

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.4850, 8.9400,
3.1800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F6060
RGB	111, 96, 96
RGB Percent	44%, 38%, 38%
CMY	0.5647, 0.6235, 0.6235
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.14, 0.56
HSL	360°, 7%, 41%
HSV	360°, 14%, 44%
XYZ	12.8507, 12.5894, 12.8212
YIQ	100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

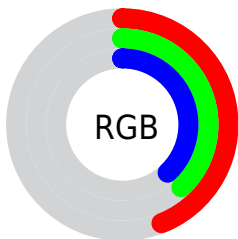
Format	Color
R_{YB}	111, 96, 96
Decimal	7299168
CIE Lab	42.14, 6.03, 2.21
CIE LCh	42, 6.423, 20.118
Yxy	12.5894, 0.3359, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285489248 (0xFF6F6060)
YUV	100.4850, -2.2111, 9.2217
Hunter-Lab	35.4815, 2.5566, 3.4127

Details

The YIQ color **100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **106.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810**, and **53.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480**.

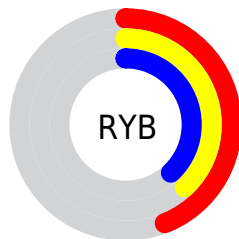
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (38%)

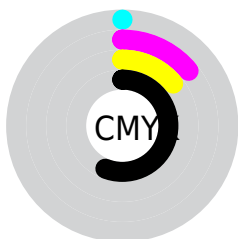
Blue (38%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (38%)

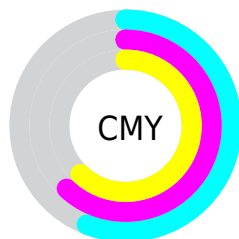


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800 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 100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.4850, 8.9400,
3.1800

■ 100.4850, 8.9400,
3.1800

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.4850, 8.9400,
3.1800

■ 151.6700, 9.8570,
3.0810

■ 53.8870, 7.7480,
2.7560

■ 178.0830, 10.1320,
3.6040

■ 32.5880, 7.1520,
2.5440

■ 205.3820, 10.7280,
3.8160

■ 8.6810, 11.3240,
4.0280

■ 233.3820, 10.7280,
3.8160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 100.4850, 8.9400,

■ 100.4850, 8.9400,

3.1800

■ 92.7740, 15.4960,
5.5120

■ 85.0630, 22.0520,
7.8440

■ 77.3520, 28.6080,
10.1760

■ 69.6410, 35.1640,
12.5080

■ 61.3430, 41.9950,
15.3630

■ 53.5180, 48.8720,
17.3840

■ 45.8070, 55.4280,
19.7160

■ 38.0960, 61.9840,
22.0480

3.1800

■ 108.1960, 2.3840,
0.8480

■ 115.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 123.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 131.3290,
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 139.6270,
-24.1150, -9.0030

■ 147.4520,
-30.9920, -11.0240

■ 155.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 162.8740,
-44.1040, -15.6880

■ 33.1890, 66.1560,
23.5320

■ 170.5850,
-50.6600, -18.0200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



100.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010

Triad

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



100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



98.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



98.7480, -7.9780, 1.4140

Complementary

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



100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



106.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800

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.



98.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130



100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



98.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340

Square

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



100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



98.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100



97.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040



99.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

Rectangle

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



100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



99.7790, 7.9320, -0.5800



97.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040



98.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560

Sweetspot

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



100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



141.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



102.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450



71.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



128.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760



104.5940, 7.0150, -0.4810



51.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



35.8800, 71.5200, 25.4400



73.8530, 147.2120, 52.3640

Inverse Universe

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



100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



128.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760



102.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810



51.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



35.8800, 71.5200, 25.4400



73.8530, 147.2120, 52.3640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800 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 100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800 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 100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.4850, 8.9400,

3.1800.

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

100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

Protanopia

99.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250

Deuteranopia

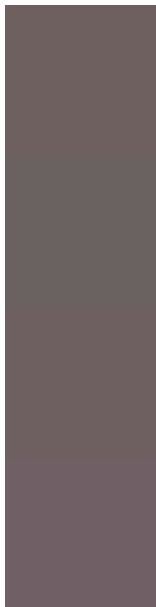
100.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



Tritanopia

100.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

Protanomaly

99.9790, 4.4930, 1.1730

Deuteranomaly

100.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680

Tritanomaly

100.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800 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(111, 96, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 96, 96)  
}
```

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(111, 96, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 96, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800 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(111, 96, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 96, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 96, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 96, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 96, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 96,  
96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 96, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 96,  
96) }
```

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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