

Converting Colors

YIQ(102.0100, 11.2350,
-10.8850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(102.0100, 11.2350,
-10.8850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A6A47
RGB	106, 106, 71
RGB Percent	42%, 42%, 28%
CMY	0.5843, 0.5843, 0.7215
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.33, 0.58
HSL	60°, 20%, 35%
HSV	60°, 33%, 42%
XYZ	12.2351, 13.8270, 7.9883
YIQ	102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

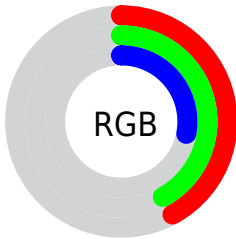
Format	Color
R_{YB}	71, 106, 71
Decimal	6974023
CIE _{Lab}	43.98, -6.09, 19.69
CIE _{LCh}	44, 20.614, 107.185
Yxy	13.8270, 0.3593, 0.4061
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285164103 (0xFF6A6A47)
YUV	102.0100, -15.2879, 3.4992
Hunter-Lab	37.1847, -6.3403, 13.2921

Details

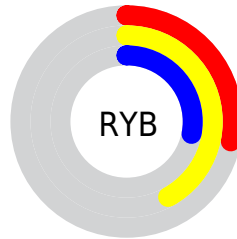
The YIQ color $[102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666633 . A complement of this color would be $[74.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850]$, and the grayscale version is $[102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[153.0810, 12.4730, -11.2950]$, and $[55.0530, 9.6760, -10.1640]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[100.7560, 14.7660, -14.3060]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[103.2640, 7.7040, -7.4640]$.

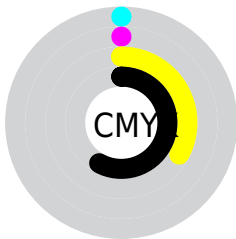
Distribution



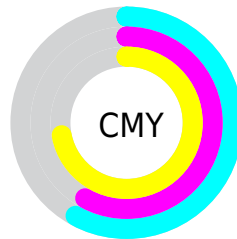
- Red (42%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850 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 102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

102.0100, 11.2350,
-10.8850

102.0100, 11.2350,
-10.8850

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

77.8250, 10.3180,
-10.7860

153.0810, 12.4730,
-11.2950

55.0530, 9.6760,
-10.1640

179.9670, 12.7940,
-11.6060

32.7110, 10.6390,
-11.0970

207.7390, 13.4360,
-12.2280

12.0720, -0.5030,
-7.4070

235.7390, 13.4360,
-12.2280

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

251.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 102.0100, 11.2350,
-10.8850

■ 102.0100, 11.2350,
-10.8850

■ 100.7560, 14.7660,
-14.3060

■ 103.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

■ 99.6160, 17.9760,
-17.4160

■ 104.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 98.3620, 21.5070,
-20.8370

■ 105.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 97.2220, 24.7170,
-23.9470

■ 106.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 95.9680, 28.2480,
-27.3680

■ 108.0520, -5.7780,
5.5980

■ 94.7140, 31.7790,
-30.7890

■ 109.3060, -9.3090,
9.0190

■ 93.9160, 34.0260,
-32.9660

■ 110.4460,
-12.5190, 12.1290

■ 111.7000,

-16.0500, 15.5500

■ 112.8400,
-19.2600, 18.6600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.5710, 23.0170, -4.1430



102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850



99.7030, -4.0780, -14.2060

Triad

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



102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850



95.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440



106.5390, 18.0160, 14.9120

Complementary

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



102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850



74.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850

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.



106.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050



102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850



100.2430, -31.3610, 1.1750

Square

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



102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850



94.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320



104.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020



106.0960, 26.4530, 10.6850

Rectangle

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



102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850



97.8310, -16.1820, -15.1100



104.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020



106.6140, 13.4310, 15.4070

Sweetspot

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



102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850



136.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540



81.4650, 20.8600, 7.4200



68.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



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.



102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850



131.7300, 17.6550, -17.1050



96.9270, 1.1030, -14.4890



53.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660



103.6620, 37.5570, -36.3870



217.0700, 78.6450, -76.1950

Inverse Universe

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



74.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850



89.2700, -17.6550, 17.1050



80.3720, -0.5070, 14.7010



48.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



13.3380, -37.5570, 36.3870



27.9300, -78.6450, 76.1950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850 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 102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850 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

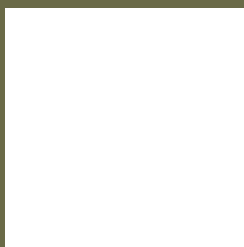
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.0100, 11.2350,

-10.8850.

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

102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850

Protanopia

102.8150, 16.2780, -8.6660

Deuteranopia

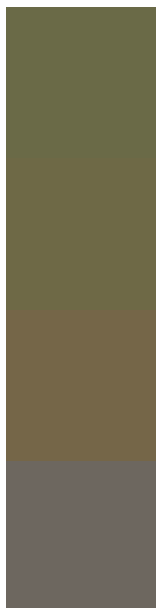
103.3970, 23.5670, -3.0970



Tritanopia

104.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080

Trichromacy



Original Color

102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850

Protanomaly

102.5050, 14.2150, -9.8250

Deuteranomaly

103.0650, 18.5700, -6.1500

Tritanomaly

103.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160

Monochromacy



Original Color

102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850

Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850 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, 106, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 106, 71)  
}
```

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, 106, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 106, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850 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, 106, 71) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 106, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 106, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 106, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 106, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 106,  
71) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 106, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
106, 71) }
```

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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