

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	646468
RGB	100, 100, 104
RGB Percent	39%, 39%, 41%
CMY	0.6078, 0.6078, 0.5922
CMYK	0.04, 0.04, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	240°, 2%, 40%
HSV	240°, 4%, 41%
XYZ	12.3114, 12.8231, 14.9224
YIQ	100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

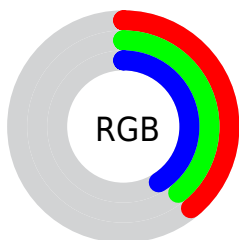
Format	Color
RYB	100, 100, 104
Decimal	6579304
CIELab	42.50, 0.85, -2.26
CIELCh	42, 2.415, 290.554
Yxy	12.8231, 0.3073, 0.3201
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284769384 (0xFF646468)
YUV	100.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999
Hunter-Lab	35.8094, -1.2978, 0.3595

Details

The YIQ color $100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $103.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440$, and the grayscale version is $100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $151.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440$, and $53.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $91.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $109.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660$.

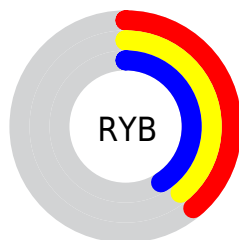
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (39%)

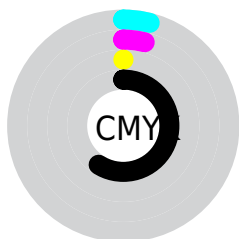
Blue (41%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (41%)

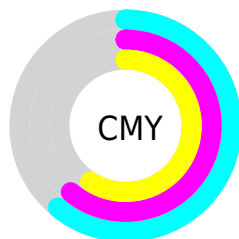


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440 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 100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 100.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440


 100.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 76.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440


 151.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

 53.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440


 177.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

 32.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

 205.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

 9.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

 233.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 100.4560, -1.2840,

 100.4560, -1.2840,

1.2440

1.2440

■ 91.5960, -4.4940,
4.3540

■ 109.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

■ 81.8500, -8.0250,
7.7750

■ 119.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 72.9900, -11.2350,
10.8850

■ 127.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 63.2440, -14.7660,
14.3060

■ 137.6680, 12.1980,
-11.8180

■ 54.3840, -17.9760,
17.4160

■ 146.5280, 15.4080,
-14.9280

■ 45.5240, -21.1860,
20.5260

■ 155.3880, 18.6180,
-18.0380

■ 35.7780, -24.7170,
23.9470

■ 165.1340, 22.1490,
-21.4590

■ 26.9180, -27.9270,
27.0570

■ 173.9940, 25.3590,
-24.5690

■ 17.1720, -31.4580,
30.4780

■ 183.7400, 28.8900,
-27.9900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



100.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800

Triad

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



100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



100.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



99.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710

Complementary

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



100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



103.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440

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.



99.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



100.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

Square

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



100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



100.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



100.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



100.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

Rectangle

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



100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



100.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



100.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



99.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700

Sweetspot

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



100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



134.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



102.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



68.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



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.



100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



128.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



101.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



48.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



13.1100, -36.9150, 35.7650



27.5880, -77.6820, 75.2620

Inverse Universe

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



101.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



130.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



102.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



48.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



34.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800



72.3580, 144.2320, 51.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440 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 100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

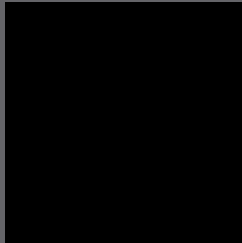
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

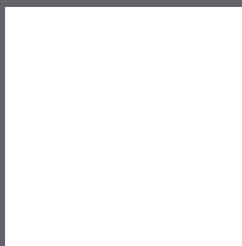
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.4560, -1.2840,

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

100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

Protanopia

100.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Deuteranopia

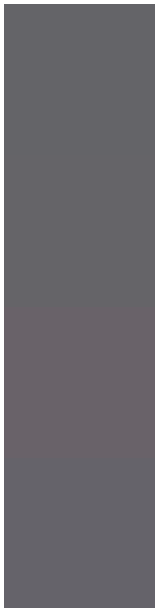
101.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



Tritanopia

100.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

Trichromacy



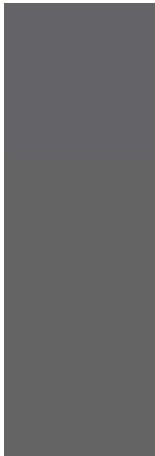
Original Color
100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

Protanomaly
100.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Deuteranomaly
100.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610

Tritanomaly
100.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Monochromacy



Original Color
100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

Achromatopsia
100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly
100.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440 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(100, 100, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 100, 104)  
}
```

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(100, 100, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 100, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440 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(100, 100, 104) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 100, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 100, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 100, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 100, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 100,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 100, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
100, 104) }
```

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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