

# Converting Colors

YIQ(105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(105.7190, -9.0340,  
9.5420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	676684
RGB	103, 102, 132
RGB Percent	40%, 40%, 52%
CMY	0.5961, 0.6000, 0.4824
CMYK	0.22, 0.23, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	242°, 13%, 46%
HSV	242°, 23%, 52%
XYZ	14.5093, 14.0521, 23.7720
YIQ	105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

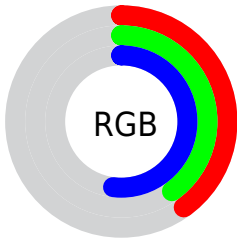
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	103, 102, 132
Decimal	6776452
CIE Lab	44.31, 7.28, -16.45
CIE LCh	44, 17.988, 293.859
Yxy	14.0521, 0.2772, 0.2685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284966532 (0xFF676684)
YUV	105.7190, 12.9565, -2.3846
Hunter-Lab	37.4861, 3.4891, -11.3587

# Details

The YIQ color **105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **128.2810, 9.0340, -9.5420**, and the grayscale version is **106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.2460, -9.0800, 10.3760**, and **58.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.2010, -13.2070, 13.5850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.2370, -4.8610, 5.4990**.

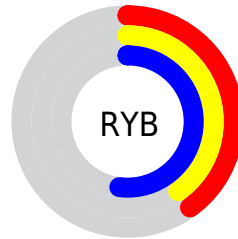
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (40%)

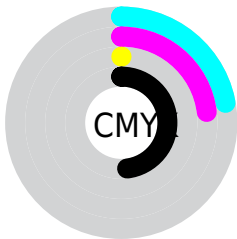
Blue (52%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (52%)

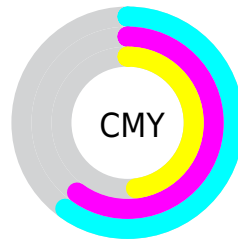


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420 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 105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 105.7190, -9.0340,  
9.5420

■ 105.7190, -9.0340,  
9.5420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 81.6050, -8.7130,  
9.2310

■ 157.2460, -9.0800,  
10.3760

■ 58.0780, -8.6670,  
8.3970

■ 184.0610, -9.9970,  
10.4750

■ 36.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

■ 211.4740, -9.7220,  
10.9980

■ 15.2630, -7.7500,  
8.2980

■ 238.1770, -4.6320,  
6.8560

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 105.7190, -9.0340,  
9.5420

■ 105.7190, -9.0340,  
9.5420

■ 94.2010, -13.2070,  
13.5850

■ 117.2370, -4.8610,  
5.4990

■ 82.6830, -17.3800,  
17.6280

■ 128.7550, -0.6880,  
1.4560

■ 70.8770, -20.6820,  
22.4060

■ 140.5610, 2.6140,  
-3.3220

■ 59.3590, -24.8550,  
26.4490

■ 152.0790, 6.7870,  
-7.3650

■ 47.8410, -29.0280,  
30.4920

■ 163.5970, 10.9600,  
-11.4080

■ 36.3230, -33.2010,  
34.5350

■ 175.1150, 15.1330,  
-15.4510

■ 25.1040, -36.7780,  
38.7900

■ 186.3340, 18.7100,  
-19.7060

■ 16.2440, -39.9880,

■ 198.4390, 22.6080,

41.9000

-24.2720

 209.9570, 26.7810,  
-28.3150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.6030, -23.5670, 3.0970



105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420



107.1400, 5.9580, 13.1740

# Triad

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



105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420



105.6300, 24.5290, 1.4970



98.7750, -21.7760, -12.8480

# Complementary

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



105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420



128.2810, 9.0340, -9.5420

# 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.



100.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640



105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420



104.5920, 18.5240, -5.3160

# Square

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



105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420



106.1450, 24.7570, 8.3810



102.9710, 6.9710, -10.7010



97.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910



# Rectangle

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



105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420



107.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060



102.9710, 6.9710, -10.7010



99.7000, -17.1910, -13.3430

# Sweetspot

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



105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420



160.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320



122.4430, -17.6050, -5.8370



80.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420



130.5430, -14.1700, 14.5180



110.2040, -0.0940, 12.7220



60.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



16.0160, -39.3460, 41.2780



0.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



# Inverse Universe

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



114.2760, 8.5710, 15.3790



143.7700, 13.2920, 23.4360



123.7960, 0.0940, -12.7220



62.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



53.2340, 37.0340, 66.7460



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420 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 105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

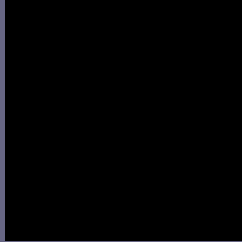
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420.



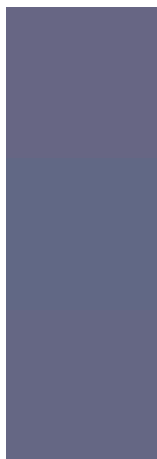
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.7190, -9.0340,



# 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

105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420

### Protanopia

105.2130, -13.4810, 7.5350

### Deuteranopia

105.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950



## Tritanopia

104.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420

## Protanomaly

105.2240, -12.0140, 8.4820

## Deuteranomaly

106.0070, -9.9050, 8.8070

## Tritanomaly

105.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420

## Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

106.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420 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(103, 102, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 102, 132)  
}
```

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(103, 102, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 102, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420 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(103, 102, 132) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 102, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 102, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 102, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 102, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 102,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 105.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 102, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
102, 132) }
```

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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