

Converting Colors

YIQ(111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)
contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| YIQ(111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 19 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 23 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 26 |

Color

**YIQ(111.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 6F6F6F |
| RGB | 111, 111, 111 |
| RGB Percent | 44%, 44%, 44% |
| CMY | 0.5647, 0.5647, 0.5647 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.56 |
| HSL | 0°, 0%, 44% |
| HSV | 121°, 0%, 44% |
| XYZ | 15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108 |
| YIQ | 111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| R _Y B | 111, 111, 111 |
| Decimal | 7303023 |
| CIE Lab | 46.84, 0.00, -0.01 |
| CIE LCh | 47, 0.006, 296.813 |
| Yxy | 15.8961, 0.3127, 0.3290 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4285493103 (0xFF6F6F6F) |
| YUV | 111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 |
| Hunter-Lab | 39.8699, -2.1274, 2.1662 |

Details

The YIQ color `111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000`, and the grayscale version is `111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000`, and `63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `106.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `115.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530`.

Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (44%)

Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (44%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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 111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 111.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 111.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 87.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 163.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 190.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 217.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 21.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 246.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 111.0000, 0.0000,

■ 111.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

0.0000

■ 106.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 115.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

■ 101.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 120.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060

■ 97.4850, -9.3960,
-16.9480

■ 124.5150, 9.3960,
16.9480

■ 92.9420, -12.4210,
-22.7010

■ 129.0580, 12.4210,
22.7010

■ 88.1000, -16.0420,
-28.6660

■ 133.9000, 16.0420,
28.6660

■ 83.5570, -19.0670,
-34.4190

■ 138.4430, 19.0670,
34.4190

■ 79.0140, -22.0920,
-40.1720

■ 142.9860, 22.0920,
40.1720

■ 74.4710, -25.1170,
-45.9250

■ 147.5290, 25.1170,
45.9250

■ 70.0420, -28.4630,
-51.3670

■ 151.9580, 28.4630,
51.3670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Complementary

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



111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

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.



111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Rectangle

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



111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Sweetspot

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



111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



70.7820, -33.9630, -61.8270



145.6730, -69.8510, -127.3150

Inverse Universe

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



111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



49.2180, 33.9630, 61.8270



101.3270, 69.8510, 127.3150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

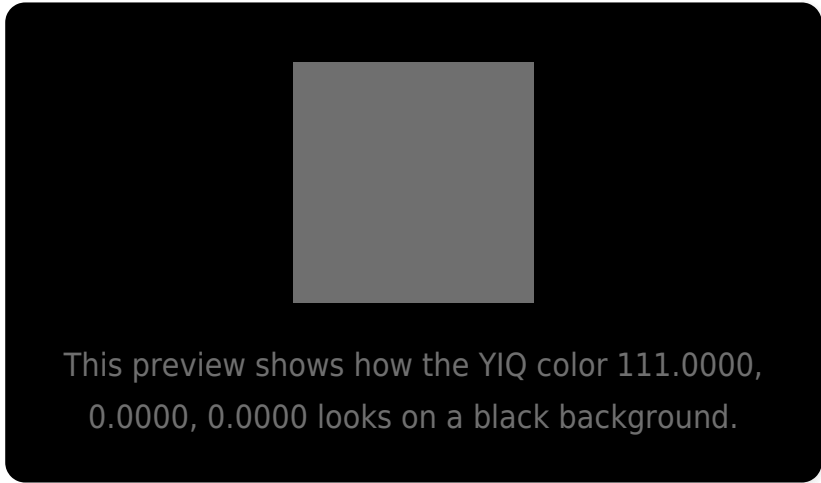
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

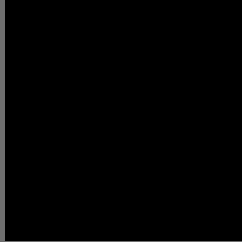
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

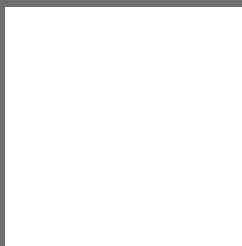
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000.

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

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Protanopia

111.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Deuteranopia

111.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230



Tritanopia

111.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

Trichromacy

**Original Color**

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Protanomaly

110.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Deuteranomaly

111.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520

Tritanomaly

111.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

Monochromacy

**Original Color**

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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, 111, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 111, 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(111, 111, 111) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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, 111, 111) }
```

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

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

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

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

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

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
111, 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](#).

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