

# Converting Colors

YIQ(113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(113.7110, 1.4710,  
-21.1610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	667F4C
RGB	102, 127, 76
RGB Percent	40%, 50%, 30%
CMY	0.6001, 0.5019, 0.7019
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.40, 0.50
HSL	89°, 25%, 40%
HSV	89°, 40%, 50%
XYZ	14.3725, 18.5268, 9.6581
YIQ	113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

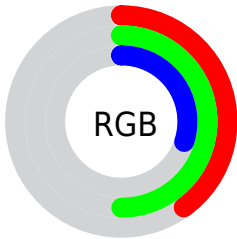
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	76, 127, 101
Decimal	6717260
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.13, -18.66, 24.82
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 31.052, 126.934
Yxy	18.5268, 0.3377, 0.4353
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284907340 (0xFF667F4C)
YUV	113.7110, -18.5915, -10.2705
Hunter-Lab	43.0428, -15.7217, 16.8262

# Details

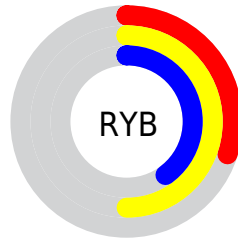
The YIQ color **113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **89.2890, -1.4710, 21.1610**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.0700, 1.8380, -22.3060**, and **65.3520, 1.1040, -20.0160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.4350, 2.0680, -26.4760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460**.

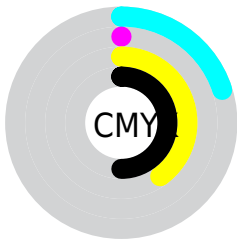
# Distribution



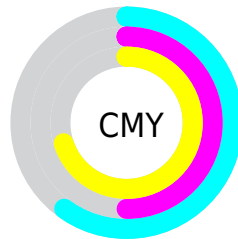
- Red (40%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (50%)
















- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610 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 113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610	 113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610
255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000	 88.9390, 0.8290, -20.5390
 166.0700, 1.8380, -22.3060	 65.3520, 1.1040, -20.0160
 192.9560, 2.1590, -22.6170	 42.3520, 1.1040, -20.0160
 221.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510	 21.4640, -4.9030, -15.7750
 244.0320, 5.0010, -19.0550	 0.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230
 252.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200	 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

■ 113.7110, 1.4710,  
-21.1610

■ 113.7110, 1.4710,  
-21.1610

■ 110.4350, 2.0680,  
-26.4760

■ 116.9870, 0.8740,  
-15.8460

■ 107.2730, 2.3440,  
-31.4800

■ 120.1490, 0.5980,  
-10.8420

■ 103.6980, 2.3450,  
-37.0070

■ 123.7240, 0.5970,  
-5.3150

■ 100.4220, 2.9420,  
-42.3220

■ 127.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 97.2600, 3.2180,  
-47.3260

■ 130.2760, -0.5970,  
5.3150

■ 93.9840, 3.8150,  
-52.6410

■ 133.4380, -0.8730,  
10.3190

■ 137.0130, -0.8740,  
15.8460

■ 140.2890, -1.4710,

21.1610

■ 143.4510, -1.7470,  
26.1650

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



116.8340, 23.2940, -14.6740



113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610



109.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300

# Triad

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



113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610



105.5360, -66.1590, -6.9510



121.3520, 37.7760, 20.2400

# Complementary

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



113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610



89.2890, -1.4710, 21.1610

# 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.



122.7770, 20.5820, 23.4780



113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610



116.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010

# Square

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



113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610



94.5840, -84.4500, -22.3860



121.9080, -4.7720, 20.4120



120.2520, 43.5090, 9.9490



# Rectangle

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



113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610



103.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790



121.9080, -4.7720, 20.4120



122.0680, 32.8240, 21.8800

# Sweetspot

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



113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610



160.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



105.9240, 23.5210, -2.2630



80.8380, 0.2760, -5.0040



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610



145.2190, 2.4360, -33.1480



106.2360, -13.4290, -26.4610



62.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



94.5710, 3.5400, -53.1640



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



89.2890, -1.4710, 21.1610



106.7810, -2.4360, 33.1480



96.7640, 13.4290, 26.4610



58.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



33.4290, -3.5400, 53.1640



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610 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 113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

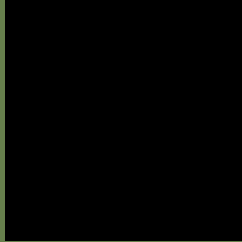
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610.

-21.1610.

# 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

113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610

### Protanopia

117.0450, 21.3220, -11.9740

### Deuteranopia

118.6810, 28.5190, -4.7370



## Tritanopia

118.7370, -9.4450, 0.4670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610

## Protanomaly

115.9300, 14.2160, -15.3520

## Deuteranomaly

117.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

## Tritanomaly

116.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610

## Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

114.1430, 0.7350, -7.8170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610 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(102, 127, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 127, 76)  
}
```

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(102, 127, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 127, 76) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610 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(102, 127, 76) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 127, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(102, 127, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 127, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 127, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 127,  
76) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 127, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
127, 76) }
```

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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