

Converting Colors

YIQ(102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(102.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	626480
RGB	98, 100, 128
RGB Percent	38%, 39%, 50%
CMY	0.6157, 0.6078, 0.4981
CMYK	0.23, 0.22, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	236°, 13%, 44%
HSV	236°, 23%, 50%
XYZ	13.4899, 13.2695, 22.2669
YIQ	102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

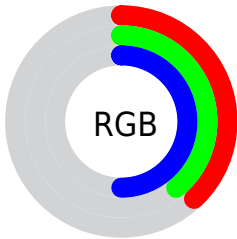
Format	Color
R_{YB}	98, 100, 128
Decimal	6448256
CIE _{Lab}	43.17, 5.78, -15.82
CIE _{LCh}	43, 16.845, 290.080
Yxy	13.2695, 0.2752, 0.2707
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284638336 (0xFF626480)
YUV	102.5940, 12.5252, -4.0289
Hunter-Lab	36.4273, 2.3549, -10.7431

Details

The YIQ color **102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **123.4060, 10.1800, -8.2840**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.8220, -10.8220, 8.9060**, and **55.9530, -9.8130, 7.1390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.6630, -14.6280, 11.8040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.5250, -5.7320, 4.7640**.

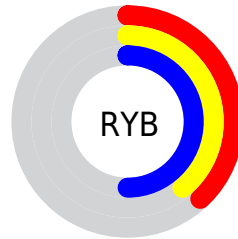
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (39%)

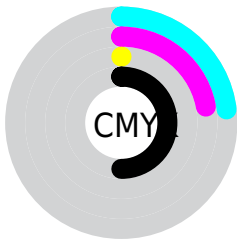
Blue (50%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (50%)

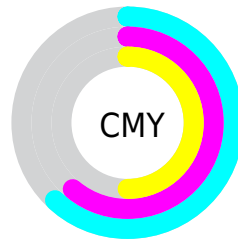


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840 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 102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 102.5940,
-10.1800, 8.2840

■ 102.5940,
-10.1800, 8.2840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 78.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 153.8220,
-10.8220, 8.9060

■ 55.9530, -9.8130,
7.1390

■ 180.2350,
-10.5470, 9.4290

■ 33.8390, -9.4920,
6.8280

■ 208.3490,
-10.8680, 9.7400

■ 11.2520, -9.2170,
7.3510

■ 235.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 102.5940,
-10.1800, 8.2840

■ 102.5940,
-10.1800, 8.2840

■ 91.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

■ 113.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 80.7320, -19.0760,
15.3240

■ 124.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 70.1000, -22.9280,
19.0560

■ 135.0880, 2.5680,
-2.4880

■ 59.1690, -27.3760,
22.5760

■ 146.0190, 7.0160,
-6.0080

■ 48.2380, -31.8240,
26.0960

■ 156.9500, 11.4640,
-9.5280

■ 37.3070, -36.2720,
29.6160

■ 167.8810, 15.9120,
-13.0480

■ 26.3760, -40.7200,
33.1360

■ 178.8120, 20.3600,
-16.5680

■ 19.8750, -43.5630,

■ 189.4440, 24.2120,

35.1010

-20.3000

■ 200.3750, 28.6600,
-23.8200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.9620, -23.2000, 1.9520



102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840



103.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150

Triad

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



102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840



102.9720, 23.5660, 2.4300



97.1560, -18.4750, -12.0990

Complementary

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



102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840



123.4060, 10.1800, -8.2840

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.



98.9850, -4.8120, -11.9160



102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840



101.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480

Square

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



102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840



103.7750, 22.9230, 8.5790



100.2100, 7.7960, -9.1320



95.7620, -28.9290, -9.8650

Rectangle

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



102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840



104.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



100.2100, 7.7960, -9.1320



97.1950, -14.2110, -12.2830

Sweetspot

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



102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840



155.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090



118.8020, -17.2380, -6.9820



78.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840



126.1190, -15.9120, 13.0480



105.3070, -1.8820, 12.0860



58.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



19.2880, -43.2880, 35.6240



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



107.1980, 17.2380, 6.9820



133.3950, 27.0490, 10.8970



120.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860



59.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



39.1840, 73.7200, 29.6240



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840 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 102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840 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 102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.5940, -10.1800,

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

102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840

Protanopia

102.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360

Deuteranopia

102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840



Tritanopia

101.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

Trichromacy



Original Color

102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840

Protanomaly

102.6970, -11.9680, 7.6480

Deuteranomaly

102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840

Tritanomaly

101.9160, -8.3910, 3.3930

Monochromacy



Original Color

102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840

Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

102.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840 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, 100, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 100, 128)  
}
```

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, 100, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 100, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840 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, 100, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 100, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(98, 100, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 100, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 100, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 100,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 100, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 100,  
128) }
```

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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