

# Converting Colors

YIQ(112.1720, -23.4310,  
11.6490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490)</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(112.1720, -23.4310,  
11.6490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	616F9E
RGB	97, 111, 158
RGB Percent	38%, 44%, 62%
CMY	0.6196, 0.5647, 0.3805
CMYK	0.39, 0.30, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	226°, 24%, 50%
HSV	226°, 39%, 62%
XYZ	16.7835, 16.3790, 34.6097
YIQ	112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

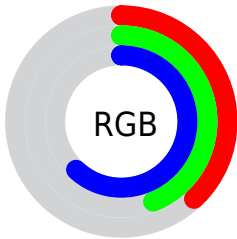
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	97, 108, 158
Decimal	6385566
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.47, 6.94, -27.07
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 27.942, 284.388
Yxy	16.3790, 0.2476, 0.2417
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284575646 (0xFF616F9E)
YUV	112.1720, 22.5932, -13.3058
Hunter-Lab	40.4710, 3.2004, -22.3736

# Details

The YIQ color  $[112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666699$ . A complement of this color would be  $[142.8280, 23.4310, -11.6490]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[164.2260, -23.5230, 13.3170]$ , and  $[63.4060, -24.2100, 9.2460]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[100.3440, -29.6670, 14.5330]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[124.0000, -17.1950, 8.7650]$ .

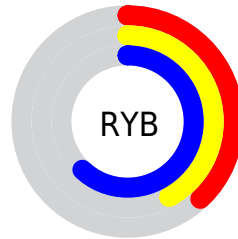
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (44%)

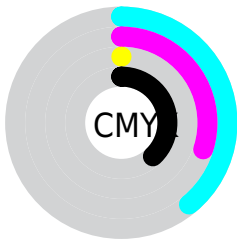
Blue (62%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (62%)

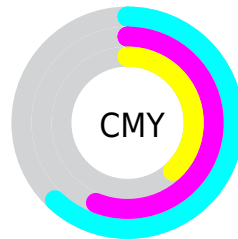


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490 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 112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 112.1720,  
-23.4310, 11.6490

■ 112.1720,  
-23.4310, 11.6490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 87.6450, -23.3850,  
10.8150

■ 164.2260,  
-23.5230, 13.3170

■ 63.4060, -24.2100,  
9.2460

■ 191.3400,  
-23.8440, 13.6280

■ 39.9820, -25.9520,  
7.7760

■ 217.7440,  
-19.3500, 9.2740

■ 19.6400, -24.9890,  
6.8430

■ 243.4380,  
-10.0410, 0.2550

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,  
10.4610

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,  
3.5200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 112.1720,  
-23.4310, 11.6490

■ 112.1720,  
-23.4310, 11.6490

■ 100.3440,  
-29.6670, 14.5330

■ 124.0000,  
-17.1950, 8.7650

■ 88.5160, -35.9030,  
17.4170

■ 135.8280,  
-10.9590, 5.8810

■ 76.9870, -41.5430,  
20.5130

■ 147.9440, -5.5940,  
2.2620

■ 64.5720, -47.5040,  
23.9200

■ 159.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 52.7440, -53.7400,  
26.8040

■ 171.6000, 6.8780,  
-3.5060

■ 40.9160, -59.9760,  
29.6880

■ 183.4280, 13.1140,  
-6.3900

■ 39.1440, -60.6180,  
30.3100

■ 195.2560, 19.3500,  
-9.2740

■ 206.7850, 24.9900,  
-12.3700

■ 219.2000, 30.9510,  
-15.7770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



104.2070, -48.8750, -0.8030



112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490



115.3880, 2.5640, 19.6200

# Triad

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



112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490



113.3930, 38.5580, 6.0620



102.3130, -29.5230, -21.1310

# Complementary

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



112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490



142.8280, 23.4310, -11.6490

# 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.



107.1280, -4.0770, -19.7330



112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490



112.0080, 31.9120, -5.6560

# Square

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



112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490



114.3470, 36.1720, 16.2680



110.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150



95.1710, -58.3620, -21.6100



# Rectangle

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



112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490



116.0430, 16.7770, 20.8490



110.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150



103.8040, -20.7200, -20.9760

# Sweetspot

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



112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490



187.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



138.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860



93.4710, -5.6400, 3.0960



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490



135.1570, -36.2700, 18.5620



108.7380, -10.0450, 22.3630



73.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



35.6730, -54.9780, 27.2140



4.0580, -5.9150, 2.5730



# Inverse Universe

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



116.8350, 31.8620, 17.2860



142.7990, 49.8790, 26.6710



146.2620, 10.0450, -22.3630



73.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



46.5190, 74.6350, 40.5790



4.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

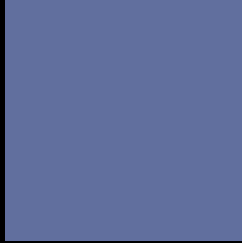
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490 looks on a black 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

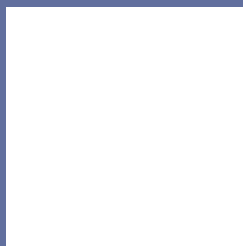
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.1720, -23.4310,



# 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

112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490

### Protanopia

112.4710, -22.8350, 11.8610

### Deuteranopia

111.8730, -24.0270, 11.4370



## Tritanopia

109.6540, -19.5770, -3.1370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490

## Protanomaly

112.4710, -22.8350, 11.8610

## Deuteranomaly

111.8730, -24.0270, 11.4370

## Tritanomaly

110.7450, -21.0910, 2.2770

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490

## Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

112.4430, -8.4370, 4.2270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490 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(97, 111, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 111, 158)  
}
```

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(97, 111, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 111, 158) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490 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".

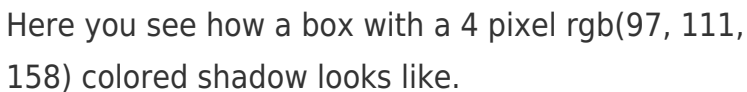
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(97, 111, 158) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 111, 158) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 111, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 111, 158); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 111, 158); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 111, 158) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 111, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 111,  
158) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor