

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.2760, -0.5970,
5.3150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	67616E
RGB	103, 97, 110
RGB Percent	40%, 38%, 43%
CMY	0.5961, 0.6196, 0.5686
CMYK	0.06, 0.12, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	268°, 6%, 41%
HSV	268°, 12%, 43%
XYZ	12.6829, 12.5586, 16.5065
YIQ	100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

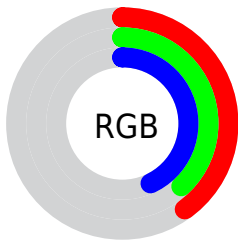
Format	Color
R_{YB}	103, 97, 110
Decimal	6775150
CIE _{Lab}	42.09, 5.11, -6.49
CIE _{LCh}	42, 8.260, 308.254
Yxy	12.5586, 0.3038, 0.3008
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284965230 (0xFF67616E)
YUV	100.2760, 4.7939, 2.3889
Hunter-Lab	35.4380, 1.8669, -2.8098

Details

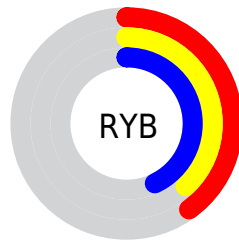
The YIQ color **100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **106.7240, 0.5970, -5.3150**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260**, and **53.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340**.

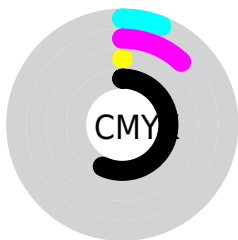
Distribution



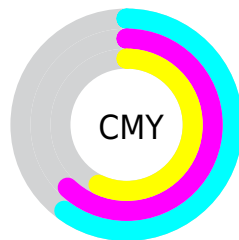
- Red (40%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150 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 100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.2760, -0.5970,
5.3150

■ 100.2760, -0.5970,
5.3150

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.2760, -0.5970,
5.3150

■ 151.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

■ 53.7490, -0.5510,
4.4810

■ 177.8030, -0.6430,
6.1490

■ 32.7490, -0.5510,
4.4810

■ 205.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

■ 8.5150, 0.2280,
6.8840

■ 233.8030, -0.6430,
6.1490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 100.2760, -0.5970,

■ 100.2760, -0.5970,

5.3150

5.3150

■ 92.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960

■ 108.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 83.7740, -1.6990,
14.2770

■ 116.7780, 0.5050,
-3.6470

■ 75.5230, -2.2500,
18.7580

■ 125.0290, 1.0560,
-8.1280

■ 67.2720, -2.8010,
23.2390

■ 133.2800, 1.6070,
-12.6090

■ 59.0210, -3.3520,
27.7200

■ 141.5310, 2.1580,
-17.0900

■ 51.0690, -3.3070,
32.4130

■ 149.7820, 2.7090,
-21.5710

■ 42.8180, -3.8580,
36.8940

■ 157.7340, 2.6640,
-26.2640

■ 34.5670, -4.4090,
41.3750

■ 165.9850, 3.2150,
-30.7450

■ 27.7890, -4.9140,
45.0220

■ 174.2360, 3.7660,
-35.2260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



100.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900

Triad

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



100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



99.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540



96.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620

Complementary

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



100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



106.7240, 0.5970, -5.3150

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.



97.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790



100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



98.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Square

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



100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



99.9260, 12.0120, 2.5720



98.4250, 0.0010, -5.5270



97.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080

Rectangle

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



100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



100.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710



98.4250, 0.0010, -5.5270



96.8630, -10.0400, -5.2720

Sweetspot

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



100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



138.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



102.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



68.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



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.



100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



127.9710, -1.0560, 8.1280



102.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870



51.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



30.1250, -5.7400, 48.9800



62.2440, -11.3430, 100.9850

Inverse Universe

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



101.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



130.2340, 8.3890, 7.6610



104.9300, -2.9790, -6.5870



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.1760, 50.9760, 45.3440



89.0150, 104.5190, 93.7270

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150 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 100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

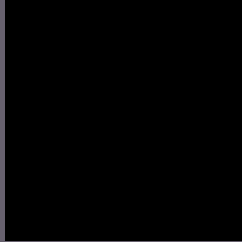
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2760, -0.5970,

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

100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Protanopia

100.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Deuteranopia

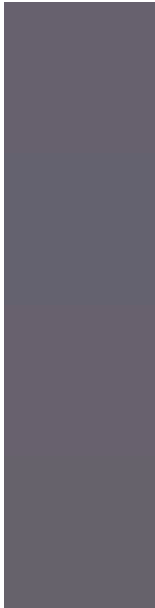
100.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270



Tritanopia

99.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Protanomaly

100.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

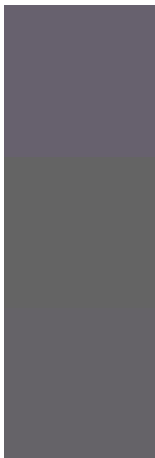
Deuteranomaly

100.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270

Tritanomaly

100.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150 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(103, 97, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 97, 110)  
}
```

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(103, 97, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 97, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150 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(103, 97, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 97, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 97, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 97, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 97, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 97,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 97, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103, 97,  
110) }
```

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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