

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.4060, 11.3210,
20.6090)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D456C
RGB	109, 69, 108
RGB Percent	43%, 27%, 42%
CMY	0.5724, 0.7295, 0.5765
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.01, 0.57
HSL	302°, 22%, 35%
HSV	302°, 37%, 43%
XYZ	11.1445, 8.5901, 15.2591
YIQ	85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

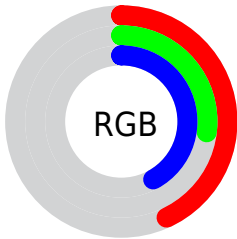
Format	Color
R_{YB}	109, 69, 108
Decimal	7161196
CIE _{Lab}	35.18, 24.11, -15.64
CIE _{LCh}	35, 28.737, 327.030
Yxy	8.5901, 0.3185, 0.2455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285351276 (0xFF6D456C)
YUV	85.4060, 11.1388, 20.6919
Hunter-Lab	29.3089, 16.5827, -10.3519

Details

The YIQ color **85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **92.5940, -11.3210, -20.6090**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.6450, 12.1460, 22.1780**, and **38.8680, 9.9000, 18.8280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.9490, 14.3460, 26.3620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.8630, 8.2960, 14.8560**.

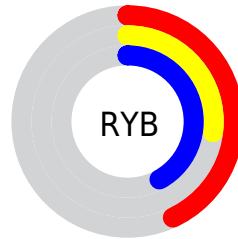
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (27%)

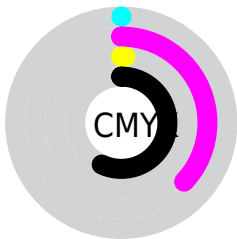
Blue (42%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (42%)

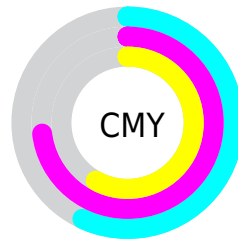


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090 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 85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.4060, 11.3210,
20.6090

85.4060, 11.3210,
20.6090

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.6940, 10.4500,
19.8740

135.6450, 12.1460,
22.1780

38.8680, 9.9000,
18.8280

162.3570, 13.0170,
22.9130

16.3950, 9.8540,
19.6620

189.6560, 13.6130,
23.1250

1.9380, -5.4570,
5.2870

217.1830, 13.5670,
23.9590

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.9770, 7.9750,
15.1670

85.4060, 11.3210,
20.6090

85.4060, 11.3210,
20.6090

78.9490, 14.3460,
26.3620

91.8630, 8.2960,
14.8560

72.3780, 17.6920,
31.8040

98.4340, 4.9500,
9.4140

65.9210, 20.7170,
37.5570

104.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

59.4640, 23.7420,
43.3100

111.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

53.0070, 26.7670,
49.0630

117.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

47.0230, 29.8380,
53.9820


123.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

44.6750, 30.9380,
56.0740

130.2460,
-10.2210, -18.5170

136.7030,

-13.2460, -24.2700

 143.2740,
-16.5920, -29.7120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420



85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090



84.4480, 28.6980, 19.5620

Triad

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



85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090



81.2520, 25.1730, -10.1790



66.9200, -58.9130, -17.1290

Complementary

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



85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090



92.5940, -11.3210, -20.6090

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.



64.2980, -51.5300, -24.2820



85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090



78.9400, 8.2560, -17.4720

Square

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



85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090



82.0780, 34.8910, 0.9310



74.5550, -15.5850, -20.4250



67.2110, -63.8660, -9.9620

Rectangle

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



85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090



83.3360, 34.7050, 15.3210



74.5550, -15.5850, -20.4250



66.0080, -56.3450, -19.6170

Sweetspot

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



85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090



133.4940, 4.7210, 8.0570



73.8590, -12.2440, 12.6520



65.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090



105.7910, 17.9670, 32.3270



83.1260, 17.7410, 14.3890



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



47.9790, 33.1380, 60.2580



100.5010, 69.3010, 126.2690

Inverse Universe

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



85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090



105.7910, 17.9670, 32.3270



94.8740, -17.7410, -14.3890



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



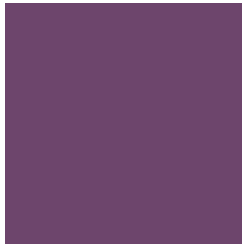
47.9790, 33.1380, 60.2580



100.5010, 69.3010, 126.2690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

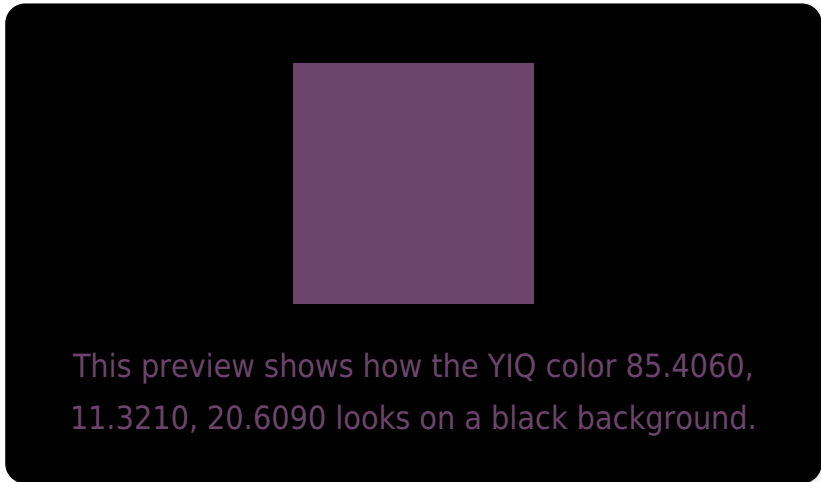
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

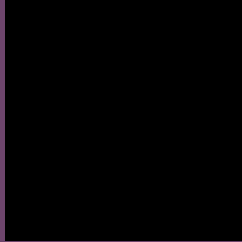
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.4060, 11.3210,

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

85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090

Protanopia

83.1140, -17.5160, 9.0760

Deuteranopia

83.8390, -9.4920, 6.8280



Tritanopia

84.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090

Protanomaly

83.6100, -7.1090, 13.2030

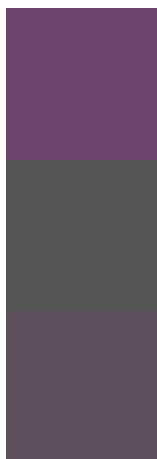
Deuteranomaly

84.3070, -1.8820, 12.0860

Tritanomaly

84.8050, 14.2110, 12.2830

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.0810, 4.4460, 7.5340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090 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(109, 69, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 69, 108)  
}
```

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(109, 69, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 69, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090 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(109, 69, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 69, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 69, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 69, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 69, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 69,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 69, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 69,  
108) }
```

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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