

Converting Colors

YIQ(116.8620, -0.2720,
-17.1040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(116.8620, -0.2720,
-17.1040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A8058
RGB	106, 128, 88
RGB Percent	42%, 50%, 35%
CMY	0.5844, 0.4980, 0.6549
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.31, 0.50
HSL	93°, 19%, 42%
HSV	93°, 31%, 50%
XYZ	15.4236, 19.2084, 12.1289
YIQ	116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

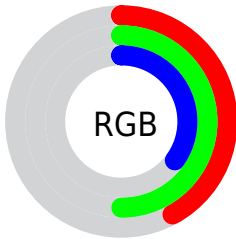
Format	Color
RYB	88, 128, 110
Decimal	6979672
CIELab	50.93, -15.77, 19.17
CIELCh	51, 24.820, 129.449
Yxy	19.2084, 0.3298, 0.4108
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285169752 (0xFF6A8058)
YUV	116.8620, -14.2290, -9.5260
Hunter-Lab	43.8274, -13.8806, 14.2712

Details

The YIQ color $[116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669966 . A complement of this color would be $[99.1380, 0.2720, 17.1040]$, and the grayscale version is $[117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[169.2210, 0.0950, -18.2490]$, and $[68.5030, -0.6390, -15.9590]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[113.2870, -0.2710, -22.6310]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[120.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770]$.

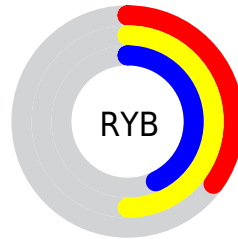
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (50%)

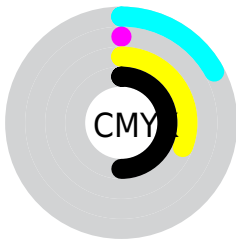
Blue (35%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (43%)

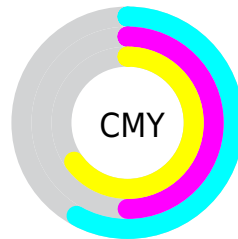


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040 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 116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 116.8620, -0.2720,
-17.1040

■ 116.8620, -0.2720,
-17.1040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 91.9760, -0.5930,
-16.7930

■ 169.2210, 0.0950,
-18.2490

■ 68.5030, -0.6390,
-15.9590

■ 196.2210, 0.0950,
-18.2490

■ 45.7310, -1.2810,
-15.3370

■ 224.6940, 0.1410,
-19.0830

■ 25.0410, 0.7820,
-14.1780

■ 246.8240, 2.8910,
-13.8530

■ 3.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 116.8620, -0.2720,
-17.1040

■ 116.8620, -0.2720,
-17.1040

■ 113.2870, -0.2710,
-22.6310

■ 120.4370, -0.2730,
-11.5770

■ 109.7120, -0.2700,
-28.1580

■ 124.0120, -0.2740,
-6.0500

■ 106.2510, -0.5900,
-33.3740

■ 127.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 102.6760, -0.5890,
-38.9010

■ 131.0480, 0.0450,
4.6930

■ 99.1010, -0.5880,
-44.4280

■ 134.6230, 0.0440,
10.2200

■ 95.5260, -0.5870,
-49.9550

■ 138.1980, 0.0430,
15.7470

■ 92.4780, -0.6320,
-54.6480

■ 141.7730, 0.0420,
21.2740

■ 145.2340, 0.3620,

26.4900

■ 148.8090, 0.3610,
32.0170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119.1910, 17.9750, -11.8890



116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040



113.7870, -22.0500, -18.8980

Triad

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



116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040



114.0180, -43.9690, -1.6090



123.4820, 31.3580, 15.4060

Complementary

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



116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040



99.1380, 0.2720, 17.1040

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.



124.4730, 18.3820, 19.2940



116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040



120.4060, -24.2100, 9.2460

Square

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



116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040



109.4910, -53.0910, -12.5070



123.6540, -1.2410, 16.9910



122.3650, 35.7610, 7.1930

Rectangle

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



116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040



111.1860, -36.3550, -18.4590



123.6540, -1.2410, 16.9910



123.6820, 27.9190, 17.1590

Sweetspot

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



116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040



161.8980, 0.0470, -6.3610



112.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260



81.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590



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.



116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040



148.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900



111.7080, -11.6420, -20.2980



62.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



92.1790, -1.2280, -54.8600



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



99.1380, 0.2720, 17.1040



121.2340, 0.3620, 26.4900



104.2920, 11.6420, 20.2980



58.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



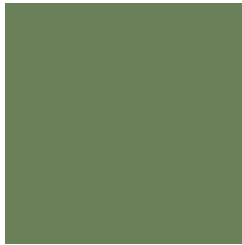
35.5220, 0.6320, 54.6480



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

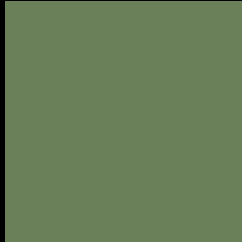
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

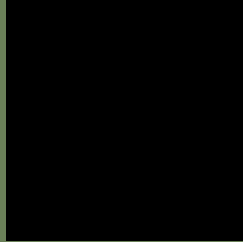
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.8620, -0.2720,

-17.1040.

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

116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040

Protanopia

119.8860, 17.5160, -9.0760

Deuteranopia

121.2230, 24.1170, -2.0510



Tritanopia

120.4490, -8.5740, 1.2020

Trichromacy



Original Color

116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040

Protanomaly

119.0700, 11.0060, -12.2420

Deuteranomaly

119.5700, 15.5900, -7.2100

Tritanomaly

118.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560

Monochromacy



Original Color

116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040

Achromatopsia

117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

116.8980, 0.0470, -6.3610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040 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(106, 128, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 128, 88)  
}
```

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(106, 128, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 128, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040 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(106, 128, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 128, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(106, 128, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 128, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 128, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 128,  
88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 116.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 128, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
128, 88) }
```

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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