

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.5450, -0.4570,  
-8.2410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5F6A57
RGB	95, 106, 87
RGB Percent	37%, 42%, 34%
CMY	0.6275, 0.5843, 0.6588
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.18, 0.58
HSL	95°, 10%, 38%
HSV	95°, 18%, 42%
XYZ	11.5932, 13.4296, 10.9987
YIQ	100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

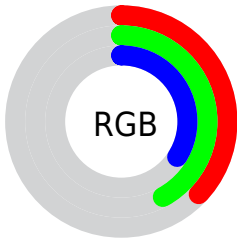
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	87, 106, 98
Decimal	6253143
CIE Lab	43.40, -8.08, 9.28
CIE LCh	43, 12.303, 131.072
Yxy	13.4296, 0.3218, 0.3728
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284443223 (0xFF5F6A57)
YUV	100.5450, -6.6777, -4.8630
Hunter-Lab	36.6464, -7.6618, 7.8578

# Details

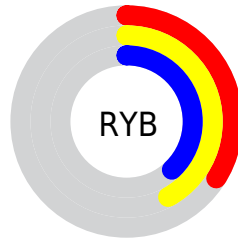
The YIQ color  $100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $92.4550, 0.4570, 8.2410$ , and the grayscale version is  $101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $151.4310, -0.1360, -8.5520$ , and  $54.0720, -0.5030, -7.4070$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $97.4970, -0.5020, -12.9340$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $103.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480$ .

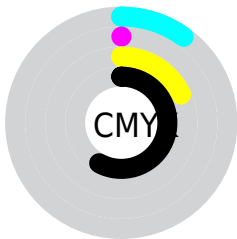
# Distribution



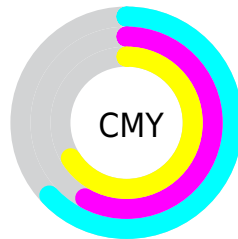
- Red (37%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410 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 100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100.5450, -0.4570,  
-8.2410

100.5450, -0.4570,  
-8.2410

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

76.6590, -0.7780,  
-7.9300

151.4310, -0.1360,  
-8.5520

54.0720, -0.5030,  
-7.4070

178.0180, -0.4110,  
-9.0750

32.4850, -0.2280,  
-6.8840

205.6050, -0.6860,  
-9.5980

9.9790, -4.6750,  
-8.8910

233.9040, -0.0900,  
-9.3860

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

■ 100.5450, -0.4570,  
-8.2410

■ 100.5450, -0.4570,  
-8.2410

■ 97.4970, -0.5020,  
-12.9340

■ 103.5930, -0.4120,  
-3.5480

■ 94.5630, -0.8680,  
-17.3160

■ 106.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

■ 91.5150, -0.9130,  
-22.0090

■ 109.5750, -0.0010,  
5.5270

■ 88.2820, -1.8750,  
-26.6030

■ 112.8080, 0.9610,  
10.1210

■ 85.2340, -1.9200,  
-31.2960

■ 115.8560, 1.0060,  
14.8140

■ 82.1860, -1.9650,  
-35.9890

■ 118.9040, 1.0510,  
19.5070

■ 79.2520, -2.3310,  
-40.3710

■ 121.8380, 1.4170,  
23.8890

■ 76.2040, -2.3760,

■ 124.8860, 1.4620,

-45.0640

28.5820

■ 75.6770, -2.3300,  
-45.8980

■ 127.8200, 1.8280,  
32.9640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



101.9160, 8.8040, -5.3720



100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410



99.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200

# Triad

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



100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410



100.2460, -18.2480, 0.3120



104.1270, 16.0000, 7.3920

# Complementary

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



100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410



92.4550, 0.4570, 8.2410

# 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.



104.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190



100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410



102.4860, -9.9960, 4.9480

# Square

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



100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410



99.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960



104.1560, -0.1390, 8.0290



103.9760, 17.7430, 3.3350



# Rectangle

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



100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410



98.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150



104.1560, -0.1390, 8.0290



104.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240

# Sweetspot

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



100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410



136.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



99.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250



67.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



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.



100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410



129.0840, -0.7770, -13.4570



98.2670, -5.5460, -9.6260



52.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



83.3300, -2.9710, -50.8030



174.6120, -5.9870, -106.2990



# Inverse Universe

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



92.4550, 0.4570, 8.2410



115.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570



94.7330, 5.5460, 9.6260



49.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



33.6700, 2.9710, 50.8030



70.3880, 5.9870, 106.2990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410 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 100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410 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

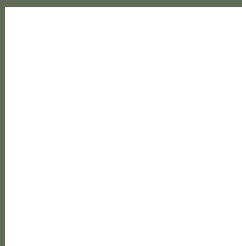
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410.



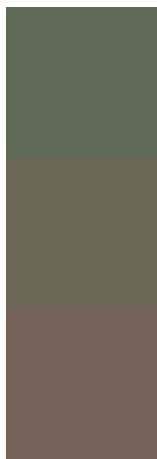
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.5450, -0.4570,

-8.2410.

# 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

100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410

### Protanopia

101.8560, 9.0330, -4.0150

### Deuteranopia

103.2420, 13.9380, 0.7060



## Tritanopia

102.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410

## Protanomaly

101.0620, 5.4570, -5.2870

## Deuteranomaly

102.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700

## Tritanomaly

101.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410 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(95, 106, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 106, 87)  
}
```

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(95, 106, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 106, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410 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(95, 106, 87) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 106, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 106, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 106, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 106, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 106,  
87) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 106, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 106,  
87) }
```

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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