

Converting Colors

YIQ(111.7150, 39.2060,
-27.7220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(111.7150, 39.2060,
-27.7220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	847715
RGB	132, 119, 21
RGB Percent	52%, 47%, 8%
CMY	0.4824, 0.5333, 0.9174
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.84, 0.48
HSL	53°, 72%, 30%
HSV	53°, 84%, 52%
XYZ	16.2466, 18.1516, 3.3597
YIQ	111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

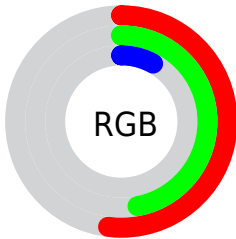
Format	Color
RYB	36, 132, 21
Decimal	8681237
CIELab	49.68, -5.61, 50.51
CIELCh	50, 50.821, 96.341
Yxy	18.1516, 0.4303, 0.4807
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286871317 (0xFF847715)
YUV	111.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899
Hunter-Lab	42.6047, -6.4902, 25.1479

Details

The YIQ color **111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **41.2850, -39.2060, 27.7220**, and the grayscale version is **112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.1390, 40.9480, -26.2520**, and **65.2980, 27.5590, -20.3850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109.0590, 43.9290, -30.7190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250**.

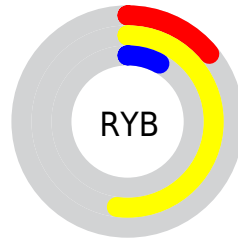
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (47%)

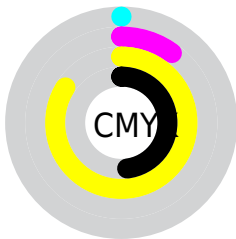
Blue (8%)



Red (14%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (8%)

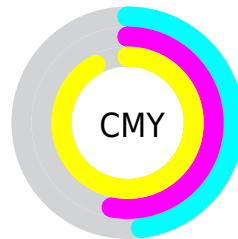


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220 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 111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 111.7150, 39.2060,
-27.7220

■ 111.7150, 39.2060,
-27.7220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 86.5730, 36.7300,
-26.9020

■ 165.1390, 40.9480,
-26.2520

■ 65.2980, 27.5590,
-20.3850

■ 192.6230, 42.4610,
-26.1390

■ 44.6100, 18.1130,
-14.3910

■ 220.9930, 44.2950,
-26.3370

■ 24.8080, 8.9880,
-8.7080

■ 243.4860, 32.4210,
-31.4110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.6780, 23.4330,
-22.7030

■ 249.8700, 14.4450,

-13.9950

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

■ 111.7150, 39.2060,
-27.7220

■ 111.7150, 39.2060,
-27.7220

■ 109.0590, 43.9290,
-30.7190

■ 114.3710, 34.4830,
-24.7250

■ 108.1470, 46.4970,
-33.2070

■ 116.4400, 30.0350,
-21.2050

■ 119.2100, 24.9910,
-17.8970

■ 121.2790, 20.5430,
-14.3770

■ 123.9350, 15.8200,
-11.3800

■ 126.0040, 11.3720,
-7.8600

■ 128.6600, 6.6490,
-4.8630

■ 130.8430, 1.8800,
-1.0320

■ 133.4990, -2.8430,
1.9650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114.7970, 60.2470, -7.0570



111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220



107.2250, 2.2990, -36.1730

Triad

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



111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220



100.1580, -91.8780, -19.9260



120.3740, 32.6830, 40.9630

Complementary

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



111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220



41.2850, -39.2060, 27.7220

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.



121.3610, -10.0010, 32.5830



111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220



99.9420, -99.5370, -7.7690

Square

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



111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220



95.9570, -78.6710, -33.5110



103.8620, -78.2200, 7.8920



116.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020

Rectangle

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



111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220



99.5550, -33.9210, -40.5530



103.8620, -78.2200, 7.8920



121.2030, 19.9830, 39.8470

Sweetspot

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



111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220



163.1630, 15.1780, -10.7580



55.8990, 61.3410, 28.1970



82.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220



139.7660, 60.3910, -42.7210



107.0870, 11.1950, -43.2130



65.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660



106.3750, 45.8550, -32.5850



2.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Inverse Universe

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



41.2850, -39.2060, 27.7220



31.2340, -60.3910, 42.7210



45.9130, -11.1950, 43.2130



60.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



23.6250, -45.8550, 32.5850



0.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220 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 111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220 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 111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.7150, 39.2060,

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

111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220

Protanopia

112.0140, 39.8020, -27.5100

Deuteranopia

113.1450, 49.9790, -19.2130



Tritanopia

120.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240

Trichromacy



Original Color

111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220

Protanomaly

112.0140, 39.8020, -27.5100

Deuteranomaly

112.9980, 45.8990, -22.3650

Tritanomaly

117.0440, 23.0630, -4.9770

Monochromacy



Original Color

111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220

Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

112.0920, 13.9400, -10.3480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220 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(132, 119, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 119, 21)  
}
```

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(132, 119, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 119, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220 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(132, 119, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 119, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 119, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 119, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 119, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 119,  
21) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 119, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
119, 21) }
```

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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