

Converting Colors

YIQ(112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(112.2350, -10.5470,
9.4290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6C6D8C
RGB	108, 109, 140
RGB Percent	42%, 43%, 55%
CMY	0.5764, 0.5725, 0.4510
CMYK	0.23, 0.22, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	238°, 13%, 49%
HSV	238°, 23%, 55%
XYZ	16.3859, 16.0188, 27.0327
YIQ	112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

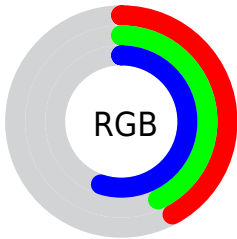
Format	Color
R _{YB}	108, 109, 140
Decimal	7105932
CIE Lab	47.00, 6.73, -17.08
CIE LCh	47, 18.361, 291.508
Yxy	16.0188, 0.2757, 0.2695
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285296012 (0xFF6C6D8C)
YUV	112.2350, 13.6881, -3.7141
Hunter-Lab	40.0234, 3.0384, -12.0294

Details

The YIQ color $[112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666699 . A complement of this color would be $[135.7650, 10.5470, -9.4290]$, and the grayscale version is $[112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[163.8760, -10.9140, 10.5740]$, and $[64.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[99.8310, -15.0410, 13.7830]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[124.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750]$.

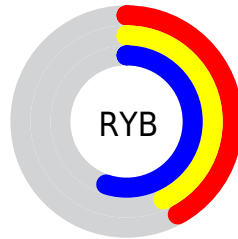
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (43%)

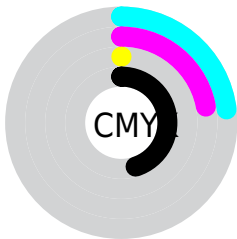
Blue (55%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (55%)

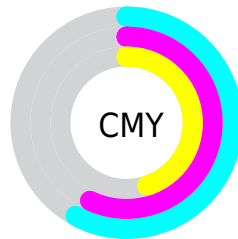


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290 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 112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 112.2350,
-10.5470, 9.4290

■ 112.2350,
-10.5470, 9.4290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 87.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 163.8760,
-10.9140, 10.5740

■ 64.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 190.9900,
-11.2350, 10.8850

■ 42.0670, -10.1340,
7.4500

■ 218.9900,
-11.2350, 10.8850

■ 21.2410, -10.6840,
6.4040

■ 244.9550, -4.1270,
3.2090

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 112.2350,
-10.5470, 9.4290

■ 112.2350,
-10.5470, 9.4290

■ 99.8310, -15.0410,
13.7830

■ 124.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 88.0140, -19.8100,
17.6140

■ 136.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 75.6100, -24.3040,
21.9680

■ 148.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

■ 63.7930, -29.0730,
25.7990

■ 160.6770, 7.9790,
-6.9410

■ 51.3890, -33.5670,
30.1530

■ 173.0810, 12.4730,
-11.2950

■ 39.5720, -38.3360,
33.9840

■ 184.8980, 17.2420,
-15.1260

■ 27.1680, -42.8300,
38.3380

■ 197.3020, 21.7360,
-19.4800

■ 18.3080, -46.0400,

■ 209.1190, 26.5050,

41.4480

-23.3110

 221.5230, 30.9990,
-27.6650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109.1190, -25.0800, 2.9840



112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290



113.9550, 5.0410, 13.2730

Triad

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



112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290



112.3420, 25.4000, 2.2320



105.5470, -21.1340, -13.4700

Complementary

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



112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290



135.7650, 10.5470, -9.4290

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.



107.5610, -6.5540, -13.3860



112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290



111.1900, 19.7160, -4.8920

Square

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



112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290



113.5580, 25.0320, 8.9040



109.5690, 8.1630, -10.2770



104.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140

Rectangle

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



112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290



113.8590, 14.1190, 13.9510



109.5690, 8.1630, -10.2770



105.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420

Sweetspot

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



112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290



170.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



130.3180, -18.7510, -7.0950



85.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290



138.7600, -16.2790, 14.1930



116.1330, -1.3320, 13.1320



62.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



17.5100, -43.7930, 39.2710



0.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

Inverse Universe

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



117.6820, 18.7510, 7.0950



146.8790, 28.5620, 11.0100



131.8670, 1.3320, -13.1320



64.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



40.2230, 77.9840, 29.4400



1.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290 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 112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

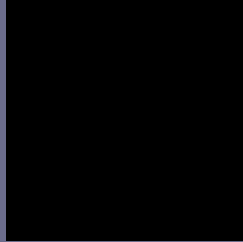
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.2350, -10.5470,

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

112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290

Protanopia

111.7400, -13.5270, 8.3690

Deuteranopia

111.9360, -11.1430, 9.2170



Tritanopia

110.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030

Trichromacy



Original Color

112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290

Protanomaly

112.0390, -12.9310, 8.5810

Deuteranomaly

111.9360, -11.1430, 9.2170

Tritanomaly

111.1440, -9.0330, 4.0150

Monochromacy



Original Color

112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290

Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

112.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290 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(108, 109, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 109, 140)  
}
```

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(108, 109, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 109, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290 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(108, 109, 140) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 109, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(108, 109, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 109, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 109, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 109,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 109, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
109, 140) }
```

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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