

# Converting Colors

YIQ(117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(117.3060, -9.3090,  
9.0190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	72728F
RGB	114, 114, 143
RGB Percent	45%, 45%, 56%
CMY	0.5529, 0.5529, 0.4393
CMYK	0.20, 0.20, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	240°, 11%, 50%
HSV	240°, 20%, 56%
XYZ	17.9141, 17.5951, 28.4326
YIQ	117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

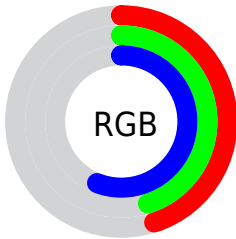
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	114, 114, 143
Decimal	7500431
CIE Lab	49.00, 6.50, -15.76
CIE LCh	49, 17.050, 292.398
Yxy	17.5951, 0.2802, 0.2752
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285690511 (0xFF72728F)
YUV	117.3060, 12.6671, -2.8994
Hunter-Lab	41.9465, 2.8258, -10.8260

# Details

The YIQ color **117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **139.6940, 9.3090, -9.0190**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.5340, -9.9510, 9.6410**, and **68.7790, -9.2630, 8.1850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104.9020, -13.8030, 13.3730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650**.

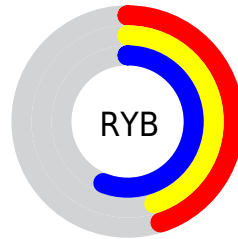
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (45%)

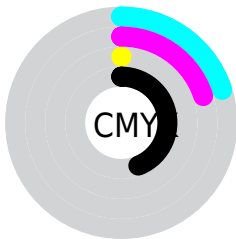
Blue (56%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (56%)

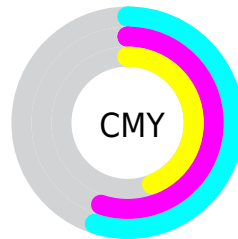


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190 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 117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 117.3060, -9.3090,  
9.0190

■ 117.3060, -9.3090,  
9.0190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 92.7790, -9.2630,  
8.1850

■ 169.5340, -9.9510,  
9.6410

■ 68.7790, -9.2630,  
8.1850

■ 196.9470, -9.6760,  
10.1640

■ 46.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

■ 224.9470, -9.6760,  
10.1640

■ 25.7250, -9.1710,  
6.5170

■ 249.9830, -1.3300,  
2.0780

■ 2.9640, -8.3460,  
8.0860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 117.3060, -9.3090,  
9.0190

■ 117.3060, -9.3090,  
9.0190

■ 104.9020,  
-13.8030, 13.3730

■ 129.7100, -4.8150,  
4.6650

■ 91.6120, -18.6180,  
18.0380

■ 143.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 79.2080, -23.1120,  
22.3920

■ 155.4040, 4.4940,  
-4.3540

■ 66.8040, -27.6060,  
26.7460

■ 167.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

■ 54.4000, -32.1000,  
31.1000

■ 180.2120, 13.4820,  
-13.0620

■ 41.1100, -36.9150,  
35.7650

■ 193.5020, 18.2970,  
-17.7270

■ 28.7060, -41.4090,  
40.1190

■ 205.9060, 22.7910,  
-22.0810

■ 16.3020, -45.9030,

■ 218.3100, 27.2850,

44.4730

-26.4350

 231.6000, 32.1000,  
-31.1000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



114.4890, -23.2460, 2.7860



117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190



118.7270, 5.6830, 12.6510

# Triad

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



117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190



117.7440, 24.2080, 1.8080



110.6720, -19.9880, -12.2120

# Complementary

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



117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190



139.6940, 9.3090, -9.0190

# 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.



112.3870, -6.0040, -12.3400



117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190



116.1190, 18.4780, -4.4820

# Square

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



117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190



118.5470, 23.5650, 7.9570



114.7970, 7.5210, -9.6550



109.9900, -29.5710, -9.2430



# Rectangle

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



117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190



119.0330, 13.5690, 12.9050



114.7970, 7.5210, -9.6550



111.5970, -15.4030, -12.7070

# Sweetspot

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



117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190



176.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



134.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480



88.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190



146.1300, -14.4450, 13.9950



121.4920, -0.9650, 11.9870



64.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



15.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850



0.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



# Inverse Universe

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



125.9770, 7.9750, 15.1670



159.5850, 12.3750, 23.5350



135.2090, 0.3690, -12.1990



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



55.7550, 37.1250, 70.6050



3.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190 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 117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

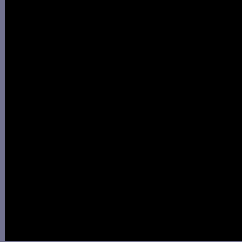
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.3060, -9.3090,



# 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

117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190

### Protanopia

116.8110, -12.2890, 7.9590

### Deuteranopia

117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190



## Tritanopia

116.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190

## Protanomaly

117.1100, -11.6930, 8.1710

## Deuteranomaly

117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190

## Tritanomaly

116.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190

## Achromatopsia

117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

117.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190 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, 114, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 114, 143)  
}
```

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, 114, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 114, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190 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, 114, 143) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 114, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 114, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 114, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 114, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 114,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 117.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 114, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
114, 143) }
```

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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