

# Converting Colors

YIQ(111.4920, -2.1060,  
-16.9060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(111.4920, -2.1060,  
-16.9060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	637B55
RGB	99, 123, 85
RGB Percent	39%, 48%, 33%
CMY	0.6118, 0.5176, 0.6666
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.31, 0.52
HSL	98°, 18%, 41%
HSV	98°, 31%, 48%
XYZ	13.8674, 17.4758, 11.2377
YIQ	111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

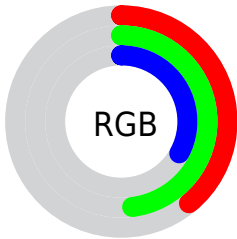
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	85, 123, 109
Decimal	6519637
CIELab	48.85, -16.32, 18.00
CIElCh	49, 24.300, 132.195
Yxy	17.4758, 0.3257, 0.4104
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284709717 (0xFF637B55)
YUV	111.4920, -13.0606, -10.9555
Hunter-Lab	41.8041, -13.9444, 13.3246

# Details

The YIQ color  $[111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666633$ . A complement of this color would be  $[96.5080, 2.1060, 16.9060]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[163.5520, -2.3350, -18.2630]$ , and  $[63.1330, -2.4730, -15.7610]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[107.7320, -3.0220, -22.3340]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[115.2520, -1.1900, -11.4780]$ .

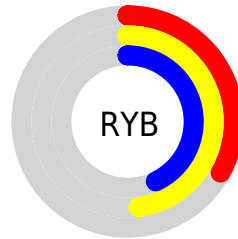
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (48%)

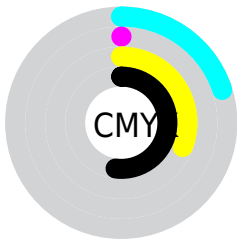
Blue (33%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (43%)

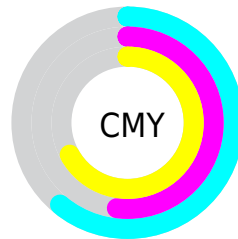


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060 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 111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 111.4920, -2.1060,  
-16.9060

■ 111.4920, -2.1060,  
-16.9060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 87.0190, -2.1520,  
-16.0720

■ 163.5520, -2.3350,  
-18.2630

■ 63.1330, -2.4730,  
-15.7610

■ 190.4380, -2.0140,  
-18.5740

■ 40.6600, -2.5190,  
-14.9270

■ 218.3240, -1.6930,  
-18.8850

■ 19.7030, -4.0780,  
-14.2060

■ 243.9760, -0.5930,  
-16.7930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

■ 111.4920, -2.1060,  
-16.9060

■ 111.4920, -2.1060,  
-16.9060

■ 107.7320, -3.0220,  
-22.3340

■ 115.2520, -1.1900,  
-11.4780

■ 103.8580, -3.6170,  
-28.0730

■ 119.1260, -0.5950,  
-5.7390

■ 100.3970, -3.9370,  
-33.2890

■ 122.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 96.6370, -4.8530,  
-38.7170

■ 126.3470, 0.6410,  
4.9050

■ 92.8770, -5.7690,  
-44.1450

■ 130.2210, 1.2360,  
10.6440

■ 89.0030, -6.3640,  
-49.8840

■ 133.9810, 2.1520,  
16.0720

■ 85.6560, -7.0050,  
-54.7890

■ 137.4420, 2.4720,  
21.2880

■ 141.2020, 3.3880,

26.7160

■ 145.0760, 3.9830,  
32.4550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113.8210, 16.1410, -11.6910



111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



108.1290, -23.0130, -17.9650

# Triad

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



111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



110.2140, -41.5850, -0.7610



118.5420, 31.1290, 14.0490

# Complementary

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



111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



96.5080, 2.1060, 16.9060

# 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.



119.1310, 19.3450, 18.3610



111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



115.4880, -21.5050, 9.7830

# Square

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



111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



104.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490



118.7250, -0.0030, 16.5810



117.2400, 34.6150, 5.9350



# Rectangle

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



111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



105.5280, -37.3180, -17.5260



118.7250, -0.0030, 16.5810



118.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020

# Sweetspot

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



111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



156.5990, -0.5490, -6.5730



109.8630, 16.3230, -3.9730



79.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710



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.



111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



142.7980, -3.3880, -26.7160



107.7620, -11.7340, -18.6300



59.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



87.1290, -6.9590, -55.6230



175.7310, -13.8720, -112.0800



# Inverse Universe

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



96.5080, 2.1060, 16.9060



119.2020, 3.3880, 26.7160



100.2380, 11.7340, 18.6300



56.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



37.8710, 6.9590, 55.6230

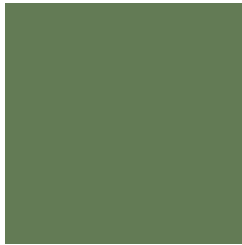


76.5680, 14.4680, 112.2920



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060 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 111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

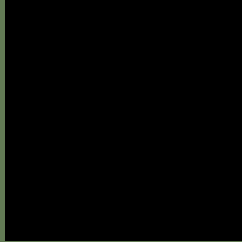
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.4920, -2.1060,

-16.9060.

# 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

111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060

### Protanopia

114.8150, 16.2780, -8.6660

### Deuteranopia

115.8530, 22.2830, -1.8530



## Tritanopia

115.4380, -10.0410, 0.2550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060

## Protanomaly

113.9990, 9.7680, -11.8320

## Deuteranomaly

114.2000, 13.7560, -7.0120

## Tritanomaly

114.0050, -7.5640, -6.0920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060

## Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

111.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060 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(99, 123, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 123, 85)  
}
```

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(99, 123, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 123, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060 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(99, 123, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 123, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 123, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 123, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 123, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 123,  
85) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 123, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 123,  
85) }
```

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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