

Converting Colors

YIQ(109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(109.1790, -8.1140,
-7.1380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61746A
RGB	97, 116, 106
RGB Percent	38%, 45%, 42%
CMY	0.6197, 0.5451, 0.5843
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.09, 0.55
HSL	148°, 9%, 42%
HSV	148°, 16%, 45%
XYZ	13.7759, 16.0738, 16.0104
YIQ	109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

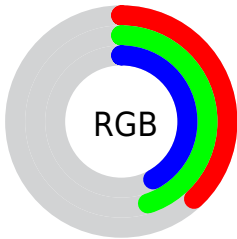
Format	Color
R_{YB}	97, 110, 116
Decimal	6386794
CIE Lab	47.07, -9.22, 3.18
CIE LCh	47, 9.750, 160.962
Yxy	16.0738, 0.3004, 0.3505
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284576874 (0xFF61746A)
YUV	109.1790, -1.5672, -10.6810
Hunter-Lab	40.0921, -8.8276, 4.3875

Details

The YIQ color $[109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[103.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380]$, and the grayscale version is $[109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[160.7660, -8.3890, -7.6610]$, and $[61.5920, -7.8390, -6.6150]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[104.9070, -13.3400, -11.5480]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[113.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280]$.

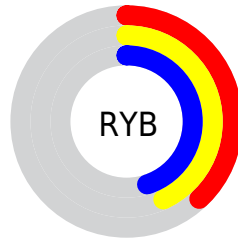
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (45%)

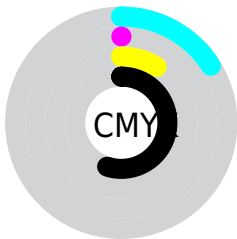
Blue (42%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (45%)

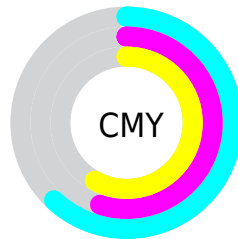


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380 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 109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 109.1790, -8.1140,
-7.1380

■ 109.1790, -8.1140,
-7.1380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 84.5920, -7.8390,
-6.6150

■ 160.7660, -8.3890,
-7.6610

■ 61.5920, -7.8390,
-6.6150

■ 187.4670, -8.9850,
-7.8730

■ 39.8910, -7.2430,
-6.4030

■ 215.4670, -8.9850,
-7.8730

■ 17.9940, -9.0310,
-7.0390

■ 244.0540, -9.2600,
-8.3960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 109.1790, -8.1140,

■ 109.1790, -8.1140,

-7.1380

-7.1380

■ 104.9070,
-13.3400, -11.5480

■ 113.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 100.9340,
-17.9700, -15.7460

■ 117.4240, 1.7420,
1.4700

■ 96.6620, -23.1960,
-20.1560

■ 121.6960, 6.9680,
5.8800

■ 92.6890, -27.8260,
-24.3540

■ 125.6690, 11.5980,
10.0780

■ 88.3030, -32.7310,
-29.0750

■ 130.0550, 16.5030,
14.7990

■ 84.0310, -37.9570,
-33.4850

■ 134.3270, 21.7290,
19.2090

■ 80.0580, -42.5870,
-37.6830

■ 138.3000, 26.3590,
23.4070

■ 75.7860, -47.8130,
-42.0930

■ 142.5720, 31.5850,
27.8170

■ 74.3620, -49.5550,
-43.5630

■ 146.5450, 36.2150,
32.0150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109.8980, 0.0470, -6.3610



109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380



108.2970, -14.2580, -5.9220

Triad

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



109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380



111.7420, -7.8410, 4.4390



112.5950, 14.4420, 2.5860

Complementary

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



109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380



103.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380

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.



113.2190, 12.7450, 5.8090



109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380



113.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610

Square

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



109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380



110.3990, -14.3050, 0.4390



113.5220, 7.5180, 6.9260



111.7040, 12.5170, -1.0750

Rectangle

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



109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380



108.9810, -16.1840, -4.0560



113.5220, 7.5180, 6.9260



113.2360, 14.0750, 3.7310

Sweetspot

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



109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380



147.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



111.1430, 0.7350, -7.8170



75.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380



139.3200, -13.0650, -11.0250



110.2050, -11.0030, -4.3390



56.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



78.2260, -52.1680, -45.7680



160.2020, -106.6280, -94.0520

Inverse Universe

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



103.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380



130.7940, 12.7440, 11.3360



102.7950, 11.0030, 4.3390



55.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.7740, 52.1680, 45.7680



89.7980, 106.6280, 94.0520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380 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 109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

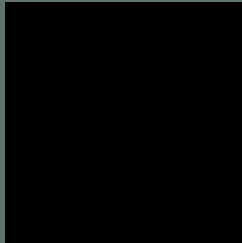
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.1790, -8.1140,

-7.1380.

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

109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380

Protanopia

111.2840, 4.9520, -1.6400

Deuteranopia

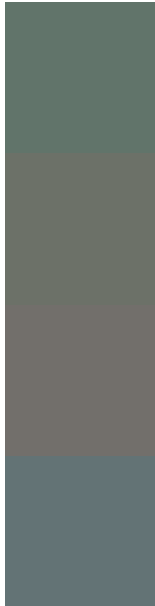
112.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



Tritanopia

110.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690

Trichromacy



Original Color

109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380

Protanomaly

110.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590

Deuteranomaly

111.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

Tritanomaly

110.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700

Monochromacy



Original Color

109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380

Achromatopsia

109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

109.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380 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(97, 116, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 116, 106)  
}
```

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(97, 116, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 116, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380 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(97, 116, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 116, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 116, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 116, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 116, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 116,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 109.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 116, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 116,  
106) }
```

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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