

# Converting Colors

YIQ(116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(116.3820, 9.5870,  
-25.0770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6E823F
RGB	110, 130, 63
RGB Percent	43%, 51%, 25%
CMY	0.5687, 0.4902, 0.7528
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.52, 0.49
HSL	78°, 35%, 38%
HSV	78°, 52%, 51%
XYZ	15.3091, 19.6401, 7.6900
YIQ	116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

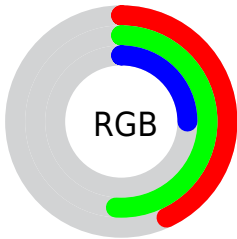
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	63, 130, 83
Decimal	7242303
CIELab	51.43, -18.59, 33.58
CIELCh	51, 38.387, 118.969
Yxy	19.6401, 0.3590, 0.4606
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285432383 (0xFF6E823F)
YUV	116.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970
Hunter-Lab	44.3172, -15.8932, 20.7339

# Details

The YIQ color **116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **76.6180, -9.5870, 25.0770**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.9260, 10.8710, -26.3210**, and **67.1970, 8.6700, -24.9780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113.7040, 11.3760, -29.9680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.0600, 7.7980, -20.1860**.

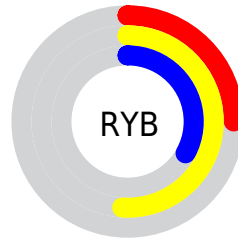
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (51%)

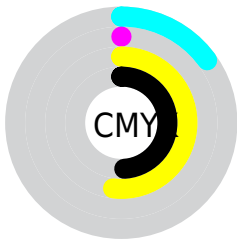
Blue (25%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (33%)

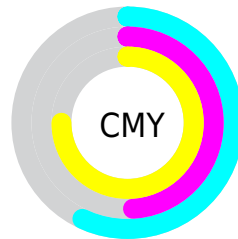


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (52%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770 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 116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770      ■ 116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770

255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000      ■ 91.4960, 9.2660, -24.7660

■ 168.9260, 10.8710, -26.3210      ■ 67.1970, 8.6700, -24.9780

■ 196.3990, 10.9170, -27.1550      ■ 45.1090, 6.1020, -22.4900

■ 224.5840, 11.8340, -27.2540      ■ 25.0190, -2.1520, -16.0720

■ 245.8390, 15.7300, -20.7660      ■ 5.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

■ 251.1240, 10.9140, -10.5740      ■ 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

■ 254.3160, 1.9260,

-1.8660

■ 116.3820, 9.5870,  
-25.0770

■ 116.3820, 9.5870,  
-25.0770

■ 113.7040, 11.3760,  
-29.9680

■ 119.0600, 7.7980,  
-20.1860

■ 111.0260, 13.1650,  
-34.8590

■ 121.7380, 6.0090,  
-15.2950

■ 108.3480, 14.9540,  
-39.7500

■ 124.4160, 4.2200,  
-10.4040

■ 105.6700, 16.7430,  
-44.6410

■ 127.0940, 2.4310,  
-5.5130

■ 103.5190, 18.4860,  
-48.6980

■ 129.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 132.1510, -1.7430,  
4.0570

■ 134.8290, -3.5320,  
8.9480

■ 137.5070, -5.3210,  
13.8390

■ 140.1850, -7.1100,  
18.7300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



119.4670, 34.5730, -15.3390



116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770



110.3810, -24.2030, -29.4430

# Triad

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



116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770



99.5370, -94.2630, -15.2470



124.4330, 42.2220, 27.7740

# Complementary

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



116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770



76.6180, -9.5870, 25.0770

# 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.



126.2100, 18.1050, 29.8250



116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770



113.9320, -58.0460, 5.7140

# Square

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



116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770



99.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140



124.2150, -15.8220, 22.4340



122.8450, 52.2650, 16.4650



# Rectangle

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



116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770



101.1950, -58.9100, -33.7100



124.2150, -15.8220, 22.4340



125.3660, 35.1610, 29.0890

# Sweetspot

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



116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770



163.0570, 3.8530, -9.2590



94.1860, 34.7070, 4.2670



81.0940, 2.4310, -5.5130



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.



116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770



146.8750, 14.9080, -38.9160



106.8140, -9.4850, -31.8610



62.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010



101.7470, 17.8440, -48.0760



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



76.6180, -9.5870, 25.0770



85.1250, -14.9080, 38.9160



86.1860, 9.4850, 31.8610



58.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



25.9540, -18.4400, 47.8640



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770 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 116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

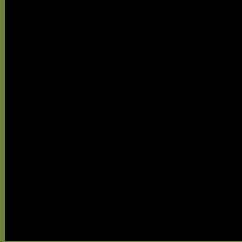
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.3820, 9.5870,

-25.0770.

# 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

116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770

### Protanopia

118.9330, 27.3290, -16.2150

### Deuteranopia

121.0530, 36.0390, -8.8650



## Tritanopia

122.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770

## Protanomaly

118.1170, 20.8190, -19.3810

## Deuteranomaly

119.3890, 26.0450, -14.9710

## Tritanomaly

120.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770

## Achromatopsia

116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770 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(110, 130, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 130, 63)  
}
```

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(110, 130, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 130, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770 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(110, 130, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 130, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(110, 130, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 130, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 130, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 130,  
63) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 116.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 130, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
130, 63) }
```

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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