

# Converting Colors

YIQ(106.0890, -25.5360,  
-10.7840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(106.0890, -25.5360,  
-10.7840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4B7874
RGB	75, 120, 116
RGB Percent	29%, 47%, 45%
CMY	0.7060, 0.5293, 0.5452
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.03, 0.53
HSL	175°, 23%, 38%
HSV	175°, 38%, 47%
XYZ	12.7691, 16.1926, 18.9678
YIQ	106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

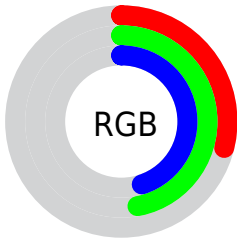
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	75, 99, 120
Decimal	4946036
CIELab	47.23, -16.45, -2.69
CIELCh	47, 16.664, 189.284
Yxy	16.1926, 0.2664, 0.3378
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283136116 (0xFF4B7874)
YUV	106.0890, 4.8861, -27.2651
Hunter-Lab	40.2400, -13.7776, 0.2206

# Details

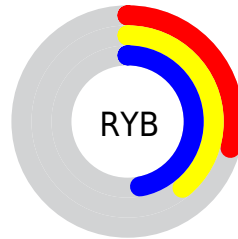
The YIQ color **106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **88.9110, 25.5360, 10.7840**, and the grayscale version is **106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960**, and **57.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102.3870, -32.3670, -13.6390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.7910, -18.7050, -7.9290**.

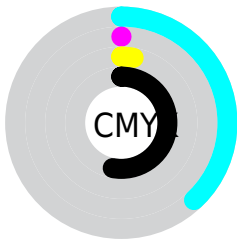
# Distribution



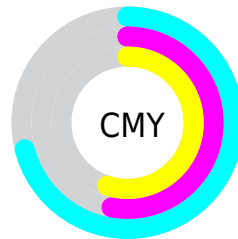
- Red (29%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840 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 106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



106.0890,  
-25.5360, -10.7840

106.0890,  
-25.5360, -10.7840

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

81.0890, -25.5360,  
-10.7840

157.7900,  
-26.1320, -10.9960

56.9040, -26.4530,  
-10.6850

185.3770,  
-26.4070, -11.5190

34.0070, -28.2410,  
-11.3210

213.0780,  
-27.0030, -11.7310

19.8730, -16.0000,  
-7.3920

240.6050,  
-27.0490, -10.8970

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

249.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 106.0890,  
-25.5360, -10.7840

■ 106.0890,  
-25.5360, -10.7840

■ 102.3870,  
-32.3670, -13.6390

■ 109.7910,  
-18.7050, -7.9290

■ 98.6850, -39.1980,  
-16.4940

■ 113.4930,  
-11.8740, -5.0740

■ 94.9830, -46.0290,  
-19.3490

■ 117.1950, -5.0430,  
-2.2190

■ 91.2810, -52.8600,  
-22.2040

■ 120.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 87.5790, -59.6910,  
-25.0590

■ 124.5990, 8.6190,  
3.4910

■ 83.8770, -66.5220,  
-27.9140

■ 128.3010, 15.4500,  
6.3460

■ 82.8660, -67.9890,  
-28.8610

■ 132.1170, 21.9600,  
9.5120

■ 135.8190, 28.7910,

12.3670

■ 139.5210, 35.6220,  
15.2220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



107.4940, -13.6150, -12.0710



106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



106.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420

# Triad

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



106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



113.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530



112.3690, 20.7700, -1.9660

# Complementary

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



106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



88.9110, 25.5360, 10.7840

# 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.



113.4390, 23.7490, 4.6210



106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



114.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810

# Square

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



106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



111.7890, -15.2230, 6.0650



114.0460, 20.7220, 9.9220



110.6020, 12.5640, -7.4360



# Rectangle

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



106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



107.8040, -28.7470, -2.1470



114.0460, 20.7220, 9.9220



112.6190, 23.0620, 0.5500

# Sweetspot

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



106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



150.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380



102.6110, -9.9910, -22.6870



75.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



134.2720, -39.4730, -17.0170



95.9790, -21.8700, -0.1260



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



86.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210



174.1440, -143.1300, -60.2660



# Inverse Universe

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



88.9110, 25.5360, 10.7840



107.6140, 39.7940, 16.7060



99.0210, 21.8700, 0.1260



56.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.6290, 70.9690, 29.9210

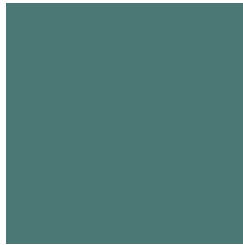


77.9700, 142.8090, 60.5770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840 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 106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

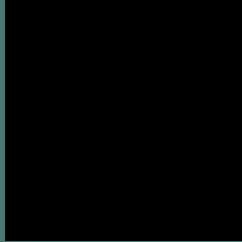
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840.

-10.7840.

# 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

106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840

### Protanopia

111.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

### Deuteranopia

112.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



## Tritanopia

107.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840

## Protanomaly

109.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790

## Deuteranomaly

109.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530

## Tritanomaly

107.0120, -26.6370, -7.3490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840

## Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

106.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840 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(75, 120, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 120, 116)  
}
```

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(75, 120, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 120, 116) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840 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(75, 120, 116) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 120, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(75, 120, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 120, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 120, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 120,  
116) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 120, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 120,  
116) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor