

# Converting Colors

YIQ(114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(114.6570, -6.4640,  
-4.0000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6A7773
RGB	106, 119, 115
RGB Percent	42%, 47%, 45%
CMY	0.5843, 0.5333, 0.5490
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.03, 0.53
HSL	162°, 6%, 44%
HSV	162°, 11%, 47%
XYZ	15.6345, 17.4963, 18.7710
YIQ	114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	106, 114, 119
Decimal	6977395
CIE Lab	48.88, -5.69, 0.55
CIE LCh	49, 5.720, 174.486
Yxy	17.4963, 0.3012, 0.3371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285167475 (0xFF6A7773)
YUV	114.6570, 0.1691, -7.5922
Hunter-Lab	41.8285, -6.4810, 2.6730

# Details

The YIQ color **114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **110.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000**, and the grayscale version is **115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120**, and **66.9560, -5.8680, -3.7880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.6130, -12.3320, -7.7880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120**.

# Distribution



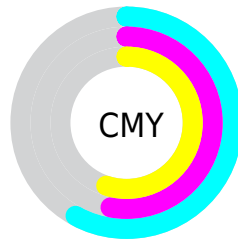
- Red (42%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000 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 114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 114.6570, -6.4640,  
-4.0000

■ 114.6570, -6.4640,  
-4.0000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 89.9560, -5.8680,  
-3.7880

■ 166.3580, -7.0600,  
-4.2120

■ 66.9560, -5.8680,  
-3.7880

■ 193.3580, -7.0600,  
-4.2120

■ 44.3690, -5.5930,  
-3.2650

■ 221.3580, -7.0600,  
-4.2120

■ 23.6680, -4.9970,  
-3.0530

■ 249.9450, -7.3350,  
-4.7350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 114.6570, -6.4640,

■ 114.6570, -6.4640,

-4.0000

-4.0000

■ 110.6130,  
-12.3320, -7.7880

■ 118.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 106.6830,  
-18.5210, -11.2650

■ 122.6310, 5.5930,  
3.2650

■ 102.6390,  
-24.3890, -15.0530

■ 126.6750, 11.4610,  
7.0530

■ 98.5950, -30.2570,  
-18.8410

■ 130.7190, 17.3290,  
10.8410

■ 94.6650, -36.4460,  
-22.3180

■ 134.3500, 22.9220,  
14.1060

■ 90.9200, -41.7180,  
-25.8940

■ 138.3940, 28.7900,  
17.8940

■ 86.8760, -47.5860,  
-29.6820

■ 142.4380, 34.6580,  
21.6820

■ 82.9460, -53.7750,  
-33.1590

■ 146.3680, 40.8470,  
25.1590

■ 79.2010, -59.0470,  
-36.7350

■ 150.4120, 46.7150,  
28.9470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



114.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



114.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

# Triad

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



114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



116.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



116.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660

# Complementary

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



114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



110.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

# 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.



117.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570



114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



117.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

# Square

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



114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



115.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150



117.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



115.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160



# Rectangle

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



114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



114.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



117.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



117.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000

# Sweetspot

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



114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



154.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



114.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510



77.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



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.



114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



148.9230, -10.2690, -6.6290



113.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



56.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



81.3040, -60.8350, -37.3710



166.4720, -124.2830, -76.9470



# Inverse Universe

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



110.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



142.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



111.0610, 7.1980, 1.7100



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.8100, 60.5140, 37.6820



83.5280, 124.2830, 76.9470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000 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 114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

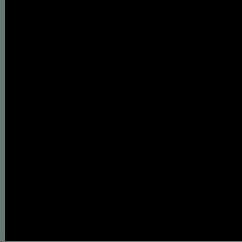
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

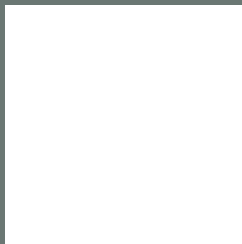
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000.



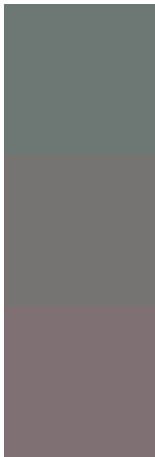
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.6570, -6.4640,

-4.0000.

# 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

114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

### Protanopia

115.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

### Deuteranopia

116.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



## Tritanopia

115.4490, -8.5740, 1.2020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

## Protanomaly

115.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

## Deuteranomaly

116.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

## Tritanomaly

115.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

## Achromatopsia

115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

114.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000 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, 119, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 119, 115)  
}
```

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, 119, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 119, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000 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, 119, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 119, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 119, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 119, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 119, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 119,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 114.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 119, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
119, 115) }
```

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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