

Converting Colors

YIQ(108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(108.9860, 2.6150,
-8.8490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A725B
RGB	106, 114, 91
RGB Percent	42%, 45%, 36%
CMY	0.5843, 0.5529, 0.6431
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.20, 0.55
HSL	81°, 11%, 40%
HSV	81°, 20%, 45%
XYZ	13.8492, 15.8545, 12.2294
YIQ	108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

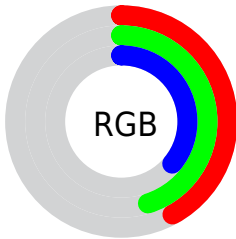
Format	Color
R_{YB}	91, 114, 99
Decimal	6976091
CIE Lab	46.78, -7.51, 11.75
CIE LCh	47, 13.945, 122.584
Yxy	15.8545, 0.3303, 0.3781
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285166171 (0xFF6A725B)
YUV	108.9860, -8.8671, -2.6187
Hunter-Lab	39.8177, -7.5960, 9.6623

Details

The YIQ color $108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $96.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490$, and the grayscale version is $109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $160.4590, 2.6610, -9.6830$, and $61.5130, 2.5690, -8.0150$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $106.5360, 3.7620, -13.1180$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $111.4360, 1.4680, -4.5800$.

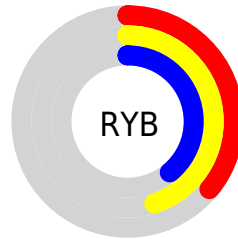
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (45%)

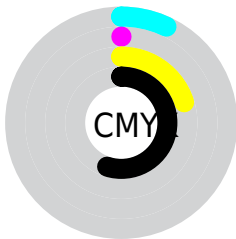
Blue (36%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (39%)

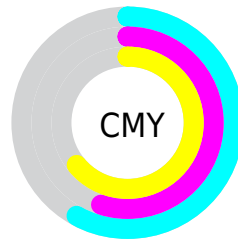


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490 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 108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 108.9860, 2.6150,
-8.8490

■ 108.9860, 2.6150,
-8.8490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 84.9860, 2.6150,
-8.8490

■ 160.4590, 2.6610,
-9.6830

■ 61.5130, 2.5690,
-8.0150

■ 187.4590, 2.6610,
-9.6830

■ 39.6270, 2.2480,
-7.7040

■ 215.3450, 2.9820,
-9.9940

■ 19.1710, 3.5320,
-8.9480

■ 243.3450, 2.9820,
-9.9940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 254.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 108.9860, 2.6150,
-8.8490

■ 108.9860, 2.6150,
-8.8490

■ 106.5360, 3.7620,
-13.1180

■ 111.4360, 1.4680,
-4.5800

■ 103.9720, 5.2300,
-17.6980

■ 114.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 101.5220, 6.3770,
-21.9670

■ 116.4500, -1.1470,
4.2690

■ 98.9580, 7.8450,
-26.5470

■ 119.0140, -2.6150,
8.8490

■ 96.5080, 8.9920,
-30.8160

■ 121.4640, -3.7620,
13.1180

■ 94.0580, 10.1390,
-35.0850

■ 123.9140, -4.9090,
17.3870

■ 91.4940, 11.6070,
-39.6650

■ 126.4780, -6.3770,
21.9670

■ 89.0440, 12.7540,

■ 128.9280, -7.5240,

-43.9340

26.2360

■ 131.4920, -8.9920,
30.8160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110.1830, 12.4260, -4.9340



108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490



107.8860, -8.8470, -10.3750

Triad

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



108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490



107.8540, -23.0160, -1.3840



113.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490

Complementary

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



108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490



96.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490

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.



112.9290, 7.9300, 10.4740



108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490



110.6210, -14.8100, 4.0860

Square

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



108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490



106.3220, -24.5740, -6.1900



112.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



112.6990, 20.0810, 5.0170

Rectangle

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



108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490



106.2920, -15.8620, -9.8940



112.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



113.2240, 14.3490, 9.7810

Sweetspot

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



108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490



146.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350



102.5730, 11.5080, 0.6920



72.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



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.



108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490



140.3080, 4.4040, -13.7400



105.6970, -3.9410, -11.1810



54.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



93.7620, 13.4880, -46.2240



193.1280, 28.0310, -95.0490

Inverse Universe

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



96.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490



119.9910, -3.8080, 13.9520



99.3030, 3.9410, 11.1810



51.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



26.2380, -13.4880, 46.2240



53.8720, -28.0310, 95.0490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490 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 108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

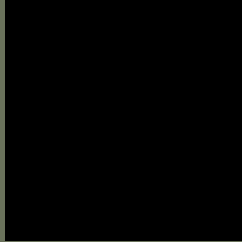
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.9860, 2.6150,

-8.8490.

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

108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490

Protanopia

110.2860, 10.6380, -5.5700

Deuteranopia

111.6830, 17.0100, 0.0980



Tritanopia

111.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

Trichromacy



Original Color

108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490

Protanomaly

109.7910, 7.6580, -6.6300

Deuteranomaly

110.9380, 11.7380, -3.4780

Tritanomaly

110.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

Monochromacy



Original Color

108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490

Achromatopsia

109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

109.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490 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(106, 114, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 114, 91)  
}
```

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(106, 114, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 114, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490 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(106, 114, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 114, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 114, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 114, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 114, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 114,  
91) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 114, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
114, 91) }
```

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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