

# Converting Colors

YIQ(130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(130.8420, -5.5470,  
-4.0990)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7B8782
RGB	123, 135, 130
RGB Percent	48%, 53%, 51%
CMY	0.5177, 0.4706, 0.4902
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.04, 0.47
HSL	155°, 5%, 51%
HSV	155°, 9%, 53%
XYZ	20.8609, 23.1513, 24.4866
YIQ	130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

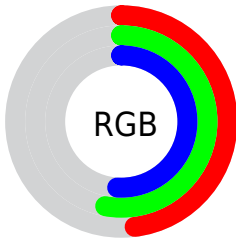
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	123, 131, 135
Decimal	8095618
CIE Lab	55.23, -5.41, 1.18
CIE LCh	55, 5.542, 167.680
Yxy	23.1513, 0.3045, 0.3380
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286285698 (0xFF7B8782)
YUV	130.8420, -0.4151, -6.8774
Hunter-Lab	48.1158, -6.8130, 3.5078

# Details

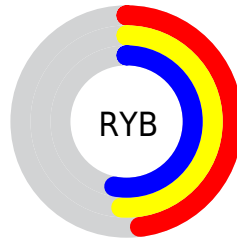
The YIQ color  $[130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[127.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[183.5430, -6.1430, -4.3110]$ , and  $[81.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[125.9720, -11.9650, -8.9330]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[135.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230]$ .

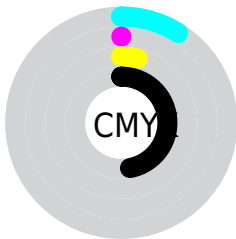
# Distribution



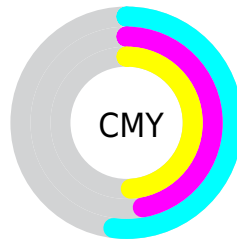
- Red (48%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990 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 130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 130.8420, -5.5470,  
-4.0990

■ 130.8420, -5.5470,  
-4.0990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 105.8420, -5.5470,  
-4.0990

■ 183.5430, -6.1430,  
-4.3110

■ 81.2550, -5.2720,  
-3.5760

■ 211.4290, -5.8220,  
-4.6220

■ 58.5540, -4.6760,  
-3.3640

■ 239.5430, -6.1430,  
-4.3110

■ 36.5540, -4.6760,  
-3.3640

■ 15.2440, -6.7390,  
-4.5230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 130.8420, -5.5470,  
-4.0990

■ 130.8420, -5.5470,  
-4.0990

■ 125.9720,  
-11.9650, -8.9330

■ 135.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 121.5150,  
-18.1080, -13.2440

■ 140.1690, 7.0140,  
5.0460

■ 116.6450,  
-24.5260, -18.0780

■ 144.7400, 12.8360,  
9.6680

■ 112.0740,  
-30.3480, -22.7000

■ 149.6100, 19.2540,  
14.5020

■ 107.3180,  
-37.0870, -27.2230

■ 154.0670, 25.3970,  
18.8130

■ 102.7470,  
-42.9090, -31.8450

■ 158.9370, 31.8150,  
23.6470

■ 97.9910, -49.6480,  
-36.3680

■ 163.3940, 37.9580,  
27.9580

■ 93.4200, -55.4700,

■ 168.2640, 44.3760,

-40.9900

32.7920

■ 88.5500, -61.8880,  
-45.8240

■ 173.1340, 50.7940,  
37.6260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



131.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



130.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680

# Triad

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



130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



132.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870



133.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890

# Complementary

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



130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



127.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990

# 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.



133.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



133.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830

# Square

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



130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



131.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



133.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



132.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



# Rectangle

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



130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



131.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



133.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



133.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230

# Sweetspot

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



130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



174.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



131.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160



87.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



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.



130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



169.4070, -8.7560, -6.5160



130.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



63.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



84.9740, -60.1460, -44.3540



1.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



# Inverse Universe

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



127.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



163.5930, 8.7560, 6.5160



127.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210



62.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



45.0260, 60.1460, 44.3540



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

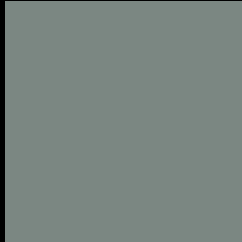
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

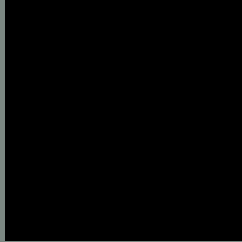
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.8420, -5.5470,

-4.0990.

# 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

130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990

### Protanopia

131.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850

### Deuteranopia

133.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



## Tritanopia

131.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990

## Protanomaly

131.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

## Deuteranomaly

132.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720

## Tritanomaly

131.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990

## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

130.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990 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(123, 135, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 135, 130)  
}
```

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(123, 135, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 135, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990 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(123, 135, 130) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 135, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 135, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 135, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 135, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 135,  
130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 130.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 135, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
135, 130) }
```

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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