

# Converting Colors

YIQ(118.1980, 16.0970,  
-21.9110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(118.1980, 16.0970,  
-21.9110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	78803F
RGB	120, 128, 63
RGB Percent	47%, 50%, 25%
CMY	0.5295, 0.4980, 0.7528
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.51, 0.50
HSL	67°, 34%, 37%
HSV	67°, 51%, 50%
XYZ	16.3612, 19.7904, 7.6645
YIQ	118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

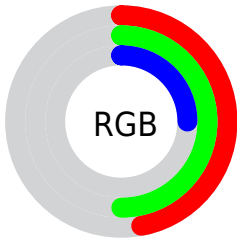
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	63, 128, 71
Decimal	7897151
CIELab	51.60, -13.24, 33.97
CIElCh	52, 36.459, 111.289
Yxy	19.7904, 0.3734, 0.4517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286087231 (0xFF78803F)
YUV	118.1980, -27.2126, 1.5804
Hunter-Lab	44.4864, -12.2023, 20.9255

# Details

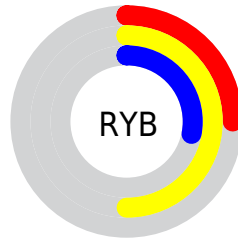
The YIQ color **118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **72.8020, -16.0970, 21.9110**, and the grayscale version is **118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171.0410, 17.9770, -22.9430**, and **69.0130, 15.1800, -21.8120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.1180, 19.0780, -26.3780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.2780, 13.1160, -17.4440**.

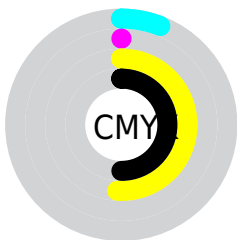
# Distribution



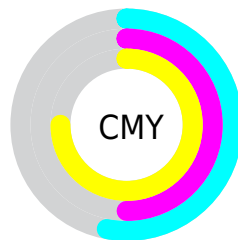
- Red (47%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110 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 118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 118.1980, 16.0970,  
-21.9110

■ 118.1980, 16.0970,  
-21.9110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 93.0130, 15.1800,  
-21.8120

■ 171.0410, 17.9770,  
-22.9430

■ 69.0130, 15.1800,  
-21.8120

■ 197.9270, 18.2980,  
-23.2540

■ 46.6260, 12.0160,  
-19.5360

■ 226.6990, 18.9400,  
-23.8760

■ 27.4220, 4.0830,  
-13.4290

■ 247.8180, 20.2230,  
-19.5930

■ 6.4570, -3.0250,  
-5.7530

■ 251.1240, 10.9140,  
-10.5740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 254.3160, 1.9260,

-1.8660

■ 118.1980, 16.0970,  
-21.9110

■ 118.1980, 16.0970,  
-21.9110

■ 116.1180, 19.0780,  
-26.3780

■ 120.2780, 13.1160,  
-17.4440

■ 114.3370, 22.6550,  
-30.6330

■ 122.0590, 9.5390,  
-13.1890

■ 112.3710, 25.3150,  
-34.7890

■ 124.0250, 6.8790,  
-9.0330

■ 110.5900, 28.8920,  
-39.0440

■ 125.8060, 3.3020,  
-4.7780

■ 108.6240, 31.5520,  
-43.2000

■ 127.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 129.6670, -3.2560,  
3.9440

■ 131.7470, -6.2370,  
8.4110

■ 133.7130, -8.8970,  
12.5670

■ 135.4940,  
-12.4740, 16.8220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



120.9560, 37.6900, -11.2540



118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110



113.8230, -13.7040, -26.9840

# Triad

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



118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110



99.3260, -92.2910, -17.9470



125.6110, 35.8490, 27.6330

# Complementary

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



118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110



72.8020, -16.0970, 21.9110

# 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.



126.4370, 10.0360, 27.3800



118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110



111.3500, -65.3350, 0.1450

# Square

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



118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110



98.1230, -84.7700, -27.6020



123.3880, -23.7990, 18.3210



124.1590, 48.5050, 18.5290



# Rectangle

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



118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110



108.4810, -39.1040, -29.2160



123.3880, -23.7990, 18.3210



126.2450, 28.1920, 28.7360

# Sweetspot

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



118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110



162.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110



87.1310, 36.5400, 9.5960



81.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890



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.



118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110



150.5990, 24.6730, -34.1670



108.6300, -2.9750, -28.6950



62.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



108.6240, 31.5520, -43.2000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



72.8020, -16.0970, 21.9110



80.1020, -25.2690, 33.9550



82.3700, 2.9750, 28.6950



58.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



19.3760, -31.5520, 43.2000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110 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 118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110 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 118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.1980, 16.0970,

-21.9110.

# 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

118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110

### Protanopia

119.8190, 27.6500, -16.5260

### Deuteranopia

121.0530, 36.0390, -8.8650



## Tritanopia

123.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110

## Protanomaly

119.3130, 23.2030, -18.5330

## Deuteranomaly

119.9980, 28.7040, -13.6000

## Tritanomaly

121.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110

## Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

118.3670, 5.9160, -8.1000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110 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(120, 128, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 128, 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(120, 128, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 128, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110 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(120, 128, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 128, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(120, 128, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 128, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 128, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 128,  
63) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 118.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 128, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
128, 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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