

Converting Colors

YIQ(111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(111.1350, 65.1070,
-7.0290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9621B
RGB	169, 98, 27
RGB Percent	66%, 38%, 11%
CMY	0.3371, 0.6158, 0.8938
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.84, 0.34
HSL	30°, 72%, 38%
HSV	30°, 84%, 66%
XYZ	20.9326, 17.2478, 3.2676
YIQ	111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

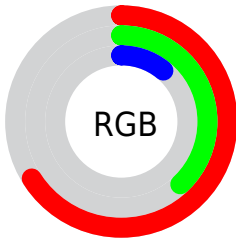
Format	Color
R_{YB}	169, 169, 27
Decimal	11100699
CIE _{Lab}	48.57, 23.63, 49.18
CIE _{LCh}	49, 54.558, 64.339
Yxy	17.2478, 0.5050, 0.4161
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289290779 (0xFFA9621B)
YUV	111.1350, -41.4786, 50.7476
Hunter-Lab	41.5304, 17.2913, 24.4063

Details

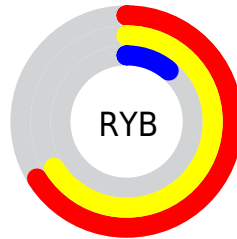
The YIQ color **111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **84.8650, -65.1070, 7.0290**, and the grayscale version is **111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.8260, 70.4710, -5.1210**, and **62.5390, 52.4060, -2.6180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104.5010, 72.7640, -8.1320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.7690, 57.4500, -5.9260**.

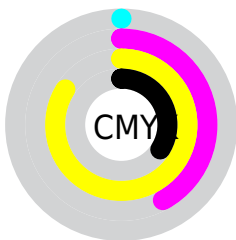
Distribution



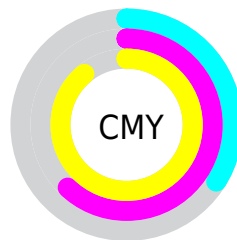
- Red (66%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290 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 111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 111.1350, 65.1070,
-7.0290

■ 111.1350, 65.1070,
-7.0290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 85.2980, 63.0900,
-9.0220

■ 164.8260, 70.4710,
-5.1210

■ 62.5390, 52.4060,
-2.6180

■ 191.2990, 70.5170,
-5.9550

■ 41.2530, 41.7680,
2.9520

■ 210.6990, 54.4710,
-12.5130

■ 20.2660, 31.7260,
8.7340

■ 230.2130, 38.1040,
-18.7600

■ 9.3830, 18.1550,
6.8830

■ 246.7920, 23.1120,
-22.3920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.9840, 14.1240,

-13.6840

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

■ 111.1350, 65.1070,
-7.0290

■ 111.1350, 65.1070,
-7.0290

■ 104.5010, 72.7640,
-8.1320

■ 117.7690, 57.4500,
-5.9260

■ 99.8390, 77.6240,
-8.1040

■ 124.9900, 49.5180,
-5.3460

■ 131.6240, 41.8610,
-4.2430

■ 138.8450, 33.9290,
-3.6630

■ 145.4790, 26.2720,
-2.5600

■ 152.7000, 18.3400,
-1.9800

■ 159.2200, 11.0040,
-1.1880

■ 166.4410, 3.0720,
-0.6080

■ 173.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111.6040, 72.1170, 20.1250



111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290



106.9730, 47.0470, -32.1610

Triad

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



111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290



94.2130, -76.5160, -34.0200



117.6640, -15.2280, 33.7000

Complementary

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



111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290



84.8650, -65.1070, 7.0290

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.



93.5650, -99.4930, 2.4510



111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290



98.7560, -90.6860, -19.5020

Square

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



111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290



86.9800, -60.2830, -47.3790



99.4690, -99.5830, -6.9350



116.7810, 33.0950, 44.5110

Rectangle

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



111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290



105.2240, 21.2350, -37.9410



99.4690, -99.5830, -6.9350



114.9110, -35.2170, 27.0150

Sweetspot

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



111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290



196.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840



77.7800, 61.1990, 52.8070



96.2590, 15.2680, -1.3720



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290



130.0510, 100.2740, -11.1020



151.6380, 46.1320, -43.1160



80.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



87.6900, 67.8580, -7.3260



11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900

Inverse Universe

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



84.8650, -65.1070, 7.0290



89.5360, -100.5490, 10.5790



44.3620, -46.1320, 43.1160



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



60.3100, -67.8580, 7.3260



8.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290 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 111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290 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 111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290.

-7.0290.

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

111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290

Protanopia

110.6100, 35.3080, -23.1560

Deuteranopia

110.6180, 50.0250, -20.0470



Tritanopia

116.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490

Trichromacy



Original Color

111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290

Protanomaly

110.4590, 46.2190, -17.1490

Deuteranomaly

110.8900, 55.2510, -15.6370

Tritanomaly

114.5150, 52.9540, 9.4820

Monochromacy



Original Color

111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290

Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

110.8100, 23.8420, -2.5740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290 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(169, 98, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 98, 27)  
}
```

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(169, 98, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 98, 27) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290 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(169, 98, 27) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 98, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(169, 98, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 98, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 98, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 98,  
27) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 98, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169, 98,  
27) }
```

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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