

Converting Colors

YIQ(111.6180, -2.7010,
-22.6450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(111.6180, -2.7010,
-22.6450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F7F4C
RGB	95, 127, 76
RGB Percent	37%, 50%, 30%
CMY	0.6276, 0.5019, 0.7019
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.40, 0.50
HSL	98°, 25%, 40%
HSV	98°, 40%, 50%
XYZ	13.6123, 18.1355, 9.6219
YIQ	111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

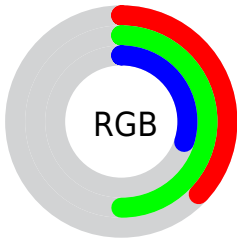
Format	Color
RYB	76, 127, 108
Decimal	6258508
CIELab	49.66, -21.42, 24.12
CIElCh	50, 32.261, 131.602
Yxy	18.1355, 0.3290, 0.4384
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284448588 (0xFF5F7F4C)
YUV	111.6180, -17.5597, -14.5740
Hunter-Lab	42.5858, -17.4687, 16.4140

Details

The YIQ color $[111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669966 . A complement of this color would be $[91.3820, 2.7010, 22.6450]$, and the grayscale version is $[112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[163.9770, -2.3340, -23.7900]$, and $[63.2590, -3.0680, -21.5000]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[107.7440, -3.2960, -28.3840]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[115.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060]$.

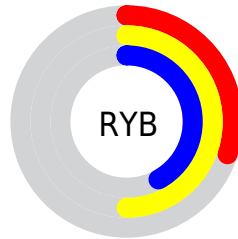
Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (50%)

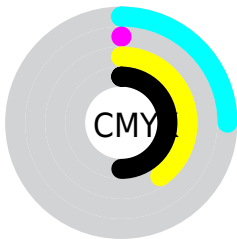
Blue (30%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (42%)

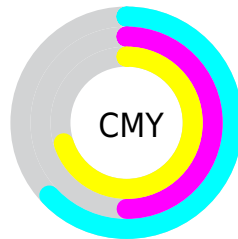


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450 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 111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 111.6180, -2.7010,
-22.6450

■ 111.6180, -2.7010,
-22.6450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 86.8460, -3.3430,
-22.0230

■ 163.9770, -2.3340,
-23.7900

■ 63.2590, -3.0680,
-21.5000

■ 191.1510, -2.8840,
-24.8360

■ 40.2590, -3.0680,
-21.5000

■ 219.0370, -2.5630,
-25.1470

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 241.6400, 0.2330,
-20.7510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 111.6180, -2.7010,
-22.6450

■ 111.6180, -2.7010,
-22.6450

■ 107.7440, -3.2960,
-28.3840

■ 115.4920, -2.1060,
-16.9060

■ 103.9840, -4.2120,
-33.8120

■ 119.2520, -1.1900,
-11.4780

■ 100.1100, -4.8070,
-39.5510

■ 123.1260, -0.5950,
-5.7390

■ 96.2360, -5.4020,
-45.2900

■ 127.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 92.4760, -6.3180,
-50.7180

■ 130.8740, 0.5950,
5.7390

■ 88.6020, -6.9130,
-56.4570

■ 134.6340, 1.5110,
11.1670

■ 138.5080, 2.1060,
16.9060

■ 142.3820, 2.7010,

22.6450

■ 146.1420, 3.6170,
28.0730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114.9970, 21.2770, -16.6670



111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450



105.9380, -32.9610, -24.9050

Triad

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



111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450



104.7040, -66.5720, -4.9720



119.7930, 40.8480, 19.6320

Complementary

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



111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450



91.3820, 2.7010, 22.6450

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.



121.4570, 24.4790, 24.4390



111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450



116.3930, -31.3630, 12.2290

Square

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



111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450



94.4530, -85.4590, -20.6190



121.3000, -0.0040, 22.1080



118.3830, 44.5180, 8.1820

Rectangle

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



111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450



98.2260, -60.1950, -26.9390



121.3000, -0.0040, 22.1080



120.3350, 36.4460, 22.3180

Sweetspot

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



111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450



159.8330, -1.3280, -8.9760



109.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



80.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450



141.9300, -4.1200, -35.4800



106.6210, -15.9510, -24.8070



62.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



89.1890, -7.1880, -56.9800



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



91.3820, 2.7010, 22.6450



110.0700, 4.1200, 35.4800



96.3790, 15.9510, 24.8070



58.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



38.5120, 6.5920, 56.7680



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450 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 111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450 looks on a black 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

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

YIQ 111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.6180, -2.7010,

-22.6450.

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

111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450

Protanopia

116.0450, 21.3220, -11.9740

Deuteranopia

117.4960, 27.6020, -4.6380



Tritanopia

116.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170

Trichromacy



Original Color

111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450

Protanomaly

114.3320, 13.0240, -15.7760

Deuteranomaly

115.2340, 16.4160, -11.1680

Tritanomaly

114.6410, -9.5350, -8.9190

Monochromacy



Original Color

111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450

Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

111.6590, -0.7780, -7.9300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450 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(95, 127, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 127, 76)  
}
```

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(95, 127, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 127, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450 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(95, 127, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 127, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(95, 127, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 127, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 127, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 127,  
76) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 127, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 127,  
76) }
```

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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