

Converting Colors

YIQ(110.0180, 60.3420,
-25.3060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(110.0180, 60.3420,
-25.3060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	986E00
RGB	152, 110, 0
RGB Percent	60%, 43%, 0%
CMY	0.4039, 0.5687, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 1.00, 0.40
HSL	43°, 100%, 30%
HSV	43°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	18.5248, 17.8243, 2.4665
YIQ	110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

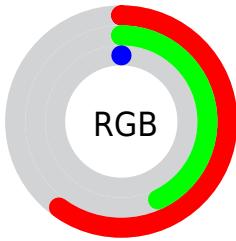
Format	Color
R_{YB}	58, 152, 0
Decimal	9989632
CIE Lab	49.28, 8.51, 55.97
CIE LCh	49, 56.609, 81.358
Yxy	17.8243, 0.4773, 0.4592
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288179712 (0xFF986E00)
YUV	110.0180, -54.2389, 36.8182
Hunter-Lab	42.2189, 4.4394, 26.0895

Details

The YIQ color **110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **41.9820, -60.3420, 25.3060**, and the grayscale version is **111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.7780, 61.2580, -19.8780**, and **65.6850, 39.8910, -12.5970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.0760, 54.4270, -22.7330**.

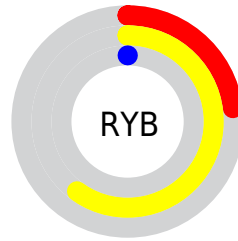
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (43%)

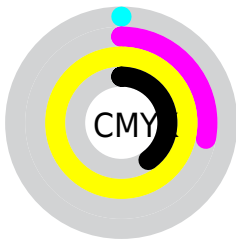
Blue (0%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (0%)

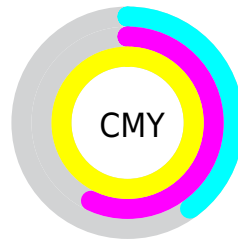


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060 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 110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 110.0180, 60.3420,
-25.3060

■ 110.0180, 60.3420,
-25.3060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 87.5580, 50.2540,
-18.6900

■ 164.7780, 61.2580,
-19.8780

■ 65.6850, 39.8910,
-12.5970

■ 192.5610, 63.3670,
-19.5530

■ 44.6980, 29.8490,
-6.8150

■ 216.2610, 55.3440,
-22.8320

■ 25.1840, 19.8530,
-1.8670

■ 235.7750, 38.9770,
-29.0790

■ 4.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680

■ 245.3100, 27.2850,
-26.4350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.5020, 18.2970,

-17.7270

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,
-8.7080

■ 110.0180, 60.3420,
-25.3060

■ 114.0760, 54.4270,
-22.7330

■ 118.1340, 48.5120,
-20.1600

■ 122.8930, 42.0010,
-17.7990

■ 126.9510, 36.0860,
-15.2260

■ 131.0090, 30.1710,
-12.6530

■ 135.0670, 24.2560,
-10.0800

■ 139.1250, 18.3410,
-7.5070

■ 143.8840, 11.8300,
-5.1460

■ 147.9420, 5.9150,
-2.5730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112.9330, 72.0280, 5.2120



110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060



106.0520, 27.4710, -40.8250

Triad

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



110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060



98.8070, -86.6960, -25.7360



120.0870, 14.6180, 43.4660

Complementary

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



110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060



41.9820, -60.3420, 25.3060

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.



114.4800, -44.2490, 25.5030



110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060



101.7200, -99.0320, -11.4160

Square

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



110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060



93.1070, -70.6460, -41.2860



98.7170, -102.9770, -0.4890



114.8560, 54.8730, 46.3050

Rectangle

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



110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060



102.7460, -6.7780, -42.3780



98.7170, -102.9770, -0.4890



120.4700, -2.7580, 38.9860

Sweetspot

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



110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060



179.8820, 23.3390, -9.9810



50.3500, 76.7890, 45.5970



89.7270, 13.7100, -6.1780



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060



141.9580, 77.7660, -32.7140



124.8050, 29.1240, -54.2680



74.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



101.1470, 55.6650, -23.1430



9.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

Inverse Universe

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



41.9820, -60.3420, 25.3060



54.0420, -77.7660, 32.7140



27.1950, -29.1240, 54.2680



71.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



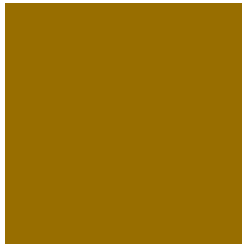
38.8530, -55.6650, 23.1430



3.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060 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 110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060 looks on a black 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

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

YIQ 110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060.

-25.3060.

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

110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060

Protanopia

110.0590, 43.9290, -30.7190

Deuteranopia

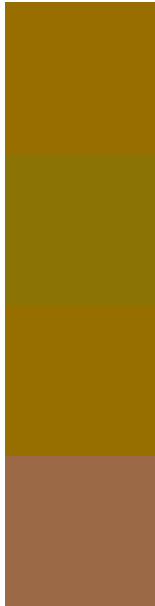
109.7080, 58.2790, -26.4650



Tritanopia

119.3570, 30.2120, 14.1480

Trichromacy



Original Color

110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060

Protanomaly

110.0490, 49.8890, -28.5990

Deuteranomaly

110.0070, 58.8750, -26.2530

Tritanomaly

115.9600, 41.0350, -0.2850

Monochromacy



Original Color

110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060

Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

109.9250, 21.7800, -9.2600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060 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(152, 110, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 110, 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(152, 110, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 110, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060 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(152, 110, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 110, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 110, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 110, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 110, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 110,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.0180, 60.3420, -25.3060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 110, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
110, 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](#).

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