

Converting Colors

YIQ(113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(113.1710, 3.5320,
-8.9480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F765E
RGB	111, 118, 94
RGB Percent	44%, 46%, 37%
CMY	0.5647, 0.5372, 0.6313
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.20, 0.54
HSL	78°, 11%, 42%
HSV	78°, 20%, 46%
XYZ	15.0541, 17.1448, 13.1075
YIQ	113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

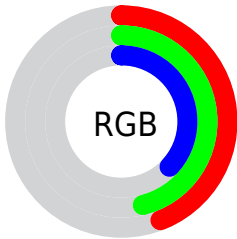
Format	Color
RYB	94, 118, 101
Decimal	7304798
CIELab	48.44, -7.24, 12.35
CIELCh	48, 14.320, 120.378
Yxy	17.1448, 0.3323, 0.3784
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285494878 (0xFF6F765E)
YUV	113.1710, -9.4513, -1.9040
Hunter-Lab	41.4063, -7.5640, 10.2157

Details

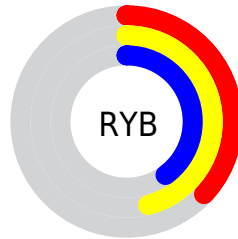
The YIQ color $113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $98.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480$, and the grayscale version is $113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $164.9430, 4.1740, -9.5700$, and $65.3990, 2.8900, -8.3260$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $110.9060, 5.5960, -13.3160$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $115.4360, 1.4680, -4.5800$.

Distribution



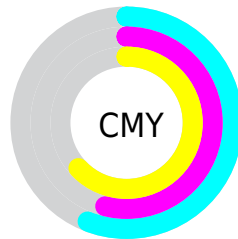
- Red (44%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480 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 113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113.1710, 3.5320,
-8.9480

■ 113.1710, 3.5320,
-8.9480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 88.2850, 3.2110,
-8.6370

■ 164.9430, 4.1740,
-9.5700

■ 65.3990, 2.8900,
-8.3260

■ 191.9430, 4.1740,
-9.5700

■ 42.9260, 2.8440,
-7.4920

■ 219.8290, 4.4950,
-9.8810

■ 22.4270, 5.6870,
-9.4570

■ 248.4160, 4.2200,
-10.4040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 113.1710, 3.5320,

■ 113.1710, 3.5320,

-8.9480

-8.9480

■ 110.9060, 5.5960,
-13.3160

■ 115.4360, 1.4680,
-4.5800

■ 108.3420, 7.0640,
-17.8960

■ 118.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 106.1910, 8.8070,
-21.9530

■ 120.1510, -1.7430,
4.0570

■ 103.6270, 10.2750,
-26.5330

■ 122.7150, -3.2110,
8.6370

■ 101.3620, 12.3390,
-30.9010

■ 124.9800, -5.2750,
13.0050

■ 98.7980, 13.8070,
-35.4810

■ 127.5440, -6.7430,
17.5850

■ 96.5330, 15.8710,
-39.8490

■ 129.8090, -8.8070,
21.9530

■ 94.3820, 17.6140,
-43.9060

■ 132.2590, -9.9540,
26.2220

■ 134.5240,
-12.0180, 30.5900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114.3680, 13.3430, -5.0330



113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480



111.7720, -8.5260, -10.6860

Triad

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



113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480



111.6690, -23.9330, -1.2850



117.4800, 16.5040, 9.2720

Complementary

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



113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480



98.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480

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.



117.0430, 7.6090, 10.7850



113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480



114.1370, -16.3230, 3.9730

Square

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



113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480



110.6100, -25.4450, -6.9250



116.2310, -4.7240, 8.5240



116.4110, 20.9520, 5.7520

Rectangle

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



113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480



110.8790, -16.1370, -10.4170



116.2310, -4.7240, 8.5240



117.3380, 14.0280, 10.0920

Sweetspot

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



113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480



151.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350



105.2850, 12.3790, 1.4270



75.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



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.



113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480



145.4930, 5.3210, -13.8390



109.5830, -3.6200, -11.4920



57.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



97.6270, 18.3020, -45.3620



199.6730, 36.7420, -93.2260

Inverse Universe

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



98.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480



123.5070, -5.3210, 13.8390



102.4170, 3.6200, 11.4920



53.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



24.6720, -17.7060, 45.5740



50.3270, -36.7420, 93.2260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480 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 113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

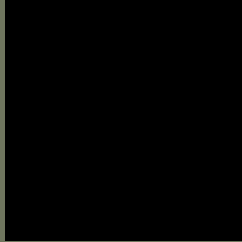
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480.



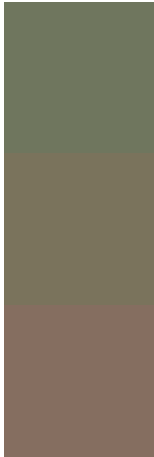
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.1710, 3.5320,

-8.9480.

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

113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480

Protanopia

114.4710, 11.5550, -5.6690

Deuteranopia

115.2810, 18.2020, 0.5220



Tritanopia

115.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110

Trichromacy



Original Color

113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480

Protanomaly

113.9760, 8.5750, -6.7290

Deuteranomaly

114.5360, 12.9300, -3.0540

Tritanomaly

114.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

Monochromacy



Original Color

113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480

Achromatopsia

113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

113.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480 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(111, 118, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 118, 94)  
}
```

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(111, 118, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 118, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480 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(111, 118, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 118, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 118, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 118, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 118, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 118,  
94) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 118, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
118, 94) }
```

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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