

Converting Colors

YIQ(105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(105.7490, -0.5510,
4.4810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6C6772
RGB	108, 103, 114
RGB Percent	42%, 40%, 45%
CMY	0.5764, 0.5961, 0.5529
CMYK	0.05, 0.10, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	267°, 5%, 43%
HSV	267°, 10%, 45%
XYZ	14.0721, 14.1034, 17.8993
YIQ	105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

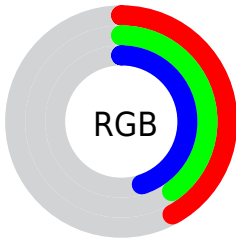
Format	Color
R _Y B	108, 103, 114
Decimal	7104370
CIE Lab	44.38, 4.25, -5.46
CIE LCh	44, 6.915, 307.908
Yxy	14.1034, 0.3054, 0.3061
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285294450 (0xFF6C6772)
YUV	105.7490, 4.0677, 1.9741
Hunter-Lab	37.5545, 1.1656, -1.9709

Details

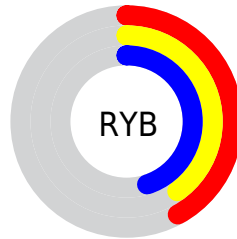
The YIQ color $105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $111.2510, 0.5510, -4.4810$, and the grayscale version is $106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $156.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920$, and $58.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $97.4980, -1.1020, 8.9620$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

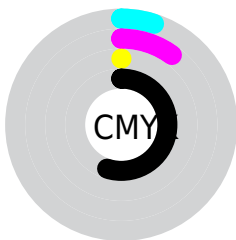
Distribution



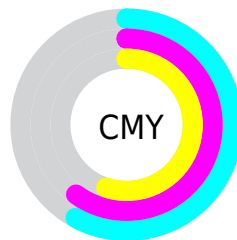
- Red (42%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810 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 105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 105.7490, -0.5510,
4.4810

■ 105.7490, -0.5510,
4.4810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 81.7490, -0.5510,
4.4810

■ 156.8630, -0.8720,
4.7920

■ 58.6350, -0.2300,
4.1700

■ 183.8630, -0.8720,
4.7920

■ 37.2220, -0.5050,
3.6470

■ 211.2760, -0.5970,
5.3150

■ 16.0480, 0.0450,
4.6930

■ 239.8630, -0.8720,
4.7920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 105.7490, -0.5510,

■ 105.7490, -0.5510,

4.4810

4.4810

■ 97.4980, -1.1020,
8.9620

■ 114.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 88.6600, -1.3780,
13.9660

■ 122.8380, 0.2760,
-5.0040

■ 80.1100, -2.5250,
18.2350

■ 131.3880, 1.4230,
-9.2730

■ 71.2720, -2.8010,
23.2390

■ 140.2260, 1.6990,
-14.2770

■ 63.0210, -3.3520,
27.7200

■ 148.4770, 2.2500,
-18.7580

■ 54.7700, -3.9030,
32.2010

■ 156.7280, 2.8010,
-23.2390

■ 45.9320, -4.1790,
37.2050

■ 165.5660, 3.0770,
-28.2430

■ 37.3820, -5.3260,
41.4740

■ 174.1160, 4.2240,
-32.5120

■ 28.5440, -5.6020,
46.4780

■ 182.9540, 4.5000,
-37.5160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.0580, -5.9150, 2.5730



105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



106.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210

Triad

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



105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



105.2630, 9.4450, -0.4670



102.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260

Complementary

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



105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



111.2510, 0.5510, -4.4810

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.



103.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440



105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



104.6430, 5.3190, -2.7850

Square

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



105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



106.0290, 10.2240, 1.9360



104.2510, 0.5510, -4.4810



103.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600

Rectangle

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



105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



106.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350



104.2510, 0.5510, -4.4810



102.7600, -8.2520, -4.6360

Sweetspot

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



105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



144.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



107.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



71.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



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.



105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



134.4440, -1.0100, 7.2940



107.2440, 2.4290, 5.5410



51.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



30.1250, -5.7400, 48.9800



61.9450, -11.9390, 100.7730

Inverse Universe

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



106.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



136.5220, 7.5180, 6.9260



109.7560, -2.4290, -5.5410



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.2900, 50.6550, 45.6550



89.2430, 103.8770, 94.3490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810 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 105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

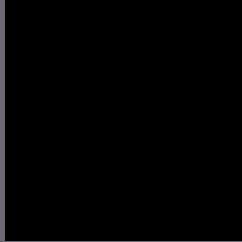
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.7490, -0.5510,

4.4810.

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

105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810

Protanopia

105.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

Deuteranopia

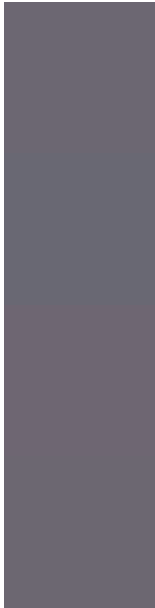
106.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400



Tritanopia

105.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590

Trichromacy



Original Color

105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810

Protanomaly

105.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330

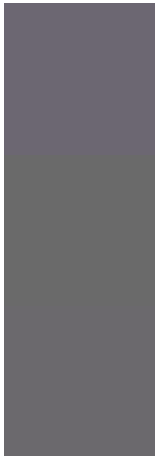
Deuteranomaly

105.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280

Tritanomaly

105.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700

Monochromacy



Original Color

105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810

Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

106.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810 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(108, 103, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 103, 114)  
}
```

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(108, 103, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 103, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810 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(108, 103, 114) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 103, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 103, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 103, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 103, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 103,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 105.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 103, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
103, 114) }
```

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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