

# Converting Colors

YIQ(114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(114.0340, 2.6600,  
-4.1560)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	727468
RGB	114, 116, 104
RGB Percent	45%, 45%, 41%
CMY	0.5530, 0.5451, 0.5921
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.10, 0.55
HSL	70°, 5%, 43%
HSV	70°, 10%, 45%
XYZ	15.6835, 17.0677, 15.5658
YIQ	114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

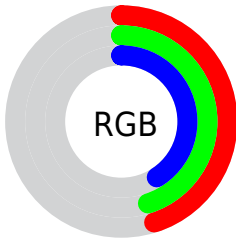
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	104, 116, 106
Decimal	7500904
CIELab	48.35, -3.11, 6.36
CIElCh	48, 7.081, 116.016
Yxy	17.0677, 0.3246, 0.3532
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285690984 (0xFF727468)
YUV	114.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298
Hunter-Lab	41.3131, -4.5351, 6.5801

# Details

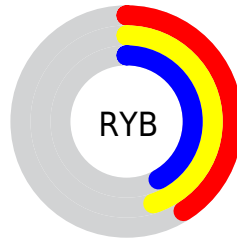
The YIQ color  $114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $105.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560$ , and the grayscale version is  $114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $165.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670$ , and  $66.1480, 2.3390, -3.8450$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $112.0680, 5.3200, -8.3120$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

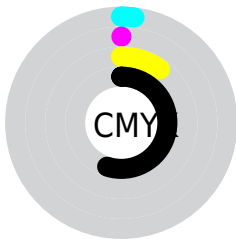
# Distribution



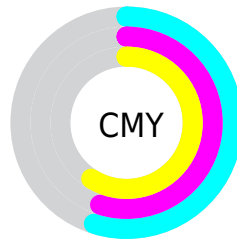
- Red (45%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (55%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560 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 114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 114.0340, 2.6600,  
-4.1560

■ 114.0340, 2.6600,  
-4.1560

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 89.1480, 2.3390,  
-3.8450

■ 165.9200, 2.9810,  
-4.4670

■ 66.1480, 2.3390,  
-3.8450

■ 192.9200, 2.9810,  
-4.4670

■ 44.2620, 2.0180,  
-3.5340

■ 220.9200, 2.9810,  
-4.4670

■ 23.4470, 2.9350,  
-3.6330

■ 249.5070, 2.7060,  
-4.9900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 114.0340, 2.6600,

■ 114.0340, 2.6600,

-4.1560

-4.1560

■ 112.0680, 5.3200,  
-8.3120

■ 116.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.2160, 7.6590,  
-12.1570

■ 117.8520, -2.3390,  
3.8450

■ 108.2500, 10.3190,  
-16.3130

■ 119.8180, -4.9990,  
8.0010

■ 106.3980, 12.6580,  
-20.1580

■ 121.6700, -7.3380,  
11.8460

■ 104.4320, 15.3180,  
-24.3140

■ 123.6360, -9.9980,  
16.0020

■ 102.4660, 17.9780,  
-28.4700

■ 125.6020,  
-12.6580, 20.1580

■ 100.6140, 20.3170,  
-32.3150

■ 127.4540,  
-14.9970, 24.0030

■ 98.6480, 22.9770,  
-36.4710

■ 129.4200,  
-17.6570, 28.1590

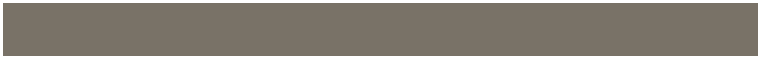
■ 97.0950, 25.9120,  
-40.1040

■ 130.9730,  
-20.5920, 31.7920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



114.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370



114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560



113.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420

# Triad

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



114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560



113.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030



116.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470

# Complementary

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



114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560



105.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560

# 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.



116.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560



114.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250

# Square

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



114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560



112.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940



115.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



115.9690, 10.4530, 3.2930



# Rectangle

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



114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560



112.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460



115.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



115.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450

# Sweetspot

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



114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560



149.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



108.7620, 6.6020, 1.4980



76.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



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.



114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560



147.0510, 3.9900, -6.2340



112.2400, -0.9160, -5.4280



58.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



102.1120, 27.2420, -42.1820



208.9420, 55.2180, -86.6540



# Inverse Universe

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



105.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560



134.9490, -3.9900, 6.2340



107.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280



53.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



19.8880, -27.2420, 42.1820

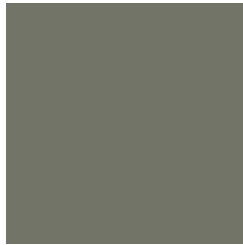


41.0580, -55.2180, 86.6540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

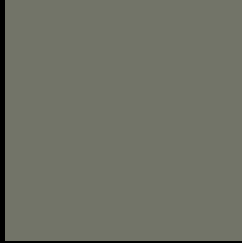
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

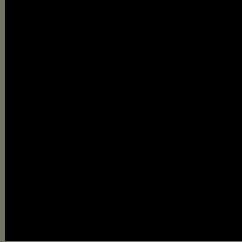
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.0340, 2.6600,

-4.1560.

# 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

114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560

### Protanopia

114.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610

### Deuteranopia

115.6980, 12.6540, 1.9500



## Tritanopia

115.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560

## Protanomaly

114.2300, 5.0440, -3.3080

## Deuteranomaly

115.3770, 9.1240, -0.1560

## Tritanomaly

114.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560

## Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

114.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560 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(114, 116, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 116, 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(114, 116, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 116, 104) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560 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(114, 116, 104) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 116, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 116, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 116, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 116, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 116,  
104) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 114.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 116, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
116, 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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