

# Converting Colors

YIQ(103.0780, -0.6400,  
-10.4320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(103.0780, -0.6400,  
-10.4320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	606E56
RGB	96, 110, 86
RGB Percent	38%, 43%, 34%
CMY	0.6236, 0.5686, 0.6627
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.22, 0.57
HSL	95°, 12%, 38%
HSV	95°, 22%, 43%
XYZ	12.0790, 14.3112, 10.9307
YIQ	103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

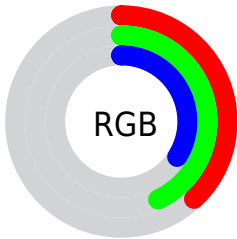
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	86, 110, 100
Decimal	6319702
CIE Lab	44.68, -10.15, 11.66
CIE LCh	45, 15.462, 131.042
Yxy	14.3112, 0.3237, 0.3835
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284509782 (0xFF606E56)
YUV	103.0780, -8.4195, -6.2074
Hunter-Lab	37.8301, -9.2084, 9.3498

# Details

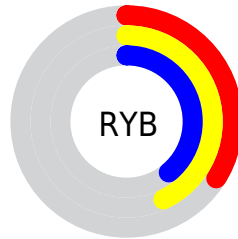
The YIQ color  $103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $92.9220, 0.6400, 10.4320$ , and the grayscale version is  $103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $154.5510, -0.5940, -11.2660$ , and  $55.7190, -1.0070, -9.2870$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $100.0300, -0.6850, -15.1250$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $106.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390$ .

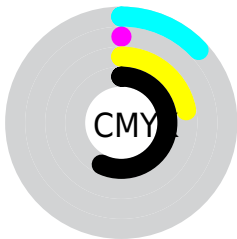
# Distribution



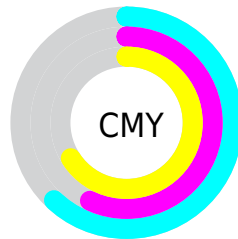
- Red (38%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320 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 103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 103.0780, -0.6400,  
-10.4320

■ 103.0780, -0.6400,  
-10.4320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 79.1920, -0.9610,  
-10.1210

■ 154.5510, -0.5940,  
-11.2660

■ 55.7190, -1.0070,  
-9.2870

■ 181.1380, -0.8690,  
-11.7890

■ 34.1320, -0.7320,  
-8.7640

■ 208.4370, -0.2730,  
-11.5770

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,  
-10.9830

■ 237.0240, -0.5480,  
-12.1000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

■ 103.0780, -0.6400,  
-10.4320

■ 103.0780, -0.6400,  
-10.4320

■ 100.0300, -0.6850,  
-15.1250

■ 106.1260, -0.5950,  
-5.7390

■ 96.6830, -1.3260,  
-20.0300

■ 109.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 93.6350, -1.3710,  
-24.7230

■ 112.5210, 0.0910,  
3.8590

■ 90.2880, -2.0120,  
-29.6280

■ 115.8680, 0.7320,  
8.7640

■ 87.2400, -2.0570,  
-34.3210

■ 118.9160, 0.7770,  
13.4570

■ 83.8930, -2.6980,  
-39.2260

■ 122.2630, 1.4180,  
18.3620

■ 80.8450, -2.7430,  
-43.9190

■ 125.3110, 1.4630,  
23.0550

■ 78.3240, -2.8340,

■ 128.3590, 1.5080,

-47.7780

27.7480

■ 131.7060, 2.1490,  
32.6530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



104.5310, 11.3260, -7.0260



103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320



101.3200, -13.0650, -11.0250

# Triad

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



103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320



102.7230, -24.0250, 0.3830



107.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640

# Complementary

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



103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320



92.9220, 0.6400, 10.4320

# 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.



107.6090, 11.8270, 11.4350



103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320



105.5720, -13.1140, 6.3900

# Square

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



103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320



100.5820, -28.2420, -5.7940



107.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200



106.8410, 22.5570, 4.1970



# Rectangle

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



103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320



100.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450



107.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200



108.1920, 17.3750, 10.0070

# Sweetspot

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



103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320



140.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



101.3940, 10.4540, -2.2340



69.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320



132.2040, -1.2350, -16.1710



100.3160, -7.2420, -11.9300



54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



85.3900, -3.2000, -52.1600



175.7860, -6.5370, -107.3450



# Inverse Universe

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



92.9220, 0.6400, 10.4320



116.4970, 0.6390, 15.9590



95.6840, 7.2420, 11.9300



51.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



34.6100, 3.2000, 52.1600



71.2140, 6.5370, 107.3450



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320 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 103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

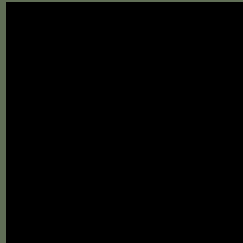
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.0780, -0.6400,

-10.4320.

# 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

103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320

### Protanopia

104.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470

### Deuteranopia

105.7970, 16.6890, 0.4090



## Tritanopia

105.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320

## Protanomaly

104.1930, 6.4660, -7.0540

## Deuteranomaly

104.7530, 10.8210, -3.3790

## Tritanomaly

104.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320

## Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

103.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320 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(96, 110, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 110, 86)  
}
```

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(96, 110, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 110, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320 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(96, 110, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 110, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 110, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 110, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 110, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 110,  
86) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 110, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 110,  
86) }
```

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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