

Converting Colors

YIQ(114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(114.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	79706E
RGB	121, 112, 110
RGB Percent	47%, 44%, 43%
CMY	0.5255, 0.5608, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.09, 0.53
HSL	11°, 5%, 45%
HSV	11°, 9%, 47%
XYZ	16.4945, 16.7788, 17.1230
YIQ	114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

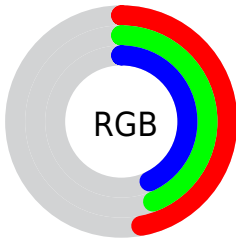
Format	Color
R_{YB}	121, 112, 110
Decimal	7958638
CIE _{Lab}	47.98, 3.12, 2.36
CIE _{LCh}	48, 3.907, 37.103
Yxy	16.7788, 0.3273, 0.3329
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286148718 (0xFF79706E)
YUV	114.4630, -2.2003, 5.7329
Hunter-Lab	40.9619, 0.1948, 3.8888

Details

The YIQ color **114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **116.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860**, and **66.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107.2250, 12.6080, 2.7840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120**.

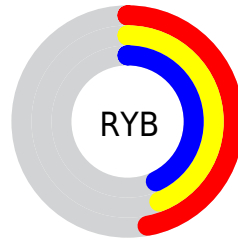
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (44%)

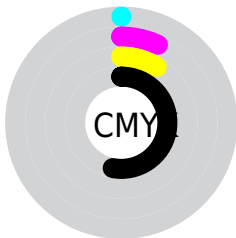
Blue (43%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (43%)

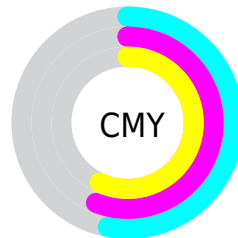


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860 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 114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 114.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

■ 114.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 90.1640, 5.4100,
1.0740

■ 166.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

■ 66.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

■ 193.7620, 6.6020,
1.4980

■ 44.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

■ 221.6480, 6.9230,
1.1870

■ 23.8650, 4.8140,
0.8620

■ 249.1640, 5.4100,
1.0740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 114.4630, 6.0060,

■ 114.4630, 6.0060,

1.2860

■ 107.2250, 12.6080,
2.7840

■ 99.9870, 19.2100,
4.2820

■ 92.7490, 25.8120,
5.7800

■ 85.5110, 32.4140,
7.2780

■ 78.2730, 39.0160,
8.7760

■ 71.5080, 45.6640,
9.4400

■ 64.2700, 52.2660,
10.9380

■ 57.0320, 58.8680,
12.4360

1.2860

■ 121.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 128.9390, -7.1980,
-1.7100

■ 136.1770,
-13.8000, -3.2080

■ 143.4150,
-20.4020, -4.7060

■ 150.7670,
-27.3250, -5.8930

■ 157.4180,
-33.6520, -6.8680

■ 164.6560,
-40.2540, -8.3660

■ 171.8940,
-46.8560, -9.8640

■ 49.7940, 65.4700,
13.9340

■ 179.1320,
-53.4580, -11.3620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



114.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830

Triad

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



114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



113.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



114.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Complementary

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



114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



116.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860

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.



113.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



112.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310

Square

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



114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



113.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



113.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



114.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

Rectangle

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



114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



113.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180



113.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



113.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180

Sweetspot

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



114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



155.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



114.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



76.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



147.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350



117.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



57.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



50.8760, 68.1750, 14.4710



102.3500, 137.5420, 29.3660

Inverse Universe

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



116.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



151.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



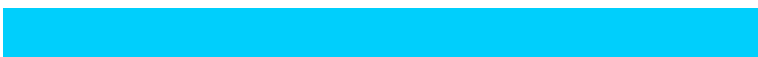
113.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



58.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



74.1240, -68.1750, -14.4710



150.2370, -137.8170, -29.8890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860 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 114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860 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 114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.4630, 6.0060,

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

114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860

Protanopia

113.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

Deuteranopia

114.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920



Tritanopia

115.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200

Trichromacy



Original Color

114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860

Protanomaly

114.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380

Deuteranomaly

114.7730, 8.0690, 2.4450

Tritanomaly

114.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

Monochromacy



Original Color

114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860

Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

114.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860 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(121, 112, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(121, 112, 110)  
}
```

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(121, 112, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(121, 112, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860 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(121, 112, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(121, 112, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(121, 112, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(121, 112, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 112, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 112,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 114.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(121, 112, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(121,  
112, 110) }
```

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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