

Converting Colors

YIQ(101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(101.7100, 12.3800,
-4.1000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F6551
RGB	111, 101, 81
RGB Percent	44%, 40%, 32%
CMY	0.5647, 0.6039, 0.6823
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.27, 0.56
HSL	40°, 16%, 38%
HSV	40°, 27%, 44%
XYZ	12.6950, 13.2806, 9.6821
YIQ	101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

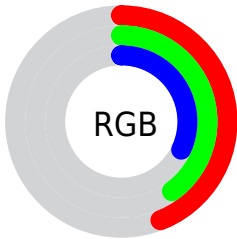
Format	Color
RYB	96, 111, 81
Decimal	7300433
CIELab	43.18, 0.49, 12.77
CIELCh	43, 12.780, 87.822
Yxy	13.2806, 0.3560, 0.3724
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285490513 (0xFF6F6551)
YUV	101.7100, -10.2100, 8.1473
Hunter-Lab	36.4425, -1.5927, 9.7574

Details

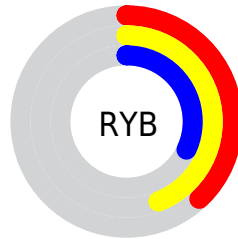
The YIQ color **101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **90.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.7810, 13.6180, -4.5100**, and **54.6390, 11.1420, -3.6900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.1080, 17.0110, -5.4290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.3120, 7.7490, -2.7710**.

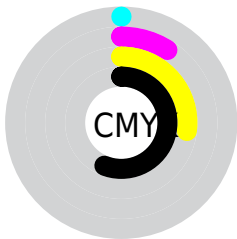
Distribution



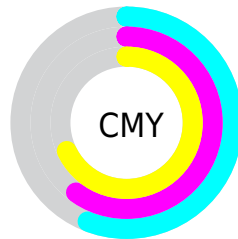
- Red (44%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000 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 101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 101.7100, 12.3800,
-4.1000

■ 101.7100, 12.3800,
-4.1000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 77.5250, 11.4630,
-4.0010

■ 152.7810, 13.6180,
-4.5100

■ 54.6390, 11.1420,
-3.6900

■ 179.6670, 13.9390,
-4.8210

■ 33.0410, 9.9500,
-4.1140

■ 206.9660, 14.5350,
-4.6090

■ 11.5400, 7.1070,
-2.1490

■ 235.2650, 15.1310,
-4.3970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

■ 101.7100, 12.3800,
-4.1000

■ 101.7100, 12.3800,
-4.1000

■ 98.1080, 17.0110,
-5.4290

■ 105.3120, 7.7490,
-2.7710

■ 95.0930, 21.3670,
-7.2810

■ 108.3270, 3.3930,
-0.9190

■ 91.4910, 25.9980,
-8.6100

■ 111.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 87.8890, 30.6290,
-9.9390

■ 115.5310, -5.8690,
1.7390

■ 84.2870, 35.2600,
-11.2680

■ 119.2470,
-10.8210, 3.3790

■ 81.1580, 39.9370,
-13.4310

■ 122.2620,
-15.1770, 5.2310

■ 77.5560, 44.5680,
-14.7600

■ 125.8640,
-19.8080, 6.5600

■ 76.6270, 45.8060,

■ 129.4660,

-15.1700

-24.4390, 7.8890

■ 132.4810,
-28.7950, 9.7410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.9820, 17.6060, 0.3100



101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000



100.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790

Triad

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



101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000



97.8770, -21.8230, -6.4870



103.6190, 5.8670, 9.3150

Complementary

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



101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000



90.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000

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.



103.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670



101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000



99.2240, -21.1820, -1.5820

Square

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



101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000



98.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



101.0940, -14.7640, 3.2520



103.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120

Rectangle

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



101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000



99.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780



101.0940, -14.7640, 3.2520



103.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770

Sweetspot

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



101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000



141.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



91.2240, 14.3490, 9.7810



71.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



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.



101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000



130.9510, 18.8910, -6.4610



106.3840, 7.2460, -10.1780



54.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



82.8400, 49.5200, -16.4000



170.7080, 101.8370, -33.9310

Inverse Universe

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



90.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000



113.0490, -18.8910, 6.4610



85.9150, -6.6500, 10.3900



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



37.1600, -49.5200, 16.4000



76.8790, -102.1120, 33.4080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000 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 101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

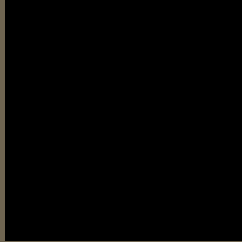
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.7100, 12.3800,

-4.1000.

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

101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000

Protanopia

101.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590

Deuteranopia

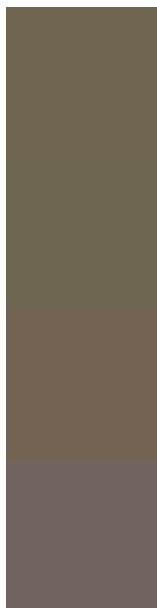
102.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240



Tritanopia

103.5820, 7.2890, 5.5690

Trichromacy



Original Color

101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000

Protanomaly

101.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470

Deuteranomaly

102.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830

Tritanomaly

102.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350

Monochromacy



Original Color

101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000

Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000 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(111, 101, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 101, 81)  
}
```

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(111, 101, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 101, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000 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(111, 101, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 101, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 101, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 101, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 101, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 101,  
81) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 101, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
101, 81) }
```

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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