

# Converting Colors

YIQ(111.8950, -31.4020,  
-25.6260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(111.8950, -31.4020,  
-25.6260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	428967
RGB	66, 137, 103
RGB Percent	26%, 54%, 40%
CMY	0.7414, 0.4626, 0.5962
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.25, 0.46
HSL	151°, 35%, 40%
HSV	151°, 52%, 54%
XYZ	13.6403, 20.0351, 15.9736
YIQ	111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

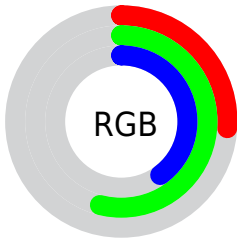
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	66, 113, 137
Decimal	4360551
CIELab	51.88, -30.80, 11.55
CIElCh	52, 32.889, 159.446
Yxy	20.0351, 0.2747, 0.4035
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282550631 (0xFF428967)
YUV	111.8950, -4.3852, -40.2499
Hunter-Lab	44.7606, -23.9351, 10.1737

# Details

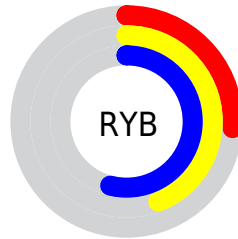
The YIQ color **111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **91.1050, 31.4020, 25.6260**, and the grayscale version is **112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.2540, -31.0350, -26.7710**, and **57.7630, -39.8380, -26.9260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106.9110, -37.4990, -30.7710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116.8790, -25.3050, -20.4810**.

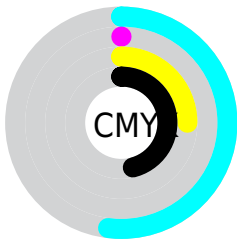
# Distribution



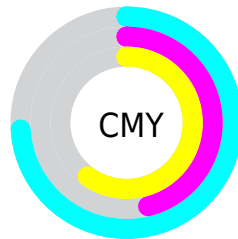
- Red (26%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (46%)




- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (60%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260 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 111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 111.8950,  
-31.4020, -25.6260


 111.8950,  
-31.4020, -25.6260


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 85.8240, -32.6400,  
-25.2160


 165.2540,  
-31.0350, -26.7710


 57.7630, -39.8380,  
-26.9260


 192.8410,  
-31.3100, -27.2940

 40.8570, -28.2390,  
-22.3750


 221.1290,  
-32.1810, -28.0290

 24.9620, -15.1730,  
-16.8770

 237.1010,  
-25.8100, -16.8340

 7.6310, -3.5750,  
-6.7990

 247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 111.8950,  
-31.4020, -25.6260

■ 111.8950,  
-31.4020, -25.6260

■ 106.9110,  
-37.4990, -30.7710

■ 116.8790,  
-25.3050, -20.4810

■ 102.3400,  
-43.3210, -35.3930

■ 121.4500,  
-19.4830, -15.8590

■ 97.3560, -49.4180,  
-40.5380

■ 126.4340,  
-13.3860, -10.7140

■ 92.4860, -55.8360,  
-45.3720

■ 131.3040, -6.9680,  
-5.8800

■ 88.5130, -60.4660,  
-49.5700

■ 135.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

■ 140.8590, 4.9510,  
3.8870

■ 145.8430, 11.0480,  
9.0320

■ 150.8270, 17.1450,

14.1770

■ 155.3980, 22.9670,  
18.7990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



116.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430



111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260



97.8370, -78.2130, -30.7970

# Triad

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



111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260



121.3110, -34.0680, 11.6920



124.3940, 45.9850, 9.1290

# Complementary

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



111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260



91.1050, 31.4020, 25.6260

# 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.



125.7330, 41.0770, 20.9890



111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260



126.6310, -2.4340, 22.0940

# Square

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



111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260



108.9100, -70.1480, -6.2440



127.0980, 24.1120, 25.5840



122.8410, 39.7520, -4.5680



# Rectangle

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



111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260



98.1060, -86.1000, -25.5240



127.0980, 24.1120, 25.5840



125.0290, 45.7550, 13.2990

# Sweetspot

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



111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260



168.7330, -12.7900, -10.5020



117.8430, 0.7390, -29.9250



83.0050, -7.5640, -6.0920



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260



139.6550, -48.8220, -40.3260



115.1840, -42.0410, -14.5290



66.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



85.9370, -58.7240, -48.1000



3.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



# Inverse Universe

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



91.1050, 31.4020, 25.6260



107.2310, 49.1430, 40.0150



87.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290



64.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



47.0630, 58.7240, 48.1000



1.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260 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 111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

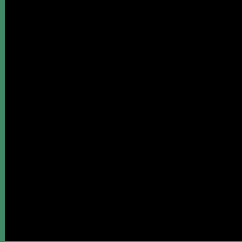
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260.

-25.6260.

# 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

111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260

### Protanopia

122.3140, 13.4350, -6.7010

### Deuteranopia

123.6230, 17.2390, 1.4550



## Tritanopia

116.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260

## Protanomaly

118.4150, -3.2070, -13.4710

## Deuteranomaly

119.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410

## Tritanomaly

115.0770, -34.4300, -14.7980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260

## Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

111.8580, -11.6440, -9.2440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260 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(66, 137, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 137, 103)  
}
```

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(66, 137, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 137, 103) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260 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(66, 137, 103) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 137, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 137, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 137, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 137, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 137,  
103) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 137, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 137,  
103) }
```

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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