

# Converting Colors

YIQ(108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(108.0760, -6.3260,  
-6.5020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	627268
RGB	98, 114, 104
RGB Percent	38%, 45%, 41%
CMY	0.6157, 0.5529, 0.5922
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.09, 0.55
HSL	143°, 8%, 42%
HSV	142°, 14%, 45%
XYZ	13.5523, 15.6316, 15.3984
YIQ	108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

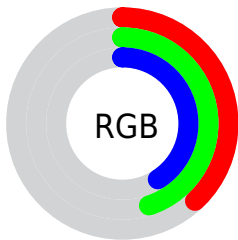
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	98, 110, 114
Decimal	6451816
CIE Lab	46.49, -8.13, 3.54
CIE LCh	46, 8.865, 156.488
Yxy	15.6316, 0.3040, 0.3506
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284641896 (0xFF627268)
YUV	108.0760, -2.0095, -8.8367
Hunter-Lab	39.5368, -8.0036, 4.5840

# Details

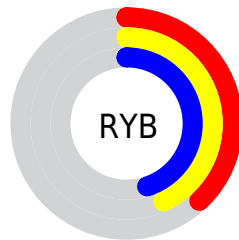
The YIQ color  $[108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[103.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[159.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250]$ , and  $[60.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[103.9890, -10.6350, -11.0110]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[112.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930]$ .

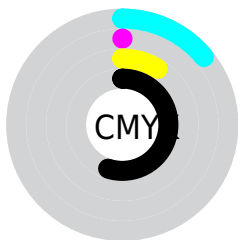
# Distribution



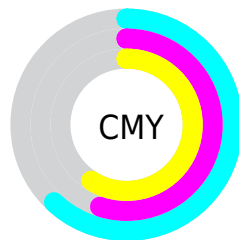
- Red (38%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020 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 108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 108.0760, -6.3260,  
-6.5020

■ 108.0760, -6.3260,  
-6.5020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 83.4890, -6.0510,  
-5.9790

■ 159.6630, -6.6010,  
-7.0250

■ 60.4890, -6.0510,  
-5.9790

■ 186.3640, -7.1970,  
-7.2370

■ 38.9020, -5.7760,  
-5.4560

■ 214.2500, -6.8760,  
-7.5480

■ 17.7770, -6.9220,  
-6.7140

■ 242.3640, -7.1970,  
-7.2370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 108.0760, -6.3260,

■ 108.0760, -6.3260,

-6.5020

-6.5020

■ 103.9890,  
-10.6350, -11.0110

■ 112.1630, -2.0170,  
-1.9930

■ 99.6030, -15.5400,  
-15.7320

■ 116.5490, 2.8880,  
2.7280

■ 95.5160, -19.8490,  
-20.2410

■ 120.6360, 7.1970,  
7.2370

■ 91.0160, -24.4330,  
-25.2730

■ 125.1360, 11.7810,  
12.2690

■ 86.9290, -28.7420,  
-29.7820

■ 129.2230, 16.0900,  
16.7780

■ 82.8420, -33.0510,  
-34.2910

■ 133.3100, 20.3990,  
21.2870

■ 78.4560, -37.9560,  
-39.0120

■ 137.6960, 25.3040,  
26.0080

■ 74.3690, -42.2650,  
-43.5210

■ 141.7830, 29.6130,  
30.5170

■ 71.8200, -45.1530,  
-46.2490

■ 146.1690, 34.5180,  
35.2380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108.6100, 0.9180, -5.6260



108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



107.7810, -12.7450, -5.8090

# Triad

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



108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



109.9160, -8.3910, 3.3930



111.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960

# Complementary

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



108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



103.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020

# 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.



111.7350, 11.2320, 5.6960



108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



111.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260

# Square

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



108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



109.1710, -13.6630, -0.1830



111.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900



110.9320, 11.8750, -0.4530



# Rectangle

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



108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



107.3510, -14.3500, -4.2540



111.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900



111.1650, 12.8370, 4.1410

# Sweetspot

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



108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



145.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



110.3820, 1.5600, -6.2480



72.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



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.



108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



138.7010, -9.7640, -10.2760



108.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140



53.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



75.5700, -47.4450, -48.7650



155.5910, -97.7780, -100.2580



# Inverse Universe

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



103.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020



132.1850, 10.0850, 9.9650



103.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



44.4300, 47.4450, 48.7650



91.5230, 97.4570, 100.5690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020 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 108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

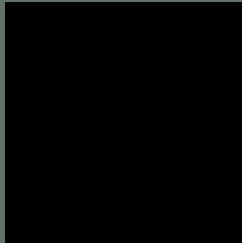
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.0760, -6.3260,

-6.5020.

# 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

108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020

### Protanopia

110.2840, 4.9520, -1.6400

### Deuteranopia

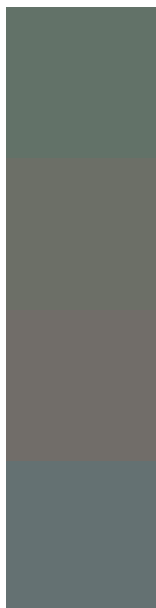
110.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920



## Tritanopia

109.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020

## Protanomaly

109.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240

## Deuteranomaly

109.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

## Tritanomaly

109.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020

## Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

107.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020 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(98, 114, 104) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 114, 104)  
}
```

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(98, 114, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 114, 104) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020 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(98, 114, 104) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 114, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(98, 114, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 114, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 114, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 114,  
104) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 114, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 114,  
104) }
```

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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