

# Converting Colors

YIQ(115.6350, -17.4250,  
12.9350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(115.6350, -17.4250,  
12.9350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6B709D
RGB	107, 112, 157
RGB Percent	42%, 44%, 62%
CMY	0.5804, 0.5608, 0.3844
CMYK	0.32, 0.29, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	234°, 20%, 52%
HSV	234°, 32%, 62%
XYZ	17.9419, 17.1483, 34.2507
YIQ	115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

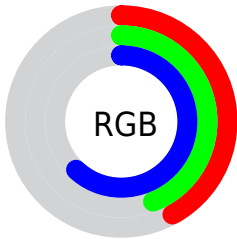
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	107, 112, 157
Decimal	7041181
CIE Lab	48.45, 9.04, -24.90
CIE LCh	48, 26.493, 289.943
Yxy	17.1483, 0.2587, 0.2473
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285231261 (0xFF6B709D)
YUV	115.6350, 20.3929, -7.5729
Hunter-Lab	41.4105, 4.8700, -20.0515

# Details

The YIQ color **115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **148.3650, 17.4250, -12.9350**, and the grayscale version is **115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.2760, -17.7920, 14.0800**, and **66.5810, -17.3330, 11.2670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102.6330, -23.1110, 16.8650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128.6370, -11.7390, 9.0050**.

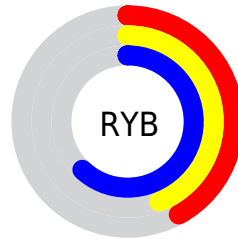
# Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (44%)

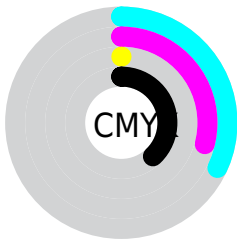
Blue (62%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (62%)

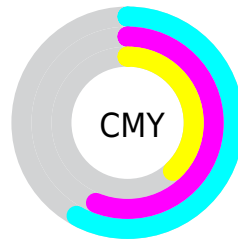


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350 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 115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 115.6350,  
-17.4250, 12.9350

■ 115.6350,  
-17.4250, 12.9350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 91.1080, -17.3790,  
12.1010

■ 168.2760,  
-17.7920, 14.0800

■ 66.5810, -17.3330,  
11.2670

■ 195.3900,  
-18.1130, 14.3910

■ 44.3420, -18.1580,  
9.6980

■ 221.3210,  
-13.6650, 10.8710

■ 21.6190, -20.4960,  
8.0160

■ 247.0150, -4.3560,  
1.8520

■ 4.1040, -11.5560,  
11.1960

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 115.6350,  
-17.4250, 12.9350

■ 115.6350,  
-17.4250, 12.9350

■ 102.6330,  
-23.1110, 16.8650

■ 128.6370,  
-11.7390, 9.0050

■ 89.9300, -28.2010,  
21.0070

■ 141.3400, -6.6490,  
4.8630

■ 76.9280, -33.8870,  
24.9370

■ 154.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

■ 63.3390, -39.2980,  
29.3900

■ 167.9310, 4.4480,  
-3.5200

■ 50.6360, -44.3880,  
33.5320

■ 180.6340, 9.5380,  
-7.6620

■ 37.6340, -50.0740,  
37.4620

■ 193.6360, 15.2240,  
-11.5920

■ 27.2900, -54.7970,  
40.4590

■ 206.6380, 20.9100,  
-15.5220

■ 219.6400, 26.5960,  
-19.4520

■ 232.3430, 31.6860,  
-23.5940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



109.2080, -41.4480, 2.2640



115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350



118.1280, 6.2320, 19.2240

# Triad

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



115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350



116.1430, 36.2660, 3.5460



104.8720, -32.5950, -20.5230

# Complementary

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



115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350



148.3650, 17.4250, -12.9350

# 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.



109.2030, -8.6620, -19.2380



115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350



114.2140, 28.3360, -6.9280

# Square

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



115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350



116.5810, 35.3930, 13.8650



111.8590, 12.9780, -14.9420



99.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710



# Rectangle

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



115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350



118.1850, 19.2530, 20.0290



111.8590, 12.9780, -14.9420



106.4770, -24.1130, -20.0570

# Sweetspot

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



115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350



187.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740



141.3660, -27.8740, -12.4660



91.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350



139.5880, -27.2380, 20.0740



118.3810, -4.7260, 19.5780



72.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



24.5200, -49.7530, 37.1510



2.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



# Inverse Universe

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



122.5200, 28.1950, 12.1550



150.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240



145.6190, 4.7260, -19.5780



73.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



44.3530, 80.7340, 34.6700



4.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350 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 115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

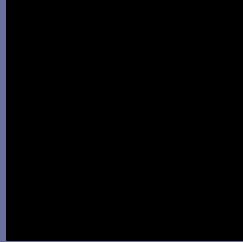
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.6350, -17.4250,



# 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

115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350

### Protanopia

114.8410, -21.0010, 11.6630

### Deuteranopia

114.7270, -20.6800, 11.3520



## Tritanopia

113.9430, -13.0210, -0.8050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350

## Protanomaly

115.4390, -19.8090, 12.0870

## Deuteranomaly

115.3250, -19.4880, 11.7760

## Tritanomaly

114.6210, -14.8100, 4.0860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350

## Achromatopsia

116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350 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(107, 112, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 112, 157)  
}
```

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(107, 112, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 112, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350 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(107, 112, 157) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 112, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 112, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 112, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 112, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 112,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 115.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 112, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
112, 157) }
```

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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