0.5216, 0.4862
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.06, 0.45
HSL	328°, 7%, 51%
HSV	328°, 12%, 55%
XYZ	21.7052, 21.0461, 24.3930
YIQ	128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

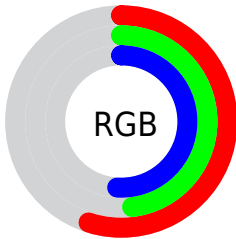
Format	Color
R_{YB}	139, 122, 131
Decimal	9140867
CIE Lab	53.00, 8.20, -2.50
CIE LCh	53, 8.578, 343.030
Yxy	21.0461, 0.3233, 0.3134
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287330947 (0xFF8B7A83)
YUV	128.1090, 1.4253, 9.5514
Hunter-Lab	45.8761, 4.1700, 0.5878

Details

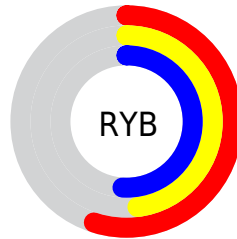
The YIQ color $128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $132.8910, -7.2430, -6.4030$, and the grayscale version is $128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $180.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380$, and $78.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $119.0930, 13.3400, 11.5480$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $137.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580$.

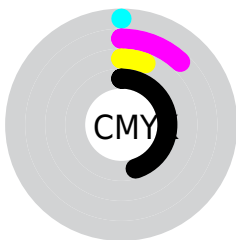
Distribution



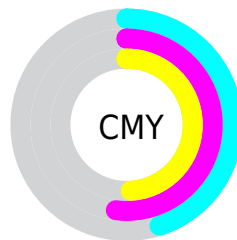
- Red (55%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030 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 128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 128.1090, 7.2430,
6.4030

■ 128.1090, 7.2430,
6.4030

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 102.8100, 6.6470,
6.1910

■ 180.8210, 8.1140,
7.1380

■ 78.8100, 6.6470,
6.1910

■ 208.5220, 7.5180,
6.9260

■ 56.0980, 5.7760,
5.4560

■ 236.8210, 8.1140,
7.1380

■ 34.6850, 5.5010,
4.9330

■ 11.9350, 7.7930,
7.4490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

128.1090, 7.2430,
6.4030

128.1090, 7.2430,
6.4030

119.0930, 13.3400,
11.5480

137.1250, 1.1460,
1.2580

110.1910, 19.1160,
17.0040

146.0270, -4.6300,
-4.1980

101.1750, 25.2130,
22.1490

155.0430,
-10.7270, -9.3430

92.2730, 30.9890,
27.6050

163.9450,
-16.5030, -14.7990

83.2570, 37.0860,
32.7500

172.9610,
-22.6000, -19.9440

74.9420, 42.5870,
37.6830

181.2760,
-28.1010, -24.8770

65.9260, 48.6840,
42.8280

190.2920,
-34.1980, -30.0220

57.0240, 54.4600,

199.1940,

48.2840

-39.9740, -35.4780

■ 49.9970, 59.0900,
52.4820

■ 208.2100,
-46.0710, -40.6230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



128.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510

Triad

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



128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



125.8880, 6.0070, -4.2410



124.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860

Complementary

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



128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



132.8910, -7.2430, -6.4030

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.



124.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750



128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



125.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390

Square

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



128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



127.2200, 11.0040, -1.1880



124.5920, -7.8390, -6.6150



125.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640

Rectangle

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



128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



127.6380, 12.8830, 3.3070



124.5920, -7.8390, -6.6150



124.4650, -14.6710, -3.9430

Sweetspot

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



128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



176.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



126.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



88.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



163.6690, 11.5980, 10.0780



127.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150



64.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.7470, 56.7980, 49.9660



1.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930

Inverse Universe

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



128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



163.6690, 11.5980, 10.0780



133.8030, -9.8110, -3.9150



64.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.7470, 56.7980, 49.9660



1.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030 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 128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

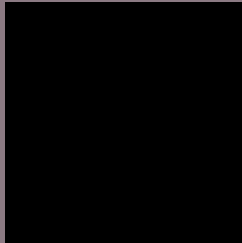
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.1090, 7.2430,

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

128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030

Protanopia

127.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

Deuteranopia

128.0980, 5.7760, 5.4560



Tritanopia

128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030

Trichromacy



Original Color

128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030

Protanomaly

127.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490

Deuteranomaly

128.3970, 6.3720, 5.6680

Tritanomaly

128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030

Monochromacy



Original Color

128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030

Achromatopsia

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

128.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030 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(139, 122, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 122, 131)  
}
```

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(139, 122, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 122, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030 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(139, 122, 131) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 122, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 122, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 122, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 122, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 122,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 122, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
122, 131) }
```

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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