

# Converting Colors

YIQ(106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(106.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	706770
RGB	112, 103, 112
RGB Percent	44%, 40%, 44%
CMY	0.5608, 0.5961, 0.5608
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	300°, 4%, 42%
HSV	300°, 8%, 44%
XYZ	14.4575, 14.3148, 17.3305
YIQ	106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	112, 103, 112
Decimal	7366512
CIE Lab	44.68, 5.35, -3.77
CIE LCh	45, 6.540, 324.851
Yxy	14.3148, 0.3136, 0.3105
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285556592 (0xFF706770)
YUV	106.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332
Hunter-Lab	37.8349, 1.9975, -0.6737

# Details

The YIQ color **106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **108.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300**, and **59.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460**.

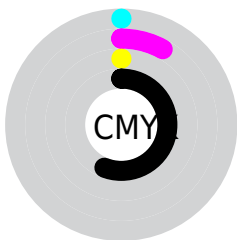
# Distribution



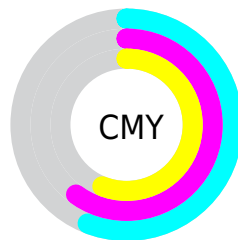
- Red (44%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070 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 106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 106.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

■ 106.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 82.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

■ 158.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

■ 59.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

■ 185.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

■ 37.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

■ 212.5430, 3.0250,  
5.7530

■ 16.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

■ 241.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 106.7170, 2.4750,

■ 106.7170, 2.4750,

4.7070

100.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600

93.8030, 8.5250,  
16.2130

86.7590, 11.8250,  
22.4890

80.3020, 14.8500,  
28.2420

73.8450, 17.8750,  
33.9950

67.3880, 20.9000,  
39.7480

60.9310, 23.9250,  
45.5010

53.8870, 27.2250,  
51.7770

4.7070

113.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

119.6310, -3.5750,  
-6.7990

126.6750, -6.8750,  
-13.0750

133.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280

139.5890,  
-12.9250, -24.5810

146.0460,  
-15.9500, -30.3340

152.5030,  
-18.9750, -36.0870

159.5470,  
-22.2750, -42.3630

■ 47.4300, 30.2500,  
57.5300

■ 166.0040,  
-25.3000, -48.1160

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



106.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



106.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230

# Triad

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



106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



105.6540, 6.7860, -1.8380



104.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930

# Complementary

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



106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



108.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070

# 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.



103.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350



106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



105.1480, 2.3390, -3.8450

# Square

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



106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



106.2030, 9.6740, 0.8900



104.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



104.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020



# Rectangle

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



106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



106.8980, 9.2150, 3.7030



104.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



103.8030, -9.8110, -3.9150

# Sweetspot

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



106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



143.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



104.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



72.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



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.



106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



136.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220



106.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



49.5600, 33.0000, 62.7600



102.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810



# Inverse Universe

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



106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



136.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220



108.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



49.5600, 33.0000, 62.7600



102.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070 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 106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

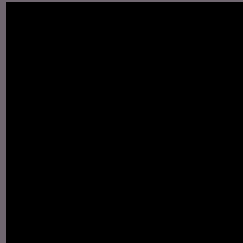
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.7170, 2.4750,



# 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

106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070

### Protanopia

105.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

### Deuteranopia

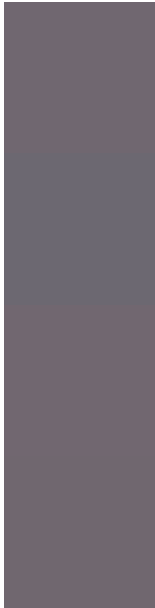
107.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



## Tritanopia

106.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070

## Protanomaly

106.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470

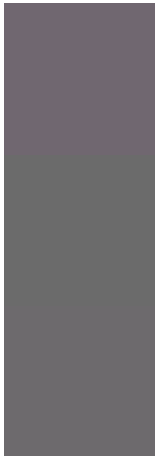
## Deuteranomaly

107.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190

## Tritanomaly

106.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070

## Achromatopsia

107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

107.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070 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(112, 103, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 103, 112)  
}
```

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(112, 103, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 103, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070 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(112, 103, 112) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 103, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 103, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 103, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 103, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 103,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 103, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
103, 112) }
```

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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