

# Converting Colors

YIQ(111.7850, -64.4080,  
-55.2240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(111.7850, -64.4080,  
-55.2240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	10A559
RGB	16, 165, 89
RGB Percent	6%, 65%, 35%
CMY	0.9376, 0.3527, 0.6512
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.46, 0.35
HSL	149°, 82%, 35%
HSV	149°, 90%, 65%
XYZ	15.4794, 27.7625, 13.9830
YIQ	111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

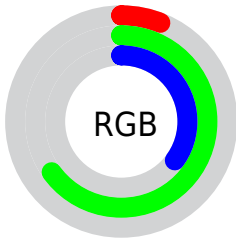
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	16, 116, 165
Decimal	1090905
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.67, -53.13, 29.57
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 60.802, 150.903
Yxy	27.7625, 0.2705, 0.4851
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279280985 (0xFF10A559)
YUV	111.7850, -11.2330, -84.0034
Hunter-Lab	52.6901, -39.7676, 21.1486

# Details

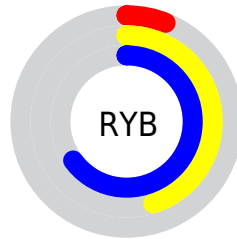
The YIQ color **111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **69.2150, 64.4080, 55.2240**, and the grayscale version is **112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173.7930, -49.6910, -52.1150**, and **70.4180, -43.9610, -45.8250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106.0890, -71.3760, -61.1040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.4810, -57.4400, -49.3440**.

# Distribution



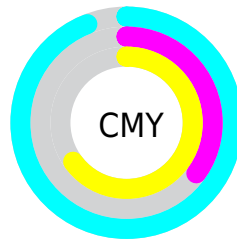
- Red (6%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (65%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240 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 111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 111.7850,  
-64.4080, -55.2240


 111.7850,  
-64.4080, -55.2240


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 88.4160, -58.8150,  
-51.9590


 173.7930,  
-49.6910, -52.1150


 70.4180, -43.9610,  
-45.8250


 202.8640,  
-48.4530, -52.5250


 52.5340, -29.4280,  
-39.3800

 217.8470,  
-40.6150, -40.3830

 35.8070, -16.7750,  
-31.9030

 229.7100,  
-32.3190, -25.5270

 22.8930, -10.7250,  
-20.3970

 241.9860,  
-23.7480, -10.1480

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 251.4120, -7.1520,

-2.5440

■ 111.7850,  
-64.4080, -55.2240

■ 111.7850,  
-64.4080, -55.2240

■ 106.0890,  
-71.3760, -61.1040

■ 117.4810,  
-57.4400, -49.3440

■ 123.5900,  
-50.1970, -42.9410

■ 129.2860,  
-43.2290, -37.0610

■ 135.3950,  
-35.9860, -30.6580

■ 141.0910,  
-29.0180, -24.7780

■ 147.0860,  
-21.4540, -18.6860

■ 152.8960,  
-14.8070, -12.4950

■ 158.8910, -7.2430,  
-6.4030

■ 164.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



130.7450, 12.1580, -44.1460



111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240



115.6190, -92.6990, -43.6030

# Triad

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



111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240



116.0770, -121.5460, 0.1340



139.7520, 83.6240, 26.3440

# Complementary

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



111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240



69.2150, 64.4080, 55.2240

# 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.



141.5820, 70.3240, 47.1240



111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240



145.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690

# Square

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



111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240



122.1120, -120.6270, -11.0190



146.5840, 32.4520, 50.6600



139.5880, 77.0730, -3.6230



# Rectangle

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



111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240



119.7230, -104.2550, -32.4070



146.5840, 32.4520, 50.6600



139.9510, 81.9260, 35.0940

# Sweetspot

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



111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240



193.3520, -25.2590, -21.3150



126.4860, 4.9170, -61.6030



94.8960, -14.8070, -12.4950



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240



137.5880, -92.5550, -79.2670



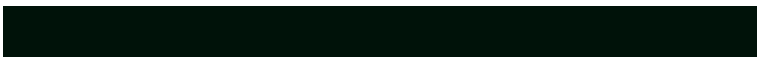
120.2210, -88.1620, -32.2100



78.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



93.2090, -62.6660, -53.7540



11.5920, -7.8390, -6.6150



# Inverse Universe

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



69.2150, 64.4080, 55.2240



76.4120, 92.5550, 79.2670



60.7790, 88.1620, 32.2100



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



51.7910, 62.6660, 53.7540



6.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240 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 111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240.

-55.2240.

# 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

111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240

### Protanopia

140.1180, 28.2460, -16.3140

### Deuteranopia

141.9050, 33.7000, -5.0200



## Tritanopia

129.6750, -59.6010, -15.6730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240



## Protanomaly

129.9070, -5.3130, -30.3770



## Deuteranomaly

131.2760, -1.7380, -23.5780



## Tritanomaly

123.0470, -61.2490, -29.8650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240



## Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

111.7760, -23.5170, -19.8450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240 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(16, 165, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 165, 89)  
}
```

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(16, 165, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 165, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240 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(16, 165, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 165, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 165, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 165, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 165, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 165,  
89) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.7850, -64.4080, -55.2240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 165, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 165,  
89) }
```

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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