

Converting Colors

YIQ(101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(101.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A626A
RGB	106, 98, 106
RGB Percent	42%, 38%, 42%
CMY	0.5843, 0.6157, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	300°, 4%, 40%
HSV	300°, 8%, 42%
XYZ	12.9135, 12.8399, 15.4336
YIQ	101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	106, 98, 106
Decimal	6972010
CIE Lab	42.52, 4.80, -3.38
CIE LCh	43, 5.869, 324.821
Yxy	12.8399, 0.3135, 0.3117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285162090 (0xFF6A626A)
YUV	101.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184
Hunter-Lab	35.8328, 1.6208, -0.4539

Details

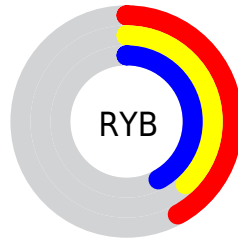
The YIQ color **101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **102.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840**, and **54.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.8470, 5.2250, 9.9370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690**.

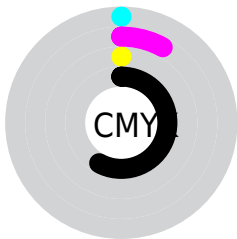
Distribution



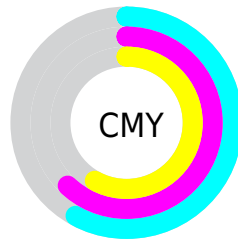
- Red (42%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (42%)



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



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 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 101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 101.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 101.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 77.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 152.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 54.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 178.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

■ 33.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

■ 206.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

■ 10.4290, 3.3460,
5.4420

■ 234.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 101.3040, 2.2000,

■ 101.3040, 2.2000,

4.1840

■ 94.8470, 5.2250,
9.9370

■ 88.9770, 7.9750,
15.1670

■ 82.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

■ 76.6500, 13.7500,
26.1500

■ 70.1930, 16.7750,
31.9030

■ 63.7360, 19.8000,
37.6560

■ 57.8660, 22.5500,
42.8860

■ 51.4090, 25.5750,
48.6390

4.1840

■ 107.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 113.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 120.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 125.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 132.4150,
-12.3750, -23.5350

■ 138.8720,
-15.4000, -29.2880

■ 144.7420,
-18.1500, -34.5180

■ 151.1990,
-21.1750, -40.2710

■ 45.5390, 28.3250,
53.8690

■ 157.0690,
-23.9250, -45.5010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



101.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

Triad

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



101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



100.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390



98.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

Complementary

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



101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



102.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

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.



98.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



99.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110

Square

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



101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



100.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



99.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960



99.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

Rectangle

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



101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



101.3000, 8.0230, 3.2790



99.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960



98.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680

Sweetspot

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



101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



136.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



98.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



67.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



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.



101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



130.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



100.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



50.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



48.3210, 32.1750, 61.1910



101.1850, 67.3750, 128.1350

Inverse Universe

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



101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



130.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



103.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



50.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



48.3210, 32.1750, 61.1910



101.1850, 67.3750, 128.1350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 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 101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

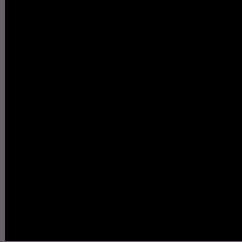
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840.

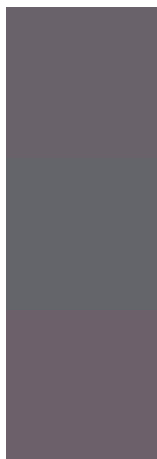


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.3040, 2.2000,

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

101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Protanopia

100.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Deuteranopia

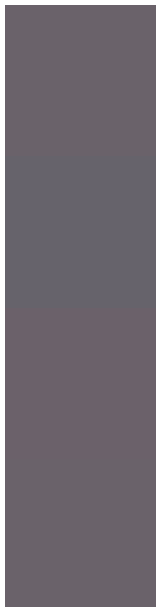
101.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



Tritanopia

101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Trichromacy



Original Color

101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Protanomaly

100.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Deuteranomaly

101.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190

Tritanomaly

101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Monochromacy



Original Color

101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 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(106, 98, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 98, 106)  
}
```

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(106, 98, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 98, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 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(106, 98, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 98, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(106, 98, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 98, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 98, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 98,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 98, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 98,  
106) }
```

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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