

Converting Colors

YIQ(11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900)
contains.

YIQ(11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(11.8500, 9.1700,
-0.9900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	140A00
RGB	20, 10, 0
RGB Percent	8%, 4%, 0%
CMY	0.9216, 0.9608, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 1.00, 0.92
HSL	30°, 100%, 4%
HSV	30°, 100%, 8%
XYZ	0.3971, 0.3658, 0.0500
YIQ	11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

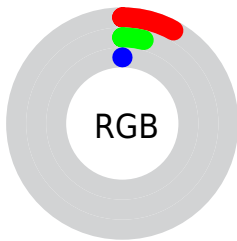
Format	Color
RYB	20, 20, 0
Decimal	1313280
CIELab	3.30, 2.03, 4.98
CIELCh	3, 5.378, 67.863
Yxy	0.3658, 0.4885, 0.4500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279503360 (0xFF140A00)
YUV	11.8500, -5.8420, 7.1476
Hunter-Lab	6.0480, 1.1371, 3.7435

Details

The YIQ color **11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **8.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900**, and the grayscale version is **12.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **55.7080, 6.6940, -0.1700**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910**.

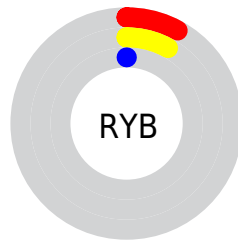
Distribution



Red (8%)

Green (4%)

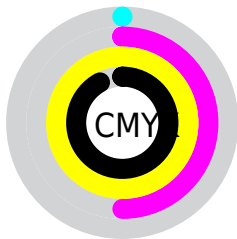
Blue (0%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (8%)

Blue (0%)

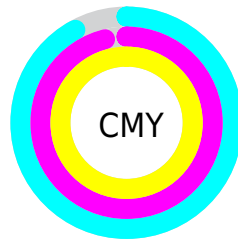


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (92%)



Cyan (92%)

Magenta (96%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900 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 11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 11.8500, 9.1700,
-0.9900

 11.8500, 9.1700,
-0.9900


 236.0780, 8.5280,
-0.3680


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 55.7080, 6.6940,
-0.1700

 78.7080, 6.6940,
-0.1700


 102.5940, 7.0150,
-0.4810

 127.8930, 7.6110,
-0.2690


 153.8930, 7.6110,
-0.2690


 180.1920, 8.2070,


-0.0570


 208.0780, 8.5280,
-0.3680

 11.8500, 9.1700,
-0.9900

 12.6650, 8.2530,
-0.8910

 13.4800, 7.3360,
-0.7920

 14.2950, 6.4190,
-0.6930

 15.1100, 5.5020,
-0.5940

 15.9250, 4.5850,
-0.4950

■ 16.7400, 3.6680,
-0.3960

■ 17.5550, 2.7510,
-0.2970

■ 18.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 19.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



11.7300, 9.6280, 1.7240



11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900



11.5290, 5.6400, -3.0960

Triad

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



11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900



10.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020



12.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700

Complementary

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



11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900



8.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900

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.



11.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900



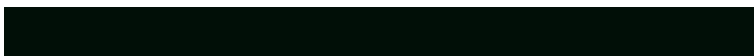
10.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

Square

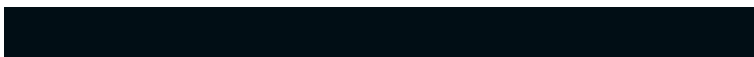
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900



9.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560



10.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790



12.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320

Rectangle

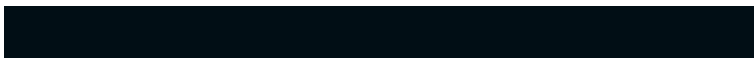
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900



10.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670



10.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790



12.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

Sweetspot

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



11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900



22.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



7.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500



10.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



13.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900



15.4050, 11.9210, -1.2870



17.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



9.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110



43.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630



119.3860, 92.0210, -10.2110

Inverse Universe

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



8.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900



10.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870



2.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



9.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



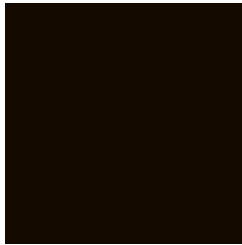
30.1550, -33.9290, 3.6630



82.2010, -92.2960, 9.6880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

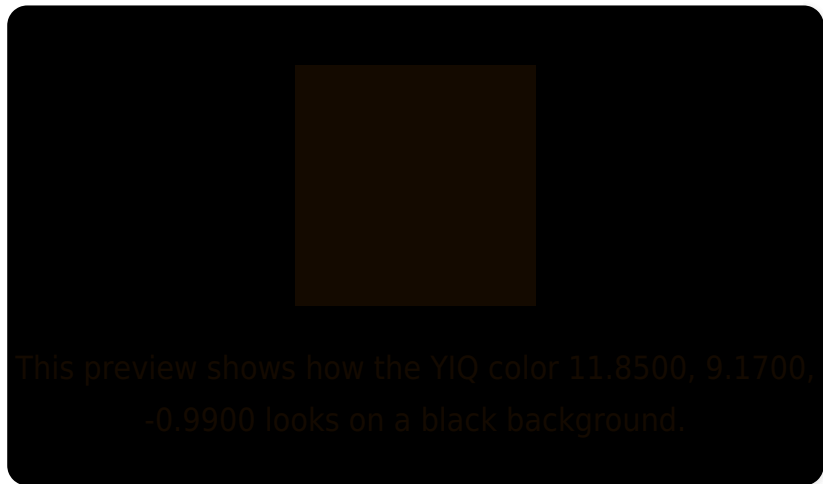
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

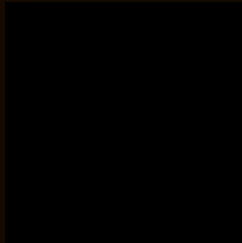
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900.



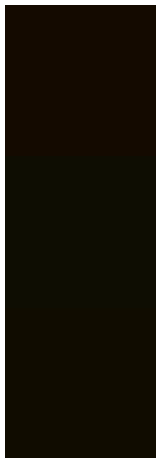
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900.

-0.9900.

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

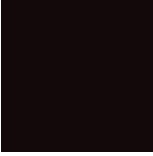
11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900

Protanopia

12.0450, 4.1270, -3.2090

Deuteranopia

11.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840



Tritanopia

12.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430

Trichromacy



Original Color

11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900

Protanomaly

11.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730

Deuteranomaly

11.5400, 7.1070, -2.1490

Tritanomaly

11.9470, 7.5190, 1.3990

Monochromacy



Original Color

11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900

Achromatopsia

12.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

11.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900 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(20, 10, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 10, 0)  
}
```

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(20, 10, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 10, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900 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(20, 10, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 10, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 10, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 10, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 10, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 10, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 10, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 10,  
0) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet
interesting? Support Converting
Colors with the new Membership
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you
double the colors in the color bucket, and more
awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor