

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390)  
contains.

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**Color**

**YIQ(96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D5869
RGB	109, 88, 105
RGB Percent	43%, 35%, 41%
CMY	0.5725, 0.6549, 0.5882
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.04, 0.57
HSL	311°, 11%, 39%
HSV	311°, 19%, 43%
XYZ	12.3476, 11.2502, 14.8863
YIQ	96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

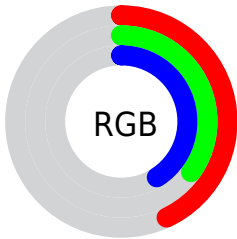
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	109, 88, 105
Decimal	7166057
CIE Lab	40.00, 11.86, -6.48
CIE LCh	40, 13.514, 331.335
Yxy	11.2502, 0.3208, 0.2923
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285356137 (0xFF6D5869)
YUV	96.2170, 4.3300, 11.2107
Hunter-Lab	33.5413, 7.0140, -2.8352

# Details

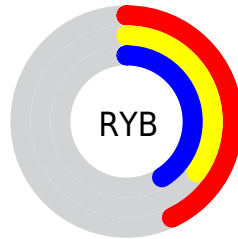
The YIQ color  $96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $100.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390$ , and the grayscale version is  $96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $146.9290, 7.9300, 10.4740$ , and  $49.5050, 6.1880, 9.0040$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $89.5320, 10.7260, 14.8700$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $102.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080$ .

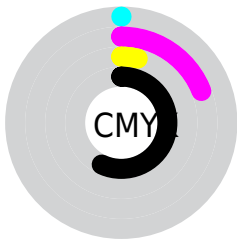
# Distribution



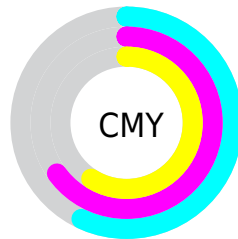
- Red (43%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390 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 96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 96.2170, 7.0590,  
9.7390

■ 96.2170, 7.0590,  
9.7390

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 72.8040, 6.7840,  
9.2160

■ 146.9290, 7.9300,  
10.4740

■ 49.5050, 6.1880,  
9.0040

■ 173.3420, 8.2050,  
10.9970

■ 28.6790, 5.6380,  
7.9580

■ 200.7550, 8.4800,  
11.5200

■ 7.6900, 7.1050,  
8.9050

■ 228.7550, 8.4800,  
11.5200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

96.2170, 7.0590,  
9.7390

96.2170, 7.0590,  
9.7390

89.5320, 10.7260,  
14.8700

102.9020, 3.3920,  
4.6080

82.8470, 14.3930,  
20.0010

109.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

76.1620, 18.0600,  
25.1320

116.2720, -3.9420,  
-5.6540

69.4770, 21.7270,  
30.2630

122.9570, -7.6090,  
-10.7850

62.7920, 25.3940,  
35.3940

129.6420,  
-11.2760, -15.9160

56.6940, 28.7860,  
40.0020

135.7400,  
-14.6680, -20.5240

49.8950, 32.7740,  
44.8220

142.5390,  
-18.6560, -25.3440

43.2100, 36.4410,

149.2240,

49.9530

-22.3230, -30.4750

■ 42.6230, 36.7160,  
50.4760

■ 155.9090,  
-25.9900, -35.6060

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.3020, -3.4860, 8.1140



96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



95.8820, 15.3120, 8.8480

# Triad

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



96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



93.8840, 11.8300, -5.1460



89.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770

# Complementary

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



96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



100.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390

# 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.



90.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



92.3990, 2.8900, -8.3260

# Square

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



96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



94.8680, 17.9270, -0.0010



90.8970, -7.3800, -9.4280



91.0390, -22.0990, -1.4830



# Rectangle

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



96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



95.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600



90.8970, -7.3800, -9.4280



89.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100

# Sweetspot

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



96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



137.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



91.5900, -4.3570, 7.3790



67.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



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.



96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



122.9450, 11.0010, 15.3930



95.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



45.8130, 39.2370, 54.3490



95.8270, 82.4620, 113.5180



# Inverse Universe

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



96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



122.9450, 11.0010, 15.3930



101.9230, -10.2690, -6.6290



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



45.8130, 39.2370, 54.3490



95.8270, 82.4620, 113.5180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390 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 96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

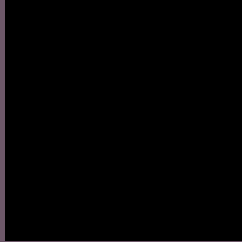
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390.

# 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

96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390

### Protanopia

95.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

### Deuteranopia

95.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



## Tritanopia

95.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390

## Protanomaly

95.6180, -1.5600, 6.2480

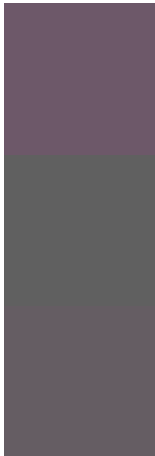
## Deuteranomaly

96.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870

## Tritanomaly

95.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

96.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390 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, 88, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 88, 105)  
}
```

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, 88, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 88, 105) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390 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, 88, 105) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 88, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(109, 88, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 88, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 88, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 88,  
105) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 88, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 88,  
105) }
```

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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