

# Converting Colors

YIQ(106.1990, -10.8660,  
-1.3140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(106.1990, -10.8660,  
-1.3140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F6E74
RGB	95, 110, 116
RGB Percent	37%, 43%, 45%
CMY	0.6275, 0.5686, 0.5451
CMYK	0.18, 0.05, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	197°, 10%, 41%
HSV	197°, 18%, 45%
XYZ	13.4468, 14.8464, 18.6762
YIQ	106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

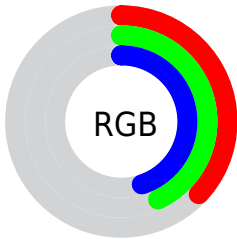
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	95, 104, 116
Decimal	6254196
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.42, -4.22, -5.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 6.715, 231.048
Yxy	14.8464, 0.2863, 0.3161
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284444276 (0xFF5F6E74)
YUV	106.1990, 4.8319, -9.8215
Hunter-Lab	38.5310, -5.1352, -1.7665

# Details

The YIQ color  $106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $104.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140$ , and the grayscale version is  $106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $157.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260$ , and  $58.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $100.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $111.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390$ .

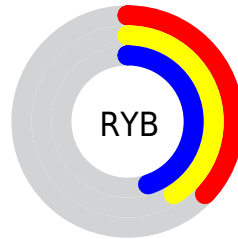
# Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (43%)

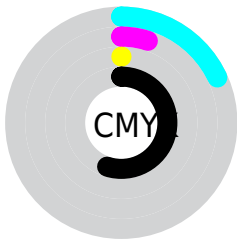
Blue (45%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (45%)

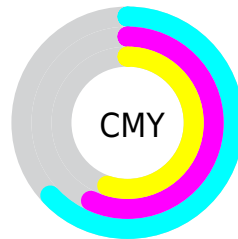


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 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 106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 106.1990,  
-10.8660, -1.3140

■ 106.1990,  
-10.8660, -1.3140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 82.0850, -10.5450,  
-1.6250

■ 157.9000,  
-11.4620, -1.5260

■ 58.4980, -10.2700,  
-1.1020

■ 184.6010,  
-12.0580, -1.7380

■ 37.3840, -9.9490,  
-1.4130

■ 212.0140,  
-11.7830, -1.2150

■ 15.4870, -11.7370,  
-2.0490

■ 240.7150,  
-12.3790, -1.4270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 106.1990,

■ 106.1990,

-10.8660, -1.3140

-10.8660, -1.3140

■ 100.8500,  
-17.1930, -2.2890

■ 111.5480, -4.5390,  
-0.3390

■ 95.2130, -22.6490,  
-2.5290

■ 117.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 89.8640, -28.9760,  
-3.5040

■ 122.5340, 7.2440,  
0.8760

■ 84.8140, -34.7070,  
-4.2670

■ 127.5840, 12.9750,  
1.6390

■ 78.8780, -40.7590,  
-4.7190

■ 133.5200, 19.0270,  
2.0910

■ 73.5290, -47.0860,  
-5.6940

■ 138.8690, 25.3540,  
3.0660

■ 68.4790, -52.8170,  
-6.4570

■ 143.9190, 31.0850,  
3.8290

■ 63.1300, -59.1440,  
-7.4320

■ 149.2680, 37.4120,  
4.8040

■ 61.9450, -60.0610,  
-7.3330

■ 154.9050, 42.8680,  
5.0440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040



106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



106.7480, -7.9780, 1.4140

# Triad

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



106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



108.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230



106.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210

# Complementary

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



106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



104.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140

# 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.



107.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260



106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



108.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920

# Square

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



106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



108.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



108.2030, 9.6740, 0.8900



106.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180



# Rectangle

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



106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



107.3570, -5.3190, 2.7850



108.2030, 9.6740, 0.8900



107.3440, 4.7230, -2.9970

# Sweetspot

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



106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



146.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



108.0110, -7.7010, -9.1170



74.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



134.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



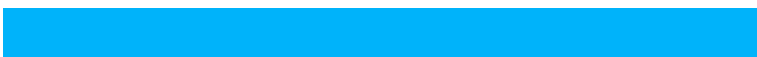
100.3290, -8.1160, 3.9160



56.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



65.5640, -63.3620, -8.0820



133.5730, -129.4750, -15.8670



# Inverse Universe

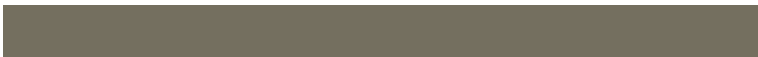
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



102.9890, 7.7010, 9.1170



129.6030, 11.9640, 14.4600



110.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.5100, 44.4640, 53.2320



95.1560, 91.5410, 108.6690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 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 106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

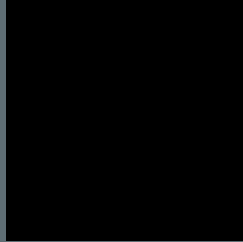
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

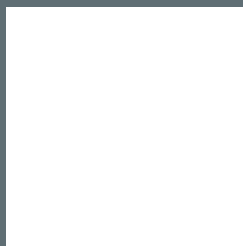
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140.

-1.3140.

# 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

106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

### Protanopia

107.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

### Deuteranopia

108.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



## Tritanopia

106.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

## Protanomaly

107.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

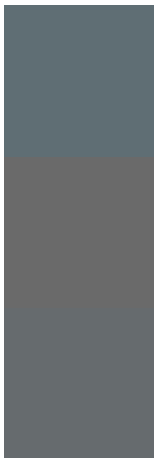
## Deuteranomaly

107.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

## Tritanomaly

106.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

## Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

105.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 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(95, 110, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 110, 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(95, 110, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 110, 116) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 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(95, 110, 116) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 110, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 110, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 110, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 110, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 110,  
116) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 110, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 110,  
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](#).

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