

Converting Colors

YIQ(106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(106.4060, 19.3480,
1.7800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E6458
RGB	126, 100, 88
RGB Percent	49%, 39%, 35%
CMY	0.5058, 0.6079, 0.6548
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.30, 0.51
HSL	19°, 18%, 42%
HSV	19°, 30%, 49%
XYZ	14.9247, 14.2539, 11.2019
YIQ	106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

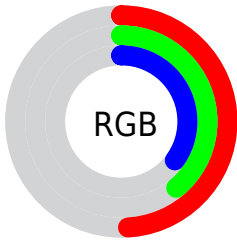
Format	Color
R_{YB}	126, 106, 88
Decimal	8283224
CIE Lab	44.59, 8.56, 10.76
CIE LCh	45, 13.751, 51.481
Yxy	14.2539, 0.3696, 0.3530
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286473304 (0xFF7E6458)
YUV	106.4060, -9.0742, 17.1839
Hunter-Lab	37.7543, 4.4932, 8.8363

Details

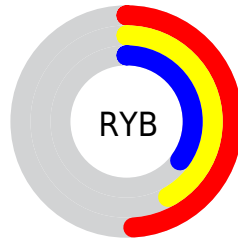
The YIQ color **106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **107.5940, -19.3480, -1.7800**, and the grayscale version is **106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.8900, 20.8610, 1.8930**, and **58.7370, 16.9180, 1.7660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.6410, 25.9960, 2.4440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160**.

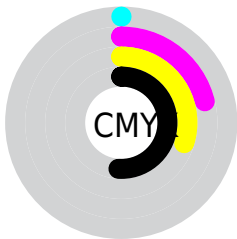
Distribution



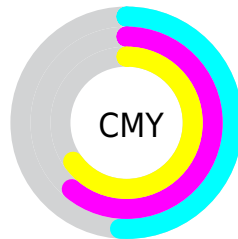
- Red (49%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800 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 106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 106.4060, 19.3480,
1.7800

■ 106.4060, 19.3480,
1.7800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 82.2210, 18.4310,
1.8790

■ 157.8900, 20.8610,
1.8930

■ 58.7370, 16.9180,
1.7660

■ 185.0750, 21.7780,
1.7940

■ 37.1390, 15.7260,
1.3420

■ 212.6730, 22.9700,
2.2180

■ 14.8510, 16.5970,
2.0770

■ 237.9820, 17.6060,
0.3100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 106.4060, 19.3480,
1.7800

■ 106.4060, 19.3480,
1.7800

■ 99.6410, 25.9960,
2.4440

■ 113.1710, 12.7000,
1.1160

■ 93.5770, 32.0480,
2.8960

■ 119.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

■ 86.8120, 38.6960,
3.5600

■ 126.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 80.1610, 45.0230,
4.5350

■ 132.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

■ 73.9830, 51.3960,
4.6760

■ 138.8290,
-12.7000, -1.1160

■ 67.2180, 58.0440,
5.3400

■ 145.5940,
-19.3480, -1.7800

■ 61.1540, 64.0960,
5.7920

■ 151.6580,
-25.4000, -2.2320

■ 158.4230,

-32.0480, -2.8960

■ 165.0740,
-38.3750, -3.8710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720



106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800



105.4930, 14.4890, -3.7750

Triad

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



106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800



101.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820



106.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410

Complementary

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



106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800



107.5940, -19.3480, -1.7800

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.



103.7130, -18.0650, 2.5030



106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800



100.7520, -22.9690, -7.7450

Square

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



106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800



102.4520, -4.6290, -9.7250



101.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530



107.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240

Rectangle

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



106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800



104.5740, 9.7670, -6.3050



101.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530



105.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690

Sweetspot

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



106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800



155.5340, 7.2440, 0.8760



102.4400, 13.9810, 16.4530



76.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



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.



106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800



132.7940, 29.9390, 2.5710



116.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340



60.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



61.7520, 65.2880, 6.2160



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



107.5940, -19.3480, -1.7800



134.7930, -30.2140, -3.0940



97.0280, -14.3980, 7.6340



60.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



65.6610, -65.0130, -5.6930



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

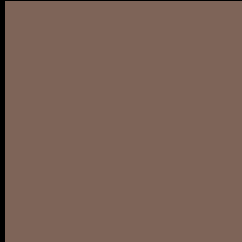
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800 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 106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.4060, 19.3480,

1.7800.

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

106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800

Protanopia

105.1980, 8.0700, -3.0820

Deuteranopia

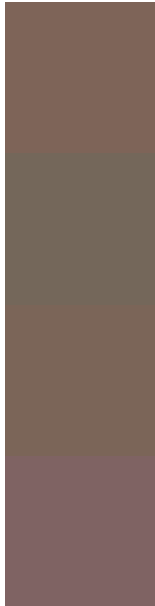
106.3840, 16.4140, -0.1140



Tritanopia

107.7680, 15.6330, 8.5370

Trichromacy



Original Color

106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800

Protanomaly

105.4050, 11.9210, -1.2870

Deuteranomaly

106.0960, 17.2850, 0.6210

Tritanomaly

107.3720, 16.6880, 5.9360

Monochromacy



Original Color

106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800

Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

106.1210, 6.9690, 0.3530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800 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(126, 100, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 100, 88)  
}
```

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(126, 100, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 100, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800 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(126, 100, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 100, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(126, 100, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 100, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 100, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 100,  
88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 100, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
100, 88) }
```

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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