

# Converting Colors

YIQ(112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(112.3300, -9.8570,  
-3.0810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	657576
RGB	101, 117, 118
RGB Percent	40%, 46%, 46%
CMY	0.6040, 0.5411, 0.5373
CMYK	0.14, 0.01, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	183°, 8%, 43%
HSV	183°, 14%, 46%
XYZ	14.9972, 16.7981, 19.5883
YIQ	112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

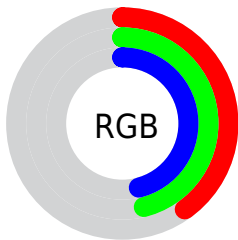
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	101, 109, 118
Decimal	6649206
CIE Lab	48.00, -5.70, -2.55
CIE LCh	48, 6.242, 204.123
Yxy	16.7981, 0.2919, 0.3269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284839286 (0xFF657576)
YUV	112.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364
Hunter-Lab	40.9854, -6.4084, 0.3532

# Details

The YIQ color **112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **106.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810**, and the grayscale version is **112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930**, and **64.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108.1550, -16.7340, -5.1020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600**.

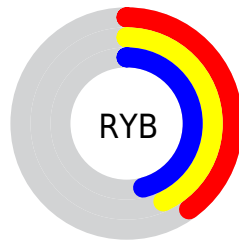
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (46%)

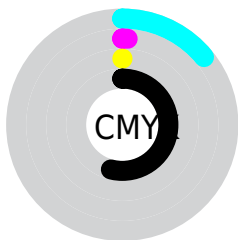
Blue (46%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (46%)

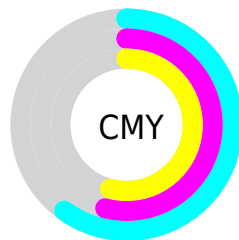


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 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 112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 112.3300, -9.8570,  
-3.0810

■ 112.3300, -9.8570,  
-3.0810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 87.6290, -9.2610,  
-2.8690

■ 164.0310,  
-10.4530, -3.2930

■ 64.6290, -9.2610,  
-2.8690

■ 191.0310,  
-10.4530, -3.2930

■ 42.6290, -9.2610,  
-2.8690

■ 218.7320,  
-11.0490, -3.5050

■ 21.6290, -9.2610,  
-2.8690

■ 247.7320,  
-11.0490, -3.5050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 112.3300, -9.8570,

■ 112.3300, -9.8570,

-3.0810

-3.0810

■ 108.1550,  
-16.7340, -5.1020

■ 116.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

■ 104.5670,  
-23.8860, -7.6460

■ 120.0930, 4.1720,  
1.4840

■ 100.6910,  
-30.1670, -9.4550

■ 123.9690, 10.4530,  
3.2930

■ 96.5160, -37.0440,  
-11.4760

■ 128.1440, 17.3300,  
5.3140

■ 92.9280, -44.1960,  
-14.0200

■ 131.7320, 24.4820,  
7.8580

■ 88.7530, -51.0730,  
-16.0410

■ 135.9070, 31.3590,  
9.8790

■ 84.5780, -57.9500,  
-18.0620

■ 140.0820, 38.2360,  
11.9000

■ 81.2890, -64.5060,  
-20.3940

■ 143.3710, 44.7920,  
14.2320

■ 78.6090, -68.4030,  
-21.3550

■ 147.5460, 51.6690,  
16.2530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



112.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120



112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



112.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900

# Triad

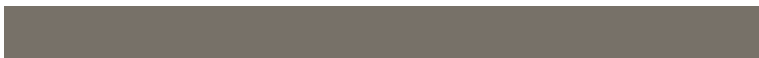
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



114.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



113.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

# Complementary

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



112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



106.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810

# 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.



114.9040, 9.0780, 0.6780



112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



115.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

# Square

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



112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



114.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



115.3710, 9.2610, 2.8690



113.4470, 2.9350, -3.6330



# Rectangle

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



112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



113.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910



115.3710, 9.2610, 2.8690



114.3660, 7.6570, -1.1030

# Sweetspot

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



112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



151.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



111.0930, -4.9960, -8.5800



75.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



144.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660



107.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030



56.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



81.4130, -70.7870, -22.2030



166.4450, -144.8750, -45.1550



# Inverse Universe

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



107.9070, 4.9960, 8.5800



137.5100, 7.7920, 12.9760



111.3660, 7.6570, -1.1030



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



49.5880, 35.7970, 61.6290



101.5400, 73.5650, 126.0850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 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 112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

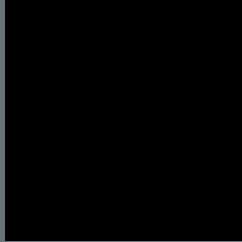
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.3300, -9.8570,

-3.0810.

# 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

112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

### Protanopia

113.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

### Deuteranopia

114.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



## Tritanopia

112.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

## Protanomaly

113.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850

## Deuteranomaly

113.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

## Tritanomaly

112.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

## Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

112.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 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(101, 117, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 117, 118)  
}
```

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(101, 117, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 117, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 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(101, 117, 118) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 117, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 117, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 117, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 117, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 117,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 117, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
117, 118) }
```

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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