

Converting Colors

YIQ(111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930)
contains.

YIQ(111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(111.6090, -6.5090,
-8.6930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	647768
RGB	100, 119, 104
RGB Percent	39%, 47%, 41%
CMY	0.6079, 0.5333, 0.5922
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.13, 0.53
HSL	133°, 9%, 43%
HSV	133°, 16%, 47%
XYZ	14.3503, 16.9035, 15.6021
YIQ	111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

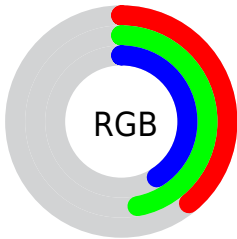
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 116, 119
Decimal	6584168
CIE Lab	48.14, -10.22, 5.93
CIE LCh	48, 11.809, 149.884
Yxy	16.9035, 0.3063, 0.3608
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284774248 (0xFF647768)
YUV	111.6090, -3.7512, -10.1811
Hunter-Lab	41.1138, -9.6460, 6.2800

Details

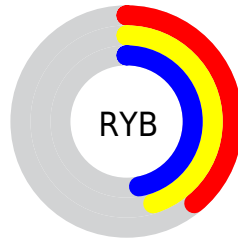
The YIQ color $[111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[107.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930]$, and the grayscale version is $[112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[163.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160]$, and $[64.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[106.9950, -10.7720, -14.0360]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[116.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500]$.

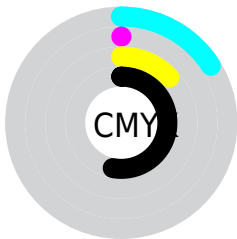
Distribution



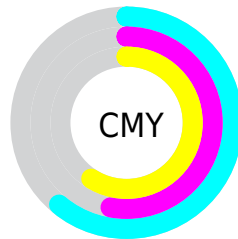
- Red (39%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930 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 111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 111.6090, -6.5090,
-8.6930

■ 111.6090, -6.5090,
-8.6930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 87.0220, -6.2340,
-8.1700

■ 163.1960, -6.7840,
-9.2160

■ 64.0220, -6.2340,
-8.1700

■ 190.7830, -7.0590,
-9.7390

■ 41.5490, -6.2800,
-7.3360

■ 218.4840, -7.6550,
-9.9510

■ 20.4350, -5.9590,
-7.6470

■ 246.7830, -7.0590,
-9.7390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 111.6090, -6.5090,

■ 111.6090, -6.5090,

-8.6930

-8.6930

■ 106.9950,
-10.7720, -14.0360

■ 116.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 102.2670,
-14.7140, -19.6900

■ 120.9510, 1.6960,
2.3040

■ 97.6530, -18.9770,
-25.0330

■ 125.5650, 5.9590,
7.6470

■ 92.9250, -22.9190,
-30.6870

■ 130.2930, 9.9010,
13.3010

■ 88.3110, -27.1820,
-36.0300

■ 134.6080, 13.5680,
18.4320

■ 83.9960, -30.8490,
-41.1610

■ 139.2220, 17.8310,
23.7750

■ 79.2680, -34.7910,
-46.8150

■ 143.9500, 21.7730,
29.4290

■ 74.6540, -39.0540,
-52.1580

■ 148.5640, 26.0360,
34.7720

■ 72.7030, -40.7500,
-54.4620

■ 153.2920, 29.9780,
40.4260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112.9260, 2.8440, -7.4920



111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



110.6450, -15.3580, -8.0140

Triad

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



111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



113.5780, -13.2510, 3.3650



115.7310, 17.0550, 4.7910

Complementary

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



111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



107.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930

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.



115.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120



111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



115.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570

Square

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



111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



112.0070, -19.0730, -1.2570



116.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810



114.7970, 16.6890, 0.4090

Rectangle

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



111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



110.5460, -19.3930, -6.4730



116.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810



116.0730, 16.0920, 5.7240

Sweetspot

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



111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



152.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730



115.6380, 3.7150, -6.7570



77.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



144.2940, -10.1760, -13.8240



112.6350, -9.3980, -5.8940



56.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



74.5780, -41.8960, -55.7200



152.7920, -85.7630, -114.2670

Inverse Universe

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



107.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930



137.5920, 10.4970, 13.5130



106.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



47.5360, 41.5750, 56.0310



97.2080, 85.7630, 114.2670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930 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 111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930 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 111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930.



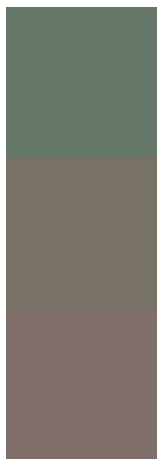
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930.

-8.6930.

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

111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930

Protanopia

114.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830

Deuteranopia

114.9260, 12.0120, 2.5720



Tritanopia

113.4380, -10.0410, 0.2550

Trichromacy



Original Color

111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930

Protanomaly

113.2080, 2.1100, -5.2020

Deuteranomaly

113.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280

Tritanomaly

112.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680

Monochromacy



Original Color

111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930

Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

112.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930 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(100, 119, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 119, 104)  
}
```

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(100, 119, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 119, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930 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(100, 119, 104) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 119, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 119, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 119, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 119, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 119,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 119, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
119, 104) }
```

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