

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740)
contains.

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Color

YIQ(97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	705A64
RGB	112, 90, 100
RGB Percent	44%, 35%, 39%
CMY	0.5607, 0.6471, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.11, 0.56
HSL	333°, 11%, 40%
HSV	333°, 20%, 44%
XYZ	12.6400, 11.6768, 13.6463
YIQ	97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

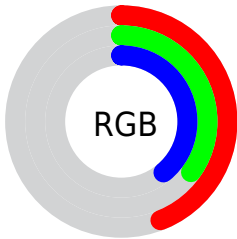
Format	Color
R_{YB}	112, 90, 100
Decimal	7363172
CIE _{Lab}	40.70, 10.83, -2.33
CIE _{LCh}	41, 11.077, 347.841
Yxy	11.6768, 0.3330, 0.3076
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285553252 (0xFF705A64)
YUV	97.7180, 1.1250, 12.5253
Hunter-Lab	34.1713, 6.2278, 0.2425

Details

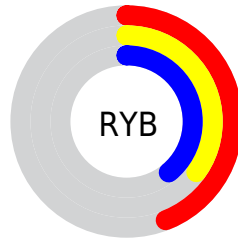
The YIQ color $97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $104.2820, -9.9020, -7.7740$, and the grayscale version is $98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $148.4300, 10.7730, 8.5090$, and $51.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $90.5770, 14.8530, 11.6610$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $104.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870$.

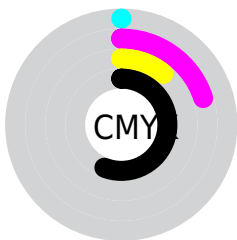
Distribution



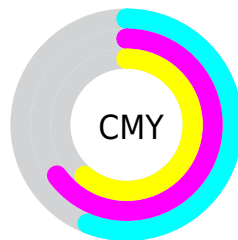
- Red (44%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740 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 97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.7180, 9.9020,
7.7740

■ 97.7180, 9.9020,
7.7740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.4190, 9.3060,
7.5620

■ 148.4300, 10.7730,
8.5090

■ 51.0060, 9.0310,
7.0390

■ 175.3160, 11.0940,
8.1980

■ 29.7070, 8.4350,
6.8270

■ 202.7290, 11.3690,
8.7210

■ 7.9030, 10.8190,
7.6750

■ 231.0280, 11.9650,
8.9330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

97.7180, 9.9020,
7.7740

97.7180, 9.9020,
7.7740

90.5770, 14.8530,
11.6610

104.8590, 4.9510,
3.8870

83.4360, 19.8040,
15.5480

112.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

75.7080, 25.0300,
19.9580

119.7280, -5.2260,
-4.4100

68.5670, 29.9810,
23.8450

126.8690,
-10.1770, -8.2970

61.3120, 35.2530,
27.4210

134.1240,
-15.4490, -11.8730

54.1710, 40.2040,
31.3080

141.2650,
-20.4000, -15.7600

47.0300, 45.1550,
35.1950


148.4060,
-25.3510, -19.6470

39.3020, 50.3810,

156.1340,

39.6050

-30.5770, -24.0570

 163.2750,
-35.5280, -27.9440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200



97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



97.5890, 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.



97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



94.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980



93.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130

Complementary

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



97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



104.2820, -9.9020, -7.7740

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.



92.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480



97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



94.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320

Square

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



97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



96.0630, 12.8840, -2.2200



93.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750



94.6270, -14.9470, 1.0610

Rectangle

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



97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



97.1930, 15.6340, 3.0100



93.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750



93.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Sweetspot

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



97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



139.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



96.0960, 0.0900, 9.3860



70.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



122.2890, 15.7240, 12.3960



97.1650, 12.8370, 4.1410



52.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



42.1500, 53.8650, 42.5450



86.6210, 111.2600, 87.1960

Inverse Universe

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



97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



122.2890, 15.7240, 12.3960



104.8350, -12.8370, -4.1410



52.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



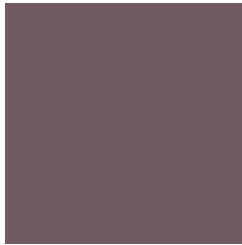
42.1500, 53.8650, 42.5450



86.6210, 111.2600, 87.1960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740 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 97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

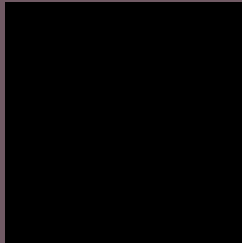
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740.

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

97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740

Protanopia

96.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000

Deuteranopia

96.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



Tritanopia

97.3760, 10.8650, 6.8410

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740

Protanomaly

96.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070

Deuteranomaly

97.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570

Tritanomaly

97.4900, 10.5440, 7.1520

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740 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(112, 90, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 90, 100)  
}
```

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(112, 90, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 90, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740 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(112, 90, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 90, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 90, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 90, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 90, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 90,  
100) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 90, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 90,  
100) }
```

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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