

Converting Colors

YIQ(101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(101.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5E6868
RGB	94, 104, 104
RGB Percent	37%, 41%, 41%
CMY	0.6314, 0.5921, 0.5922
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	180°, 5%, 39%
HSV	180°, 10%, 41%
XYZ	12.0646, 13.2802, 15.0226
YIQ	101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

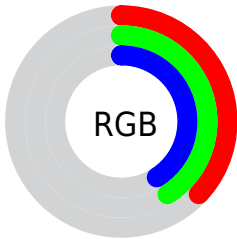
Format	Color
R_{YB}	94, 99, 104
Decimal	6187112
CIE _{Lab}	43.18, -3.81, -1.31
CIE _{LCh}	43, 4.032, 198.910
Yxy	13.2802, 0.2989, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284377192 (0xFF5E6868)
YUV	101.0100, 1.4741, -6.1478
Hunter-Lab	36.4420, -4.6788, 1.0682

Details

The YIQ color **101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **96.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320**, and **54.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

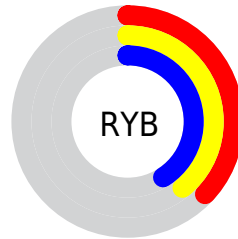
Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (41%)

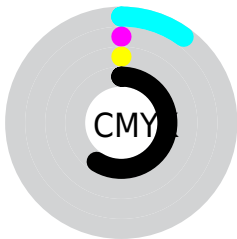
Blue (41%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (41%)

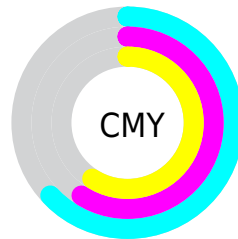


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200 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 101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 101.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 101.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 77.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 151.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 54.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 178.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 33.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 206.2980, -6.8310,
-2.8550

■ 9.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 234.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 101.0100, -5.9600,

■ 101.0100, -5.9600,

-2.1200

-2.1200

■ 98.0200, -11.9200,
-4.2400

■ 104.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 94.7310, -18.4760,
-6.5720

■ 107.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

■ 91.7410, -24.4360,
-8.6920

■ 110.2790, 12.5160,
4.4520

■ 88.4520, -30.9920,
-11.0240

■ 113.5680, 19.0720,
6.7840

■ 85.4620, -36.9520,
-13.1440

■ 116.5580, 25.0320,
8.9040

■ 82.4720, -42.9120,
-15.2640

■ 119.5480, 30.9920,
11.0240

■ 79.1830, -49.4680,
-17.5960

■ 122.8370, 37.5480,
13.3560

■ 76.1930, -55.4280,
-19.7160

■ 125.8270, 43.5080,
15.4760

■ 72.9040, -61.9840,
-22.0480

■ 129.1160, 50.0640,
17.8080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



101.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750

Triad

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



101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



102.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



101.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950

Complementary

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



101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



96.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

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.



102.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750



101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



102.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

Square

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



101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



102.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



102.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



101.6150, 2.5220, -1.6540

Rectangle

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



101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



101.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



102.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



102.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830

Sweetspot

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



101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



133.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



99.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



68.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



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.



101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



130.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920



98.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



49.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



80.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



169.6420, -144.2320, -51.3040

Inverse Universe

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



96.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



123.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920



99.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



34.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800



72.3580, 144.2320, 51.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200 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 101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

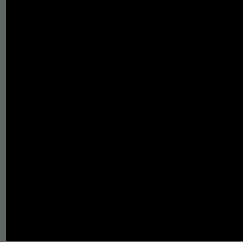
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.0100, -5.9600,

-2.1200.

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

101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

Protanopia

101.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Deuteranopia

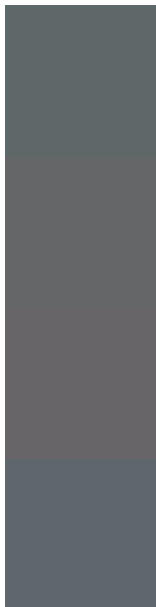
102.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



Tritanopia

101.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

Trichromacy



Original Color

101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

Protanomaly

101.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Deuteranomaly

102.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800

Tritanomaly

101.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410

Monochromacy



Original Color

101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200 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(94, 104, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 104, 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(94, 104, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 104, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200 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(94, 104, 104) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 104, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 104, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 104, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 104, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 104,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 104, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 104,  
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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