

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.7650, 2.5200,  
9.4000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6D5E72
RGB	109, 94, 114
RGB Percent	43%, 37%, 45%
CMY	0.5725, 0.6314, 0.5529
CMYK	0.04, 0.18, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	285°, 10%, 41%
HSV	285°, 18%, 45%
XYZ	13.3475, 12.4712, 17.6229
YIQ	100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

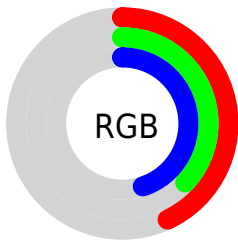
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	109, 94, 114
Decimal	7167602
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.96, 10.08, -9.07
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 13.563, 318.025
Yxy	12.4712, 0.3073, 0.2871
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285357682 (0xFF6D5E72)
YUV	100.7650, 6.5249, 7.2221
Hunter-Lab	35.3145, 5.6656, -4.8671

# Details

The YIQ color **100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **107.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.5910, 3.0700, 10.4460**, and **53.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.4110, 3.7570, 14.5170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830**.

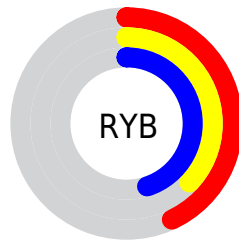
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (37%)

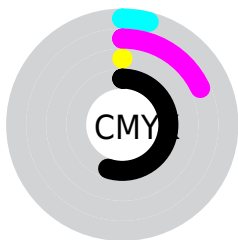
Blue (45%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (45%)

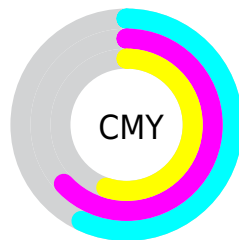


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000 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 100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 100.7650, 2.5200,  
9.4000

■ 100.7650, 2.5200,  
9.4000

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 76.6510, 2.8410,  
9.0890

■ 151.5910, 3.0700,  
10.4460

■ 53.9390, 1.9700,  
8.3540

■ 178.5910, 3.0700,  
10.4460

■ 32.5260, 1.6950,  
7.8310

■ 205.7050, 2.7490,  
10.7570

■ 8.7160, 4.2160,  
11.7040

■ 234.0040, 3.3450,  
10.9690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 100.7650, 2.5200,

■ 100.7650, 2.5200,

9.4000

9.4000

■ 93.4110, 3.7570,  
14.5170

■ 108.1190, 1.2830,  
4.2830

■ 85.4700, 5.2690,  
20.1570

■ 116.0600, -0.2290,  
-1.3570

■ 78.1160, 6.5060,  
25.2740

■ 123.4140, -1.4660,  
-6.4740

■ 70.4740, 8.6140,  
31.1260

■ 131.0560, -3.5740,  
-12.3260

■ 63.1200, 9.8510,  
36.2430

■ 138.4100, -4.8110,  
-17.4430

■ 55.7660, 11.0880,  
41.3600

■ 145.7640, -6.0480,  
-22.5600

■ 47.8250, 12.6000,  
47.0000

■ 153.7050, -7.5600,  
-28.2000

■ 40.4710, 13.8370,  
52.1170

■ 161.0590, -8.7970,  
-33.3170

■ 38.7100, 14.6620,  
53.6860

■ 169.0000,  
-10.3090, -38.9570

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



99.6110, -8.8500, 6.2060



100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000



101.4410, 12.2400, 9.4560

# Triad

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



100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000



99.2050, 15.3600, -3.0400



94.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320

# Complementary

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



100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000



107.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000

# 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.



95.0750, -13.7530, -9.5690



100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000



97.4920, 7.0620, -6.8420

# Square

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



100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000



99.9330, 19.3020, 2.6140



96.3490, -2.8410, -9.0890



95.0880, -23.7950, -3.7870



# Rectangle

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



100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000



100.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270



96.3490, -2.8410, -9.0890



94.1930, -19.8970, -8.3530

# Sweetspot

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



100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000



143.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



99.2150, -7.7950, 3.6050



71.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



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.



100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000



127.4110, 3.7570, 14.5170



101.6900, 7.1050, 8.9050



52.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



40.5900, 15.1200, 56.4000



83.7720, 31.5690, 116.2490



# Inverse Universe

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



100.5500, 10.3150, 5.7950



127.1810, 15.9080, 9.0600



106.3100, -7.1050, -8.9050



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



39.3000, 61.8900, 34.7700



80.9210, 127.3100, 71.6460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000 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 100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000 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 100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.7650, 2.5200,

9.4000.

# 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

100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000

### Protanopia

99.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730

### Deuteranopia

100.3190, -2.1560, 6.0360



## Tritanopia

100.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000

## Protanomaly

100.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450

## Deuteranomaly

100.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950

## Tritanomaly

100.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000 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, 94, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 94, 114)  
}
```

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, 94, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 94, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000 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, 94, 114) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 94, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 94, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 94, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 94, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 94,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 94, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 94,  
114) }
```

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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