

# Converting Colors

YIQ(110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(110.1910, 9.9480,  
6.9400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7C676F
RGB	124, 103, 111
RGB Percent	49%, 40%, 44%
CMY	0.5137, 0.5961, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.10, 0.51
HSL	337°, 9%, 45%
HSV	337°, 17%, 49%
XYZ	16.0333, 15.1328, 17.1172
YIQ	110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

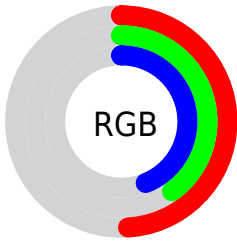
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	124, 103, 111
Decimal	8152943
CIE Lab	45.82, 9.82, -1.36
CIE LCh	46, 9.917, 352.100
Yxy	15.1328, 0.3321, 0.3134
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286343023 (0xFF7C676F)
YUV	110.1910, 0.3988, 12.1105
Hunter-Lab	38.9008, 5.4937, 1.1417

# Details

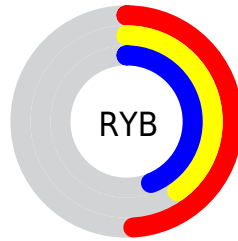
The YIQ color **110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **116.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161.9030, 10.8190, 7.6750**, and **62.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102.2350, 15.8160, 10.7280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520**.

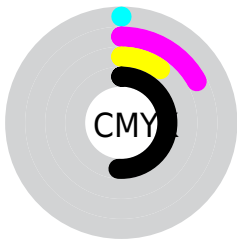
# Distribution



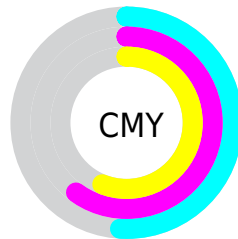
- Red (49%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400 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 110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 110.1910, 9.9480,  
6.9400

■ 110.1910, 9.9480,  
6.9400

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 85.8920, 9.3520,  
6.7280

■ 161.9030, 10.8190,  
7.6750

■ 62.4790, 9.0770,  
6.2050

■ 188.9030, 10.8190,  
7.6750

■ 40.2940, 8.1600,  
6.3040

■ 216.7890, 11.1400,  
7.3640

■ 19.2940, 8.1600,  
6.3040

■ 243.4080, 7.8390,  
6.6150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.1910, 9.9480,

■ 110.1910, 9.9480,

6.9400

102.2350, 15.8160,  
10.7280

93.8060, 21.6380,  
15.3500

85.8500, 27.5060,  
19.1380

77.3070, 33.6490,  
23.4490

69.4650, 39.1960,  
27.5480

61.5090, 45.0640,  
31.3360

52.9660, 51.2070,  
35.6470

45.1240, 56.7540,  
39.7460

6.9400

118.1470, 4.0800,  
3.1520

126.5760, -1.7420,  
-1.4700

134.5320, -7.6100,  
-5.2580

143.0750,  
-13.7530, -9.5690

150.9170,  
-19.3000, -13.6680

158.8730,  
-25.1680, -17.4560

167.4160,  
-31.3110, -21.7670

175.2580,  
-36.8580, -25.8660

■ 42.4340, 58.8170,  
40.9050

■ 183.8010,  
-43.0010, -30.1770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



110.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980



110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400



109.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760

# Triad

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



110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400



107.7630, 4.8610, -5.4990



106.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770

# Complementary

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



110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400



116.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400

# 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.



105.3400, -15.8170, -5.2010



110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400



106.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100

# Square

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



110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400



108.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450



105.6240, -10.8650, -6.8410



107.8230, -12.5630, 1.9090



# Rectangle

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



110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400



109.5950, 14.4420, 2.5860



105.6240, -10.8650, -6.8410



106.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340

# Sweetspot

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



110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400



155.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



109.2810, 1.0070, 9.2870



78.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400



139.9360, 15.2200, 10.5160



110.4530, 11.9660, 3.4060



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



42.8470, 59.0920, 41.4280



86.2920, 119.3760, 83.2800



# Inverse Universe

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



110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400



139.9360, 15.2200, 10.5160



116.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



42.8470, 59.0920, 41.4280

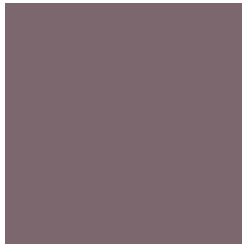


86.2920, 119.3760, 83.2800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

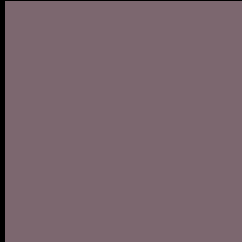
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

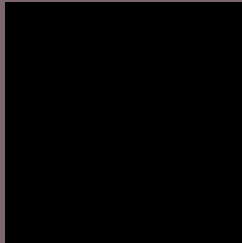
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.1910, 9.9480,

6.9400.

# 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

110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400

### Protanopia

108.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

### Deuteranopia

109.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



## Tritanopia

110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400

## Protanomaly

109.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730

## Deuteranomaly

109.5820, 7.2890, 5.5690

## Tritanomaly

110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400

## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

109.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400 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(124, 103, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(124, 103, 111)  
}
```

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(124, 103, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 103, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400 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(124, 103, 111) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 103, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(124, 103, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 103, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 103, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 103,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 103, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124,  
103, 111) }
```

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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