

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.2290, 6.7850,
3.6890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D6063
RGB	109, 96, 99
RGB Percent	43%, 38%, 39%
CMY	0.5725, 0.6235, 0.6117
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.09, 0.57
HSL	346°, 6%, 40%
HSV	346°, 12%, 43%
XYZ	12.7425, 12.5175, 13.5505
YIQ	100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

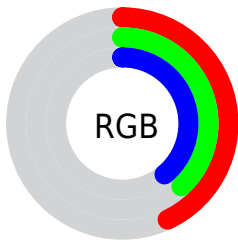
Format	Color
R _Y B	109, 96, 99
Decimal	7168099
CIE Lab	42.03, 5.79, 0.19
CIE LCh	42, 5.790, 1.915
Yxy	12.5175, 0.3283, 0.3225
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285358179 (0xFF6D6063)
YUV	100.2290, -0.6059, 7.6922
Hunter-Lab	35.3800, 2.3737, 2.0581

Details

The YIQ color **100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **104.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.5280, 7.3810, 3.9010**, and **53.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.8600, 12.3780, 6.9540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240**.

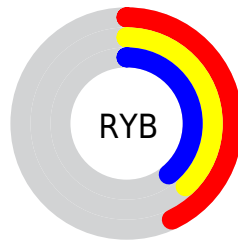
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (38%)

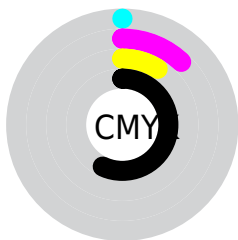
Blue (39%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (39%)

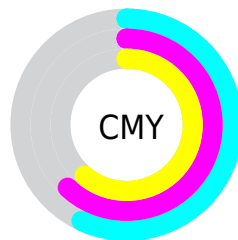


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890 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 100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.2290, 6.7850,
3.6890

■ 100.2290, 6.7850,
3.6890

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.2290, 6.7850,
3.6890

■ 150.9410, 7.6560,
4.4240

■ 53.6310, 5.5930,
3.2650

■ 177.8270, 7.9770,
4.1130

■ 32.2180, 5.3180,
2.7420

■ 204.9410, 7.6560,
4.4240

■ 8.5390, 8.8480,
4.8480

■ 233.2400, 8.2520,
4.6360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 100.2290, 6.7850,

■ 100.2290, 6.7850,

3.6890

3.6890

■ 92.8600, 12.3780,
6.9540

■ 107.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 85.3770, 18.2920,
9.9080

■ 115.0810, -4.7220,
-2.5300

■ 78.0080, 23.8850,
13.1730

■ 122.4500,
-10.3150, -5.7950

■ 70.5250, 29.7990,
16.1270

■ 129.9330,
-16.2290, -8.7490

■ 63.1560, 35.3920,
19.3920

■ 137.3020,
-21.8220, -12.0140

■ 56.3740, 40.7100,
22.1340

■ 144.0840,
-27.1400, -14.7560

■ 48.8910, 46.6240,
25.0880

■ 151.5670,
-33.0540, -17.7100

■ 41.5220, 52.2170,
28.3530

■ 158.9360,
-38.6470, -20.9750

■ 35.4410, 56.9390,
30.8830

■ 166.3050,
-44.2400, -24.2400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



99.6590, 8.3900, 2.1340

Triad

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



100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



98.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350



98.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660

Complementary

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



100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



104.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890

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.



98.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460



100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



98.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970

Square

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



100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



99.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510



97.4720, -7.3810, -3.9010



98.9440, -5.5940, 2.2620

Rectangle

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



100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



99.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



97.4720, -7.3810, -3.9010



97.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890

Sweetspot

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



100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



138.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



100.4720, 1.7870, 6.1630



69.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



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.



100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



129.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840



101.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.0610, 61.0650, 33.2010



79.7530, 127.7230, 69.6670

Inverse Universe

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



100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



129.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840



103.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.0610, 61.0650, 33.2010



79.7530, 127.7230, 69.6670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890 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 100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

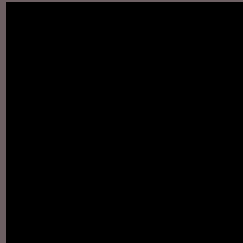
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2290, 6.7850,

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

100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

Protanopia

99.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

Deuteranopia

100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



Tritanopia

100.3970, 6.3720, 5.6680

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

Protanomaly

100.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940

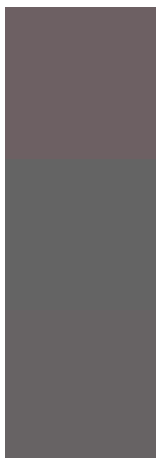
Deuteranomaly

100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

Tritanomaly

100.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890 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(109, 96, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 96, 99)  
}
```

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(109, 96, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 96, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890 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(109, 96, 99) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 96, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(109, 96, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 96, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 96, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 96,  
99) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 96, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 96,  
99) }
```

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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