

# Converting Colors

YIQ(105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(105.0900, 8.2540,  
-6.4180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6D6B55
RGB	109, 107, 85
RGB Percent	43%, 42%, 33%
CMY	0.5726, 0.5804, 0.6666
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.22, 0.57
HSL	55°, 12%, 38%
HSV	55°, 22%, 43%
XYZ	13.2042, 14.4223, 10.6848
YIQ	105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

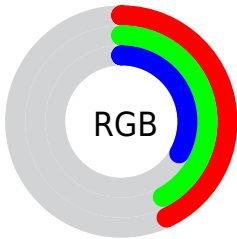
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	87, 109, 85
Decimal	7170901
CIE Lab	44.83, -3.25, 12.63
CIE LCh	45, 13.046, 104.437
Yxy	14.4223, 0.3447, 0.3765
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285360981 (0xFF6D6B55)
YUV	105.0900, -9.9044, 3.4291
Hunter-Lab	37.9768, -4.3964, 9.9024

# Details

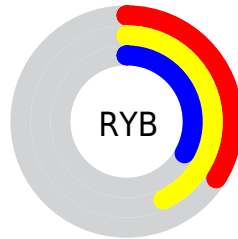
The YIQ color **105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **88.9100, -8.2540, 6.4180**, and the grayscale version is **105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170**, and **58.0190, 7.0160, -6.0080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.2490, 12.0600, -9.3160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200**.

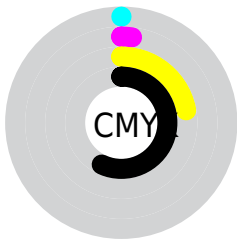
# Distribution



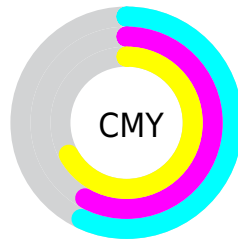
- Red (43%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180 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 105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 105.0900, 8.2540,  
-6.4180

■ 105.0900, 8.2540,  
-6.4180

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 81.2040, 7.9330,  
-6.1070

■ 156.2750, 9.1710,  
-6.5170

■ 58.0190, 7.0160,  
-6.0080

■ 183.1610, 9.4920,  
-6.8280

■ 36.1330, 6.6950,  
-5.6970

■ 211.0470, 9.8130,  
-7.1390

■ 15.6490, 5.1820,  
-5.8100

■ 239.0470, 9.8130,  
-7.1390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,  
-3.4210

■ 105.0900, 8.2540,  
-6.4180

■ 105.0900, 8.2540,  
-6.4180

■ 103.2490, 12.0600,  
-9.3160

■ 106.9310, 4.4480,  
-3.5200

■ 101.4080, 15.8660,  
-12.2140

■ 108.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 99.5670, 19.6720,  
-15.1120

■ 110.6130, -3.1640,  
2.2760

■ 97.7260, 23.4780,  
-18.0100

■ 112.4540, -6.9700,  
5.1740

■ 95.9990, 26.9630,  
-20.5970

■ 114.2950,  
-10.7760, 8.0720

■ 94.7450, 30.4940,  
-24.0180

■ 115.4350,  
-13.9860, 11.1820

■ 92.9040, 34.3000,  
-26.9160

■ 117.2760,  
-17.7920, 14.0800

■ 91.2910, 37.4640,

■ 119.1170,

-29.1920

-21.5980, 16.9780

■ 120.9580,  
-25.4040, 19.8760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



106.0310, 15.9100, -1.9940



105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180



103.8330, -1.3280, -8.9760

# Triad

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



105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180



102.2730, -22.8780, -3.8860



107.9570, 10.7270, 9.3430

# Complementary

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



105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180



88.9100, -8.2540, 6.4180

# 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.



107.8680, 0.7320, 8.7640



105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180



104.4740, -18.8900, 0.9340

# Square

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



105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180



101.7200, -19.9430, -7.5190



106.3120, -9.4460, 5.9940



108.1980, 17.2380, 6.9820



# Rectangle

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



105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180



102.7120, -8.2970, -9.3290



106.3120, -9.4460, 5.9940



108.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400

# Sweetspot

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



105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180



141.2730, 3.4850, -2.5870



92.4040, 13.6620, 5.7100



70.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180



137.0210, 12.7020, -9.9380



103.2740, 1.7440, -9.5840



52.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



98.3790, 40.0320, -31.6800



204.7430, 84.4200, -65.2120



# Inverse Universe

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



88.9100, -8.2540, 6.4180



111.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380



90.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



19.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570



39.6700, -84.1450, 65.7350



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

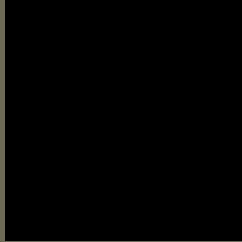
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180.



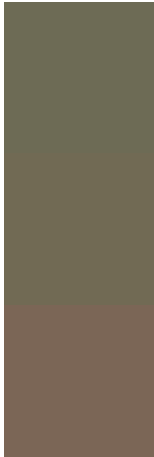
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.0900, 8.2540,

-6.4180.

# 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

105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180

### Protanopia

105.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

### Deuteranopia

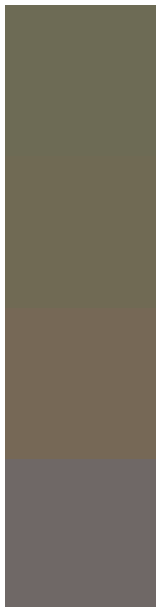
106.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240



## Tritanopia

106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180

## Protanomaly

105.2860, 10.6380, -5.5700

## Deuteranomaly

106.1340, 14.1220, -2.6300

## Tritanomaly

105.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180

## Achromatopsia

105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

105.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180 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(109, 107, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 107, 85)  
}
```

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(109, 107, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 107, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180 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(109, 107, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 107, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(109, 107, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 107, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 107, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 107,  
85) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 105.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 107, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
107, 85) }
```

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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