

Converting Colors

YIQ(128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(128.9020, 3.3920,
4.6080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	877D85
RGB	135, 125, 133
RGB Percent	53%, 49%, 52%
CMY	0.4706, 0.5098, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.01, 0.47
HSL	312°, 4%, 51%
HSV	312°, 7%, 53%
XYZ	21.5597, 21.5112, 25.2067
YIQ	128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

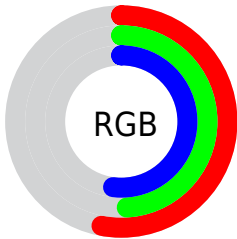
Format	Color
R_{YB}	135, 125, 133
Decimal	8879493
CIE Lab	53.50, 5.35, -2.97
CIE LCh	54, 6.115, 330.945
Yxy	21.5112, 0.3158, 0.3151
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287069573 (0xFF877D85)
YUV	128.9020, 2.0203, 5.3479
Hunter-Lab	46.3802, 1.8100, 0.2431

Details

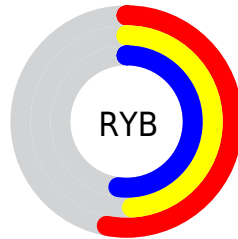
The YIQ color $128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $131.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080$, and the grayscale version is $129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $181.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080$, and $79.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $120.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $136.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580$.

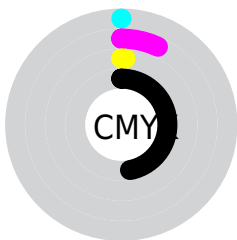
Distribution



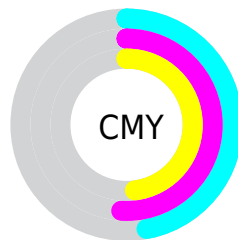
- Red (53%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080 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 128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 128.9020, 3.3920,
4.6080

■ 128.9020, 3.3920,
4.6080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 103.9020, 3.3920,
4.6080

■ 181.9020, 3.3920,
4.6080

■ 79.6030, 2.7960,
4.3960

■ 209.3150, 3.6670,
5.1310

■ 56.4890, 3.1170,
4.0850

■ 237.3150, 3.6670,
5.1310

■ 35.1900, 2.5210,
3.8730

■ 13.3150, 3.6670,
5.1310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 128.9020, 3.3920,
4.6080

■ 128.9020, 3.3920,
4.6080

■ 120.3420, 8.2050,
10.9970

■ 136.8750, -1.1460,
-1.2580

■ 112.4830, 12.4220,
17.1740

■ 145.3210, -5.6380,
-7.9580

■ 103.9230, 17.2350,
23.5630

■ 153.8810,
-10.4510, -14.3470

■ 95.9500, 21.7730,
29.4290

■ 161.8540,
-14.9890, -20.2130

■ 87.3900, 26.5860,
35.8180

■ 170.4140,
-19.8020, -26.6020

■ 79.5310, 30.8030,
41.9950

■ 178.2730,
-24.0190, -32.7790

■ 70.9710, 35.6160,
48.3840


■ 186.8330,
-28.8320, -39.1680


■ 62.9980, 40.1540,

■ 194.8060,

54.2500

-33.3700, -45.0340

 54.5520, 44.6460,
60.9500

 203.2520,
-37.8620, -51.7340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



128.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240

Triad

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



128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



127.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500



126.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700

Complementary

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



128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



131.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080

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.



126.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130



128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



126.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460

Square

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



128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



128.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550



126.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



126.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790

Rectangle

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



128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



128.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



126.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



126.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920

Sweetspot

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



128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



173.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



126.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340



87.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



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.



128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



166.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350



128.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



50.7260, 44.0960, 59.9040



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Inverse Universe

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



128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



166.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350



131.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



50.7260, 44.0960, 59.9040



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

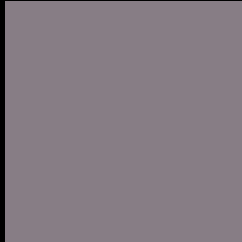
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

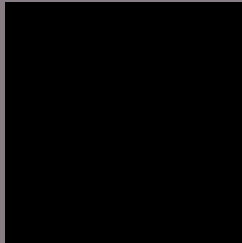
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.9020, 3.3920,

4.6080.

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

128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080

Protanopia

128.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

Deuteranopia

129.2120, 5.4550, 5.7670



Tritanopia

129.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Trichromacy



Original Color

128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080

Protanomaly

128.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480

Deuteranomaly

128.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550

Tritanomaly

129.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190

Monochromacy



Original Color

128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080

Achromatopsia

129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

129.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080 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(135, 125, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 125, 133)  
}
```

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(135, 125, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 125, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080 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(135, 125, 133) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 125, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 125, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 125, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 125, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 125,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 125, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
125, 133) }
```

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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