

Converting Colors

YIQ(116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(116.1210, -2.1990,
-9.7110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6C7B66
RGB	108, 123, 102
RGB Percent	42%, 48%, 40%
CMY	0.5765, 0.5176, 0.6000
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.17, 0.52
HSL	103°, 9%, 44%
HSV	103°, 17%, 48%
XYZ	15.6649, 18.3142, 15.2802
YIQ	116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

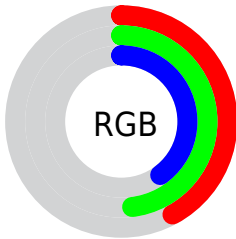
Format	Color
RYB	102, 123, 117
Decimal	7109478
CIELab	49.87, -9.81, 9.64
CIELCh	50, 13.755, 135.480
Yxy	18.3142, 0.3180, 0.3718
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285299558 (0xFF6C7B66)
YUV	116.1210, -6.9617, -7.1221
Hunter-Lab	42.7951, -9.5523, 8.7867

Details

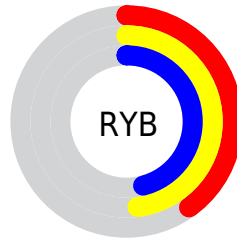
The YIQ color $[116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[108.8790, 2.1990, 9.7110]$, and the grayscale version is $[116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[168.0070, -1.8780, -10.0220]$, and $[67.6480, -2.2450, -8.8770]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[112.0620, -3.7110, -15.3510]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[120.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710]$.

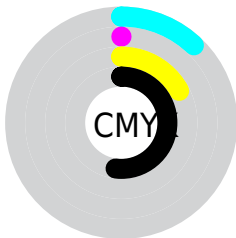
Distribution



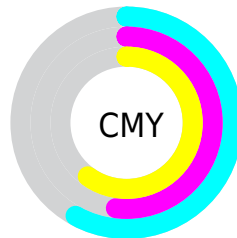
- Red (42%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110 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 116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 116.1210, -2.1990,
-9.7110

■ 116.1210, -2.1990,
-9.7110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 91.5340, -1.9240,
-9.1880

■ 168.0070, -1.8780,
-10.0220

■ 67.6480, -2.2450,
-8.8770

■ 195.5940, -2.1530,
-10.5450

■ 45.7620, -2.5660,
-8.5660

■ 223.1810, -2.4280,
-11.0680

■ 24.6590, -0.7780,
-7.9300

■ 249.2460, -1.0530,
-8.4530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 116.1210, -2.1990,

■ 116.1210, -2.1990,

-9.7110

-9.7110

■ 112.0620, -3.7110,
-15.3510

■ 120.1800, -0.6870,
-4.0710

■ 107.8890, -4.9020,
-21.3020

■ 124.3530, 0.5040,
1.8800

■ 104.1290, -5.8180,
-26.7300

■ 128.1130, 1.4200,
7.3080

■ 100.0700, -7.3300,
-32.3700

■ 132.1720, 2.9320,
12.9480

■ 95.8970, -8.5210,
-38.3210

■ 136.3450, 4.1230,
18.8990

■ 91.8380, -10.0330,
-43.9610

■ 140.4040, 5.6350,
24.5390

■ 87.7790, -11.5450,
-49.6010

■ 144.4630, 7.1470,
30.1790

■ 84.0190, -12.4610,
-55.0290

■ 148.2230, 8.0630,
35.6070

■ 82.6660, -12.9650,
-56.9090

■ 152.3960, 9.2540,
41.5580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117.5630, 8.3000, -7.2520



116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110



114.8470, -13.1110, -10.1910

Triad

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



116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110



116.7020, -19.5320, 1.5560



120.7960, 18.4300, 7.4060

Complementary

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



116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110



108.8790, 2.1990, 9.7110

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.



120.9680, 12.1940, 10.2900



116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110



119.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930

Square

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



116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110



114.7890, -24.3910, -3.9990



120.5800, 1.6030, 9.4990



119.5310, 20.4940, 3.0380

Rectangle

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



116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110



113.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750



120.5800, 1.6030, 9.4990



120.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610

Sweetspot

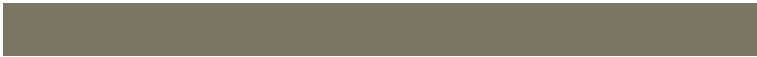
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110



158.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



117.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930



80.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110



150.4750, -3.4360, -14.8280



114.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390



59.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



84.1390, -12.9190, -57.7430



169.4520, -26.3880, -116.5320

Inverse Universe

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



108.8790, 2.1990, 9.7110



139.2260, 2.8400, 14.6160



110.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



56.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



40.8610, 12.9190, 57.7430



82.8470, 26.9840, 116.7440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

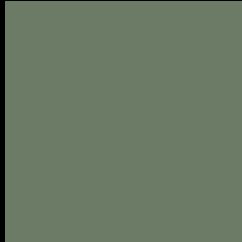
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

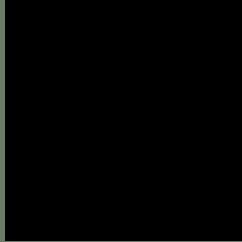
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.1210, -2.1990,

-9.7110.

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

116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110

Protanopia

118.0410, 9.9500, -4.1140

Deuteranopia

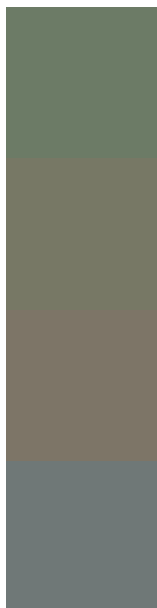
119.1390, 15.7260, 1.3420



Tritanopia

118.0470, -7.3820, 1.6260

Trichromacy



Original Color

116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110

Protanomaly

117.5350, 5.5030, -6.1210

Deuteranomaly

117.7960, 9.2620, -2.6580

Tritanomaly

117.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190

Monochromacy



Original Color

116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110

Achromatopsia

116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

116.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110 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(108, 123, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 123, 102)  
}
```

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(108, 123, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 123, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110 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(108, 123, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 123, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 123, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 123, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 123, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 123,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 116.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 123, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
123, 102) }
```

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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