

# Converting Colors

YIQ(106.2870, 34.1190,  
-40.1610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(106.2870, 34.1190,  
-40.1610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	727B00
RGB	114, 123, 0
RGB Percent	45%, 48%, 0%
CMY	0.5530, 0.5176, 0.9997
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 1.00, 0.52
HSL	64°, 100%, 24%
HSV	64°, 100%, 48%
XYZ	14.0199, 17.7426, 2.6874
YIQ	106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

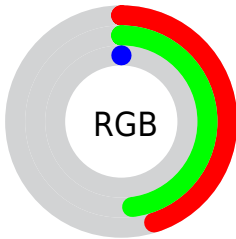
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 123, 9
Decimal	7502592
CIELab	49.18, -16.78, 54.15
CIELCh	49, 56.691, 107.212
Yxy	17.7426, 0.4070, 0.5150
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285692672 (0xFF727B00)
YUV	106.2870, -52.3995, 6.7643
Hunter-Lab	42.1220, -14.3016, 25.7026

# Details

The YIQ color **106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **16.7130, -34.1190, 40.1610**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.5520, 32.0550, -35.7930**, and **61.9760, 16.6020, -25.5580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.9540, 30.8630, -36.2170**.

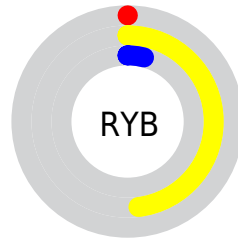
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (48%)

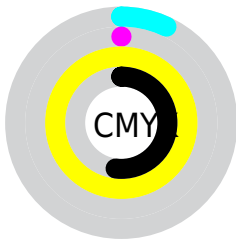
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (4%)

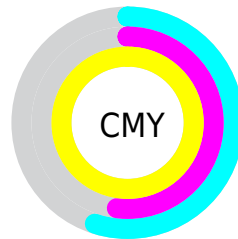


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610 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 106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



106.2870, 34.1190,  
-40.1610

106.2870, 34.1190,  
-40.1610

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

83.5390, 24.9020,  
-32.8100

160.6660, 31.7340,  
-35.4820

61.9760, 16.6020,  
-25.5580

188.7370, 32.9720,  
-35.8920

41.2880, 7.1560,  
-19.5640

216.8080, 34.2100,  
-36.3020

20.5890, -3.7570,  
-14.5170

242.3460, 35.6310,  
-34.5210

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

245.5380, 26.6430,  
-25.8130

248.7300, 17.6550,

-17.1050

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

■ 106.2870, 34.1190,  
-40.1610

■ 107.9540, 30.8630,  
-36.2170

■ 109.7350, 27.2860,  
-31.9620

■ 111.4020, 24.0300,  
-28.0180

■ 113.0690, 20.7740,  
-24.0740

■ 114.5510, 16.6010,  
-20.0310

■ 116.2180, 13.3450,  
-16.0870

■ 117.8850, 10.0890,  
-12.1430

■ 119.5520, 6.8330,  
-8.1990

■ 121.3330, 3.2560,  
-3.9440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



110.2080, 62.8630, -21.4330



106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610



99.7600, -18.5610, -43.5930

# Triad

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



106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610



101.7370, -97.7020, -13.4940



115.3440, 50.5630, 47.3230

# Complementary

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



106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610



16.7130, -34.1190, 40.1610

# 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.



120.3250, 8.0160, 41.9680



106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610



99.1900, -102.9310, -1.3230

# Square

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



106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610



98.0090, -84.4490, -27.9130



111.6850, -55.2520, 21.1640



112.1610, 72.5270, 34.7270



# Rectangle

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



106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610



89.3110, -62.7130, -47.3930



111.6850, -55.2520, 21.1640



117.5860, 38.1380, 46.7300

# Sweetspot

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



106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610



154.2180, 13.3450, -16.0870



41.4730, 71.1080, 21.8920



77.6830, 7.8420, -9.9660



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610



139.0580, 44.5290, -52.6150



88.0480, -2.2370, -53.0930



60.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660



108.0590, 34.7610, -40.7830



217.8900, 70.1640, -82.1880



# Inverse Universe

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



16.7130, -34.1190, 40.1610



21.9420, -44.5290, 52.6150



34.9520, 2.2370, 53.0930



55.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



16.9410, -34.7610, 40.7830



34.4090, -69.5680, 82.4000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610 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 106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

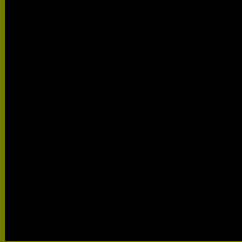
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610.

-40.1610.

# 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

106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610

### Protanopia

108.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070

### Deuteranopia

111.3900, 50.6670, -20.6690



## Tritanopia

117.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610

## Protanomaly

107.2280, 41.7750, -35.7370

## Deuteranomaly

109.3520, 44.6620, -27.4820

## Tritanomaly

113.4510, 14.3070, -11.4930

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610

## Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

105.9730, 12.6570, -14.6310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610 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(114, 123, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 123, 0)  
}
```

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(114, 123, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 123, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610 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(114, 123, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 123, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(114, 123, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 123, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 123, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 123,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.2870, 34.1190, -40.1610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 123, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
123, 0) }
```

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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