

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.0300, 8.4830,
-5.0610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	696552
RGB	105, 101, 82
RGB Percent	41%, 40%, 32%
CMY	0.5882, 0.6039, 0.6784
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.22, 0.59
HSL	50°, 12%, 37%
HSV	50°, 22%, 41%
XYZ	12.0026, 12.9196, 9.8462
YIQ	100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

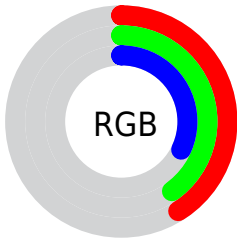
Format	Color
R_{YB}	87, 105, 82
Decimal	6907218
CIE Lab	42.64, -1.92, 11.34
CIE LCh	43, 11.497, 99.593
Yxy	12.9196, 0.3452, 0.3716
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285097298 (0xFF696552)
YUV	100.0300, -8.8888, 4.3587
Hunter-Lab	35.9439, -3.2960, 8.9192

Details

The YIQ color **100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **86.9700, -8.4830, 5.0610**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.8020, 9.1250, -5.6830**, and **53.2580, 7.8410, -4.4390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.7160, 12.2430, -7.1250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860**.

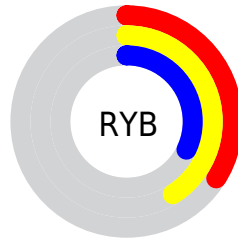
Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (40%)

Blue (32%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (32%)

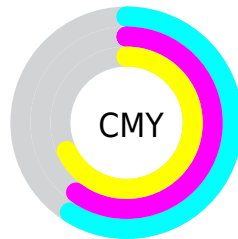


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610 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 100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.0300, 8.4830,
-5.0610

■ 100.0300, 8.4830,
-5.0610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.1440, 8.1620,
-4.7500

■ 150.8020, 9.1250,
-5.6830

■ 53.2580, 7.8410,
-4.4390

■ 177.8020, 9.1250,
-5.6830

■ 32.0730, 6.9240,
-4.3400

■ 204.9870, 10.0420,
-5.7820

■ 9.4470, 2.9350,
-3.6330

■ 232.9870, 10.0420,
-5.7820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 100.0300, 8.4830,
-5.0610

■ 100.0300, 8.4830,
-5.0610

■ 97.7160, 12.2430,
-7.1250

■ 102.4580, 4.4020,
-2.6860

■ 95.2880, 16.3240,
-9.5000

■ 104.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 93.5610, 19.8090,
-12.0870

■ 106.6130, -3.1640,
2.2760

■ 91.1330, 23.8900,
-14.4620

■ 108.9270, -6.9240,
4.3400

■ 88.8190, 27.6500,
-16.5260

■ 111.3550,
-11.0050, 6.7150

■ 86.3910, 31.7310,
-18.9010

■ 113.6690,
-14.7650, 8.7790

■ 84.0770, 35.4910,
-20.9650

■ 116.0970,
-18.8460, 11.1540

■ 82.4640, 38.6550,

■ 118.4110,

-23.2410

-22.6060, 13.2180

■ 120.2520,
-26.4120, 16.1160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.0740, 14.3510, -1.2730



100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610



98.9580, -0.1820, -7.7180

Triad

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



100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610



97.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710



102.6470, 8.6640, 8.1840

Complementary

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



100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610



86.9700, -8.4830, 5.0610

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.



101.7430, -0.4140, 7.5060



100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610



98.7300, -16.7350, 0.4250

Square

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



100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610



96.9870, -16.3210, -7.0810



100.3720, -9.6750, 4.6370



102.2300, 14.2120, 6.7560

Rectangle

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



100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610



98.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700



100.3720, -9.6750, 4.6370



102.6790, 5.6380, 7.9580

Sweetspot

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



100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610



135.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640



89.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200



67.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610



129.7870, 13.4810, -7.5350



100.2850, 3.2110, -8.6370



52.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



91.9220, 43.0570, -25.9270



191.8290, 90.4700, -53.7060

Inverse Universe

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



86.9700, -8.4830, 5.0610



109.6260, -13.2060, 8.0580



86.7150, -3.2110, 8.6370



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



25.0780, -43.0570, 25.9270



53.1710, -90.4700, 53.7060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610 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 100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

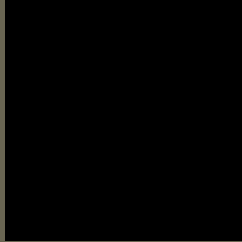
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610.



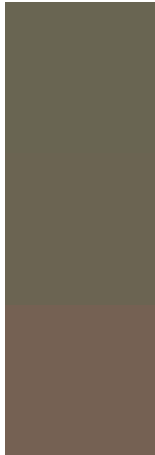
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.0300, 8.4830,

-5.0610.

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

100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610

Protanopia

100.0410, 9.9500, -4.1140

Deuteranopia

101.3840, 16.4140, -0.1140



Tritanopia

101.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610

Protanomaly

99.7420, 9.3540, -4.3260

Deuteranomaly

100.7750, 13.7550, -1.4850

Tritanomaly

101.1640, 5.4100, 1.0740

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610 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(105, 101, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 101, 82)  
}
```

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(105, 101, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 101, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610 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(105, 101, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 101, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 101, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 101, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 101, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 101,  
82) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 101, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
101, 82) }
```

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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