

# Converting Colors

YIQ(102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(102.6790, -3.5300,  
-2.1060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	626967
RGB	98, 105, 103
RGB Percent	38%, 41%, 40%
CMY	0.6157, 0.5882, 0.5961
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.02, 0.59
HSL	163°, 3%, 40%
HSV	163°, 7%, 41%
XYZ	12.5364, 13.6794, 14.8108
YIQ	102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

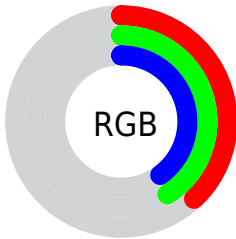
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	98, 102, 105
Decimal	6449511
CIE Lab	43.77, -3.11, 0.19
CIE LCh	44, 3.118, 176.442
Yxy	13.6794, 0.3056, 0.3334
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284639591 (0xFF626967)
YUV	102.6790, 0.1583, -4.1035
Hunter-Lab	36.9856, -4.2217, 2.1475

# Details

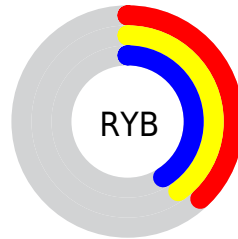
The YIQ color  $102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $100.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060$ , and the grayscale version is  $103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $153.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060$ , and  $55.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $99.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $106.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470$ .

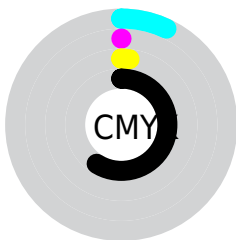
# Distribution



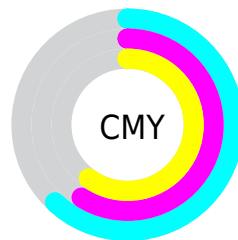
- Red (38%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060 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 102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 102.6790, -3.5300,  
-2.1060

■ 102.6790, -3.5300,  
-2.1060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 78.6790, -3.5300,  
-2.1060

■ 153.6790, -3.5300,  
-2.1060

■ 55.9780, -2.9340,  
-1.8940

■ 180.3800, -4.1260,  
-2.3180

■ 34.0920, -3.2550,  
-1.5830

■ 208.2660, -3.8050,  
-2.6290

■ 12.0810, -4.7220,  
-2.5300

■ 236.3800, -4.1260,  
-2.3180

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 102.6790, -3.5300,

■ 102.6790, -3.5300,

-2.1060

-2.1060

■ 99.0480, -9.1230,  
-5.3710

■ 106.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

■ 95.7160, -14.1200,  
-8.4240

■ 109.6420, 7.0600,  
4.2120

■ 92.0850, -19.7130,  
-11.6890

■ 112.9740, 12.0570,  
7.2650

■ 88.7530, -24.7100,  
-14.7420

■ 116.6050, 17.6500,  
10.5300

■ 85.1220, -30.3030,  
-18.0070

■ 119.9370, 22.6470,  
13.5830

■ 81.7900, -35.3000,  
-21.0600

■ 123.5680, 28.2400,  
16.8480

■ 78.1590, -40.8930,  
-24.3250

■ 127.1990, 33.8330,  
20.1130

■ 74.8270, -45.8900,  
-27.3780

■ 130.5310, 38.8300,  
23.1660

■ 71.1960, -51.4830,  
-30.6430

■ 134.1620, 44.4230,  
26.4310

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



102.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

# Triad

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



102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



103.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



103.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390

# Complementary

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



102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



100.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060

# 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.



103.9790, 4.4930, 1.1730



102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



103.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

# Square

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



102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



103.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



104.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



103.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



# Rectangle

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



102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



103.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



104.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



103.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620

# Sweetspot

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



102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



136.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



102.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



68.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



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.



102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



134.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



102.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



51.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



78.2550, -59.1390, -35.0670



163.7650, -123.5500, -73.7100



# Inverse Universe

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



100.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



130.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



100.6800, 3.8970, 0.9610



50.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



38.8590, 58.8180, 35.3780



81.2350, 123.5500, 73.7100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060 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 102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

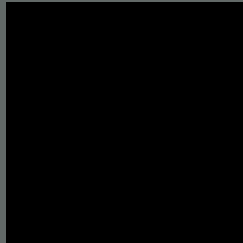
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.6790, -3.5300,

-2.1060.

# 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

102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

### Protanopia

103.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

### Deuteranopia

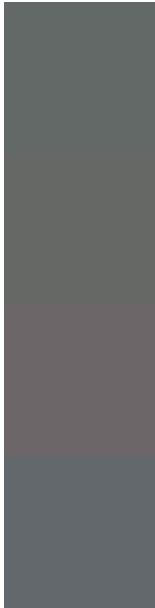
104.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



## Tritanopia

103.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

## Protanomaly

103.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

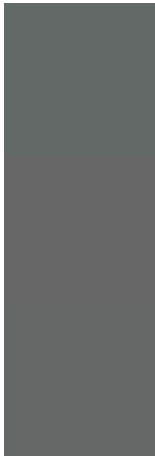
## Deuteranomaly

104.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940

## Tritanomaly

103.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

## Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

102.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060 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, 105, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 105, 103)  
}
```

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, 105, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 105, 103) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060 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, 105, 103) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 105, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 105, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 105, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 105, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 105,  
103) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 105, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 105,  
103) }
```

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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