

# Converting Colors

YIQ(116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(116.9940, -9.0310,  
-7.0390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	687C73
RGB	104, 124, 115
RGB Percent	41%, 49%, 45%
CMY	0.5922, 0.5137, 0.5490
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.07, 0.51
HSL	153°, 9%, 45%
HSV	153°, 16%, 49%
XYZ	16.0101, 18.5973, 18.9632
YIQ	116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

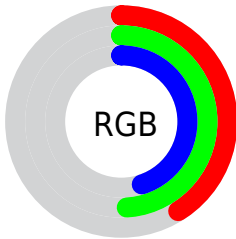
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	104, 117, 124
Decimal	6847603
CIELab	50.21, -9.26, 2.47
CIElCh	50, 9.588, 165.072
Yxy	18.5973, 0.2989, 0.3472
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285037683 (0xFF687C73)
YUV	116.9940, -0.9830, -11.3957
Hunter-Lab	43.1246, -9.1993, 4.1155

# Details

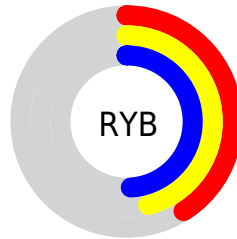
The YIQ color **116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **111.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.2820, -9.9020, -7.7740**, and **68.7060, -8.1600, -6.3040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.7220, -14.2570, -11.4490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290**.

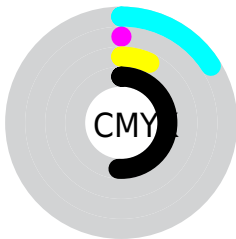
# Distribution



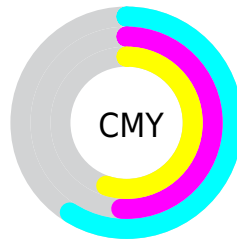
- Red (41%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390 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 116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 116.9940, -9.0310,  
-7.0390

■ 116.9940, -9.0310,  
-7.0390

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 92.2930, -8.4350,  
-6.8270

■ 169.2820, -9.9020,  
-7.7740

■ 68.7060, -8.1600,  
-6.3040

■ 196.2820, -9.9020,  
-7.7740

■ 46.7060, -8.1600,  
-6.3040

■ 224.2820, -9.9020,  
-7.7740

■ 25.1190, -7.8850,  
-5.7810

■ 249.3470, -8.5270,  
-5.1590

■ 0.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 116.9940, -9.0310,  
-7.0390

■ 116.9940, -9.0310,  
-7.0390

■ 112.7220,  
-14.2570, -11.4490

■ 121.2660, -3.8050,  
-2.6290

■ 108.2650,  
-20.4000, -15.7600

■ 125.7230, 2.3380,  
1.6820

■ 103.9930,  
-25.6260, -20.1700

■ 129.9950, 7.5640,  
6.0920

■ 99.5360, -31.7690,  
-24.4810

■ 134.4520, 13.7070,  
10.4030

■ 95.2640, -36.9950,  
-28.8910

■ 138.7240, 18.9330,  
14.8130

■ 90.9920, -42.2210,  
-33.3010

■ 142.9960, 24.1590,  
19.2230

■ 86.5350, -48.3640,  
-37.6120


■ 147.4530, 30.3020,  
23.5340


■ 82.2630, -53.5900,

■ 151.7250, 35.5280,

-42.0220

27.9440

 80.5400, -55.9280,  
-43.7040

 156.1820, 41.6710,  
32.2550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



118.0010, -1.7410, -6.9970



116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



116.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110

# Triad

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



116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



119.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400



120.4810, 14.7630, 2.2750

# Complementary

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



116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



111.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390

# 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.



121.1050, 13.0660, 5.4980



116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



120.7000, 1.1450, 6.7850

# Square

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



116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



118.1110, -13.4340, 1.1740



121.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500



119.9920, 11.6460, -1.8100



# Rectangle

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



116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



116.9810, -16.1840, -4.0560



121.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500



121.0080, 14.7170, 3.1090

# Sweetspot

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



116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



158.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



118.4310, -0.1360, -8.5520



80.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



150.1350, -13.9820, -10.9260



117.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170



58.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



81.2410, -56.5240, -43.9160



163.7700, -113.9190, -88.5670



# Inverse Universe

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



111.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390



140.8650, 13.9820, 10.9260



110.5670, 11.6450, 3.7170



57.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.7590, 56.5240, 43.9160



88.3440, 113.5980, 88.8780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

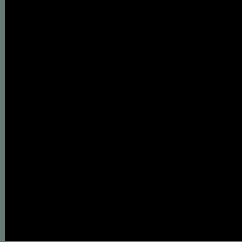
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.9940, -9.0310,

-7.0390.

# 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

116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

### Protanopia

119.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

### Deuteranopia

120.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260



## Tritanopia

118.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

## Protanomaly

118.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480

## Deuteranomaly

118.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

## Tritanomaly

118.1450, -10.7740, -2.9820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

## Achromatopsia

117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

117.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390 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(104, 124, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 124, 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(104, 124, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 124, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390 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(104, 124, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 124, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 124, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 124, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 124, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 124,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 116.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 124, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
124, 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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