

# Converting Colors

YIQ(105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(105.2280, -9.8100,  
-9.4420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A7264
RGB	90, 114, 100
RGB Percent	35%, 45%, 39%
CMY	0.6471, 0.5529, 0.6079
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.12, 0.55
HSL	145°, 12%, 40%
HSV	145°, 21%, 45%
XYZ	12.5332, 15.1297, 14.3145
YIQ	105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

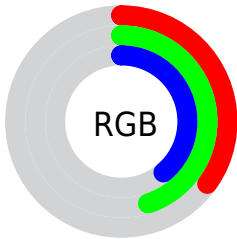
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	90, 107, 114
Decimal	5927524
CIELab	45.81, -11.93, 4.88
CIElCh	46, 12.892, 157.778
Yxy	15.1297, 0.2986, 0.3604
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284117604 (0xFF5A7264)
YUV	105.2280, -2.5774, -13.3550
Hunter-Lab	38.8969, -10.5541, 5.4084

# Details

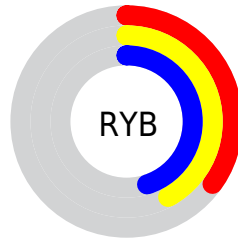
The YIQ color **105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **98.7720, 9.8100, 9.4420**, and the grayscale version is **105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.5160, -10.6810, -10.1770**, and **57.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.1410, -14.1190, -13.9510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330**.

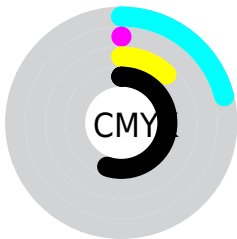
# Distribution



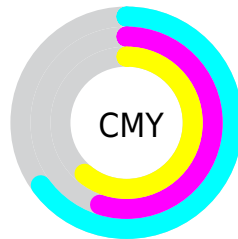
- Red (35%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420 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 105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 105.2280, -9.8100,  
-9.4420

■ 105.2280, -9.8100,  
-9.4420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 80.6410, -9.5350,  
-8.9190

■ 156.5160,  
-10.6810, -10.1770

■ 57.9400, -8.9390,  
-8.7070

■ 183.4020,  
-10.3600, -10.4880

■ 36.0540, -9.2600,  
-8.3960

■ 211.1030,  
-10.9560, -10.7000

■ 15.1140, -9.4890,  
-9.7530

■ 239.6900,  
-11.2310, -11.2230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 105.2280, -9.8100,  
-9.4420

■ 105.2280, -9.8100,  
-9.4420

■ 101.1410,  
-14.1190, -13.9510

■ 109.3150, -5.5010,  
-4.9330

■ 96.8690, -19.3450,  
-18.3610

■ 113.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 92.7820, -23.6540,  
-22.8700

■ 117.6740, 4.0340,  
3.9860

■ 88.3960, -28.5590,  
-27.5910

■ 122.0600, 8.9390,  
8.7070

■ 84.4230, -33.1890,  
-31.7890

■ 126.0330, 13.5690,  
12.9050

■ 80.3360, -37.4980,  
-36.2980

■ 130.1200, 17.8780,  
17.4140

■ 75.9500, -42.4030,  
-41.0190

■ 134.5060, 22.7830,  
22.1350

■ 72.2760, -46.4370,

■ 138.4790, 27.4130,

-45.0050

26.3330

■ 142.8650, 32.3180,  
31.0540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



106.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420



104.6770, -18.3840, -8.2400

# Triad

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



105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420



108.1160, -11.8300, 5.1460



109.6880, 18.6140, 4.0700

# Complementary

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



105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420



98.7720, 9.8100, 9.4420

# 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.



110.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150



105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420



110.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390

# Square

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



105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420



106.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240



110.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410



108.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



# Rectangle

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



105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420



104.2900, -21.5480, -5.9640



110.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410



110.3290, 18.2470, 5.2150

# Sweetspot

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



105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420



144.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



108.2740, 1.7440, -9.5840



72.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420



134.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860



106.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100



53.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



76.1400, -49.0500, -47.2100



156.7310, -100.9880, -97.1480



# Inverse Universe

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



98.7720, 9.8100, 9.4420



124.4570, 15.3110, 14.3750



97.4040, 13.6620, 5.7100



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.8600, 49.0500, 47.2100



90.2690, 100.9880, 97.1480



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420 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 105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

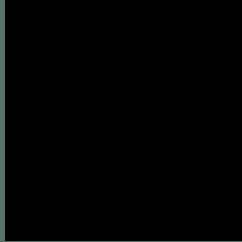
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.2280, -9.8100,

-9.4420.

# 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

105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420

### Protanopia

108.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610

### Deuteranopia

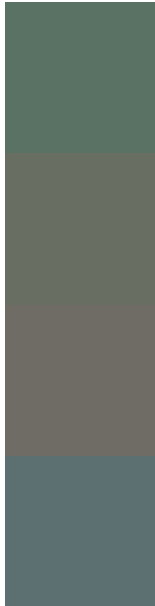
108.8550, 10.7740, 2.9820



## Tritanopia

106.9430, -13.0210, -0.8050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420

## Protanomaly

107.1370, 0.8720, -4.7920

## Deuteranomaly

107.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

## Tritanomaly

106.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420

## Achromatopsia

105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

105.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420 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(90, 114, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 114, 100)  
}
```

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(90, 114, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 114, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420 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(90, 114, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 114, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 114, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 114, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 114, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 114,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 105.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 114, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 114,  
100) }
```

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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