

# Converting Colors

YIQ(101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(101.0030, 3.9450,  
-10.9270)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	626B4E
RGB	98, 107, 78
RGB Percent	38%, 42%, 31%
CMY	0.6157, 0.5804, 0.6941
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.27, 0.58
HSL	79°, 16%, 36%
HSV	79°, 27%, 42%
XYZ	11.6695, 13.6625, 9.2316
YIQ	101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

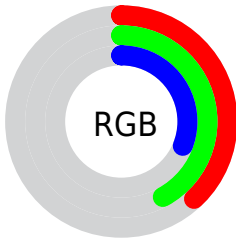
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	78, 107, 87
Decimal	6449998
CIE Lab	43.74, -9.01, 15.15
CIE LCh	44, 17.625, 120.755
Yxy	13.6625, 0.3376, 0.3953
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284640078 (0xFF626B4E)
<b>YUV</b>	101.0030, -11.3405, -2.6336
Hunter-Lab	36.9628, -8.3308, 11.0660

# Details

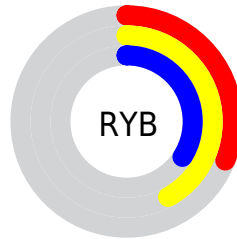
The YIQ color **101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **83.9970, -3.9450, 10.9270**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.7750, 4.5870, -11.5490**, and **54.2310, 3.3030, -10.3050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.8520, 5.6880, -14.9840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.1540, 2.2020, -6.8700**.

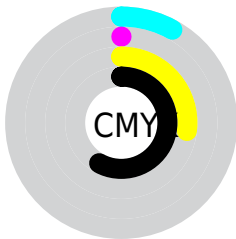
# Distribution



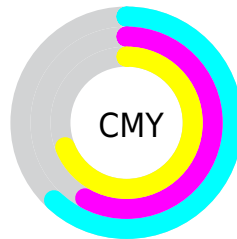
- Red (38%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270 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 101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



101.0030, 3.9450,  
-10.9270

101.0030, 3.9450,  
-10.9270

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

77.1170, 3.6240,  
-10.6160

151.7750, 4.5870,  
-11.5490

54.2310, 3.3030,  
-10.3050

178.6610, 4.9080,  
-11.8600

32.6440, 3.5780,  
-9.7820

206.2480, 4.6330,  
-12.3830

10.5660, -4.9500,  
-9.4140

234.2480, 4.6330,  
-12.3830

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

■ 101.0030, 3.9450,  
-10.9270

■ 101.0030, 3.9450,  
-10.9270

■ 98.8520, 5.6880,  
-14.9840

■ 103.1540, 2.2020,  
-6.8700

■ 96.5160, 6.5140,  
-18.9420

■ 105.4900, 1.3760,  
-2.9120

■ 94.3650, 8.2570,  
-22.9990

■ 107.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 92.2140, 10.0000,  
-27.0560

■ 109.7920, -2.1100,  
5.2020

■ 89.8780, 10.8260,  
-31.0140

■ 112.2420, -3.2570,  
9.4710

■ 87.7270, 12.5690,  
-35.0710

■ 114.2790, -4.6790,  
13.2170

■ 85.5760, 14.3120,  
-39.1280

■ 116.4300, -6.4220,  
17.2740

■ 84.9350, 14.6790,

■ 118.8800, -7.5690,

-40.2730

21.5430

■ 120.9170, -8.9910,  
25.2890

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.9830, 15.8650, -6.6870



101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270



98.9350, -10.5430, -12.6790

# Triad

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



101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270



98.9070, -30.5350, -2.7830



105.9150, 19.7130, 11.6890

# Complementary

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



101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270



83.9970, -3.9450, 10.9270

# 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.



105.9940, 9.3050, 13.0890



101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270



102.3970, -19.9910, 4.3690

# Square

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



101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270



96.5490, -32.6430, -8.6350



104.3990, -5.1370, 10.5030



105.0910, 24.8490, 6.7130



# Rectangle

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



101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270



97.5580, -19.6670, -12.5230



104.3990, -5.1370, 10.5030



105.8870, 16.9160, 12.8200

# Sweetspot

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



101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270



137.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570



91.9540, 14.8090, 1.4410



69.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010



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.



101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270



130.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740



96.8170, -4.3990, -13.8950



52.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



92.8980, 16.1010, -44.0190



194.3460, 33.3490, -92.3070



# Inverse Universe

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



83.9970, -3.9450, 10.9270



103.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740



88.1830, 4.3990, 13.8950



49.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



24.1020, -16.1010, 44.0190



50.6540, -33.3490, 92.3070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270 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 101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

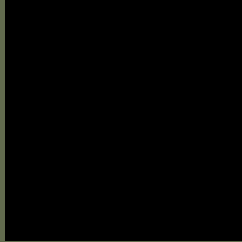
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270.



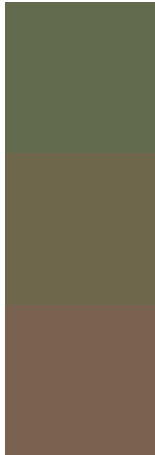
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.0030, 3.9450,

-10.9270.

# 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

101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270

### Protanopia

102.3140, 13.4350, -6.7010

### Deuteranopia

103.4120, 19.2110, -1.2450



## Tritanopia

103.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270

## Protanomaly

101.5200, 9.8590, -7.9730

## Deuteranomaly

102.6670, 13.9390, -4.8210

## Tritanomaly

102.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270 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(98, 107, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 107, 78)  
}
```

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(98, 107, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 107, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270 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(98, 107, 78) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 107, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 107, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 107, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 107, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 107,  
78) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 107, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 107,  
78) }
```

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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