

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.0370, -1.4220,
3.7460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	65626C
RGB	101, 98, 108
RGB Percent	40%, 38%, 42%
CMY	0.6039, 0.6157, 0.5765
CMYK	0.06, 0.09, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	258°, 5%, 40%
HSV	258°, 9%, 42%
XYZ	12.4414, 12.5847, 15.9598
YIQ	100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

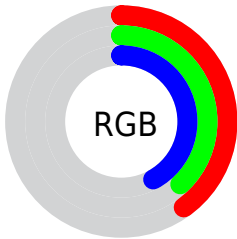
Format	Color
R_{YB}	101, 98, 108
Decimal	6644332
CIE Lab	42.13, 3.31, -5.23
CIE LCh	42, 6.185, 302.332
Yxy	12.5847, 0.3036, 0.3070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284834412 (0xFF65626C)
YUV	100.0370, 3.9258, 0.8446
Hunter-Lab	35.4749, 0.5206, -1.8415

Details

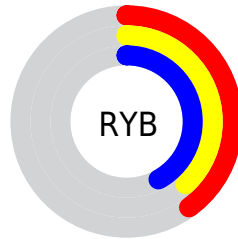
The YIQ color **100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **105.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460**, and **53.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110**.

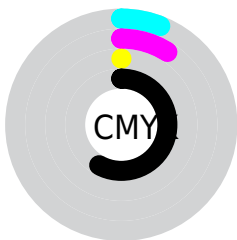
Distribution



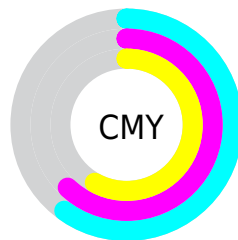
- Red (40%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460 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 100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.0370, -1.4220,
3.7460

■ 100.0370, -1.4220,
3.7460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.0370, -1.4220,
3.7460

■ 151.0370, -1.4220,
3.7460

■ 53.6240, -1.6970,
3.2230

■ 177.4500, -1.1470,
4.2690

■ 32.5100, -1.3760,
2.9120

■ 205.1510, -1.7430,
4.0570

■ 8.5640, -1.4680,
4.5800

■ 233.1510, -1.7430,
4.0570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 100.0370, -1.4220,

■ 100.0370, -1.4220,

3.7460

3.7460

■ 91.1880, -3.1650,
7.8030

■ 108.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 82.6380, -4.3120,
12.0720

■ 117.4360, 1.4680,
-4.5800

■ 74.3760, -6.3300,
15.6060

■ 125.6980, 3.4860,
-8.1140

■ 65.8260, -7.4770,
19.8750

■ 134.2480, 4.6330,
-12.3830

■ 56.9770, -9.2200,
23.9320

■ 143.0970, 6.3760,
-16.4400

■ 48.4270, -10.3670,
28.2010

■ 151.6470, 7.5230,
-20.7090

■ 39.5780, -12.1100,
32.2580

■ 160.4960, 9.2660,
-24.7660

■ 31.6150, -13.5320,
36.0040

■ 168.4590, 10.6880,
-28.5120

■ 22.7660, -15.2750,
40.0610

■ 177.3080, 12.4310,
-32.5690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390



100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



100.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

Triad

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



100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



100.1920, 8.2070, -0.0570



98.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130

Complementary

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



100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



105.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460

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.



98.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



99.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Square

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



100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



99.9580, 8.9860, 2.3460



98.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



97.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

Rectangle

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



100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



100.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



98.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



97.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

Sweetspot

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



100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



136.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



103.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



69.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



127.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130



101.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



49.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



23.8030, -16.6970, 43.8070



50.0560, -34.5410, 91.8830

Inverse Universe

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



101.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



130.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



104.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



44.3310, 43.4100, 50.3060



92.7490, 91.1290, 105.1210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460 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 100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

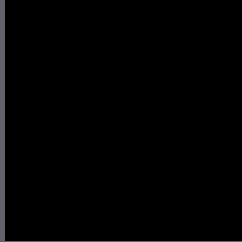
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.0370, -1.4220,

3.7460.

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

100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Protanopia

100.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

Deuteranopia

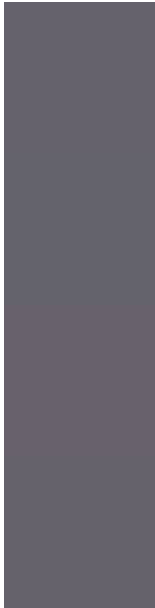
100.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170



Tritanopia

99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Protanomaly

100.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110

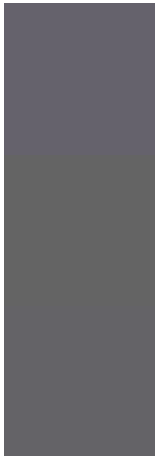
Deuteranomaly

100.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050

Tritanomaly

99.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460 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(101, 98, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 98, 108)  
}
```

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(101, 98, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 98, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460 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(101, 98, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 98, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 98, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 98, 108); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 98, 108); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 98, 108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 98, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 98,  
108) }
```

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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