

Converting Colors

YIQ(111.8160, -38.1890,
-18.2610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(111.8160, -38.1890,
-18.2610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	40867B
RGB	64, 134, 123
RGB Percent	25%, 53%, 48%
CMY	0.7492, 0.4744, 0.5178
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.08, 0.47
HSL	171°, 35%, 39%
HSV	171°, 52%, 53%
XYZ	14.2135, 19.5760, 21.7563
YIQ	111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

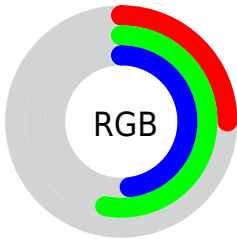
Format	Color
RYB	64, 102, 134
Decimal	4228731
CIELab	51.35, -24.93, -0.80
CIELCh	51, 24.939, 181.829
Yxy	19.5760, 0.2559, 0.3524
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282418811 (0xFF40867B)
YUV	111.8160, 5.5137, -41.9346
Hunter-Lab	44.2447, -20.0857, 1.8168

Details

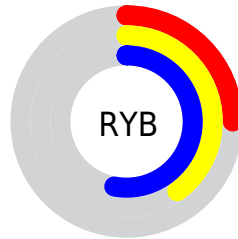
The YIQ color **111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **86.1840, 38.1890, 18.2610**, and the grayscale version is **112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950**, and **57.7440, -46.8540, -20.9180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107.7010, -45.2950, -21.6390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115.9310, -31.0830, -14.8830**.

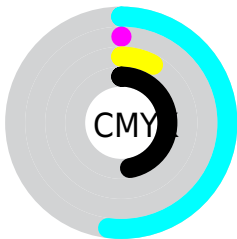
Distribution



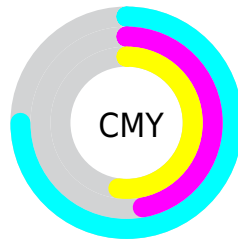
- Red (25%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610 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 111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 111.8160,
-38.1890, -18.2610

■ 111.8160,
-38.1890, -18.2610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 85.3320, -39.7020,
-18.3740

■ 165.2890,
-38.1430, -19.0950

■ 57.7440, -46.8540,
-20.9180

■ 192.4030,
-38.4640, -18.7840

■ 41.1480, -33.1920,
-15.2080

■ 220.9900,
-38.7390, -19.3070

■ 25.8400, -20.4010,
-10.2330

■ 238.5550,
-32.7800, -11.6600

■ 6.6680, -4.9970,
-3.0530

■ 247.2260,
-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 111.8160,
-38.1890, -18.2610

■ 111.8160,
-38.1890, -18.2610

■ 107.7010,
-45.2950, -21.6390

■ 115.9310,
-31.0830, -14.8830

■ 103.2870,
-52.9970, -25.2290

■ 120.3450,
-23.3810, -11.2930

■ 99.1720, -60.1030,
-28.6070

■ 124.4600,
-16.2750, -7.9150

■ 94.6440, -67.4840,
-32.5080

■ 128.8740, -8.5730,
-4.3250

■ 91.5400, -73.1230,
-34.9390

■ 133.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 137.2180, 5.3180,
2.7420

■ 141.6320, 13.0200,
6.3320

■ 145.7470, 20.1260,

9.7100

■ 150.1610, 27.8280,
13.3000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115.4240, -16.5940, -18.6580



111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610



109.7360, -52.4030, -13.9630

Triad

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



111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610



124.1910, -7.2470, 15.7050



122.6540, 33.1490, -0.5390

Complementary

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



111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610



86.1840, 38.1890, 18.2610

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.



123.9460, 35.6230, 9.6950



111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610



126.0210, 13.8430, 18.9550

Square

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



111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610



120.3020, -29.8490, 6.8150



124.8670, 28.8360, 17.0600



120.8110, 22.1010, -9.5710

Rectangle

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



111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610



111.6100, -51.8080, -8.2240



124.8670, 28.8360, 17.0600



123.2460, 34.4780, 2.9100

Sweetspot

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



111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610



164.4710, -14.8080, -6.9680



108.6780, -12.0980, -34.0660



81.5750, -9.1690, -4.5370



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.



111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610



138.4710, -59.5070, -28.3950



99.5690, -35.3950, -2.8110



64.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



88.8500, -71.0600, -33.7800



1.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

Inverse Universe

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



86.1840, 38.1890, 18.2610



98.5290, 59.5070, 28.3950



98.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



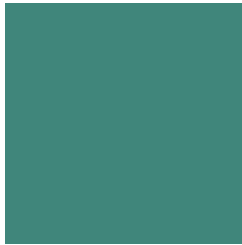
41.2640, 70.7390, 34.0910



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610 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 111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

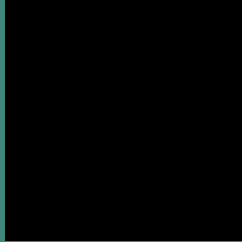
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610.



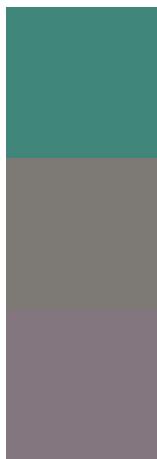
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610.

-18.2610.

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

111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610

Protanopia

121.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

Deuteranopia

122.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



Tritanopia

114.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110

Trichromacy



Original Color

111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610

Protanomaly

118.3250, -11.4610, -7.0530

Deuteranomaly

119.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930

Tritanomaly

113.2060, -39.1070, -12.6350

Monochromacy



Original Color

111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610

Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

112.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610 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(64, 134, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 134, 123)  
}
```

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(64, 134, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 134, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610 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(64, 134, 123) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 134, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 134, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 134, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 134, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 134,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 134, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 134,  
123) }
```

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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