

Converting Colors

YIQ(103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(103.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D636D
RGB	109, 99, 109
RGB Percent	43%, 39%, 43%
CMY	0.5725, 0.6118, 0.5725
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	300°, 5%, 41%
HSV	300°, 9%, 43%
XYZ	13.5294, 13.2787, 16.3182
YIQ	103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

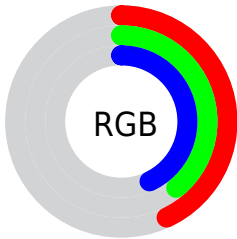
Format	Color
R _Y B	109, 99, 109
Decimal	7168877
CIE Lab	43.18, 5.98, -4.20
CIE LCh	43, 7.306, 324.912
Yxy	13.2787, 0.3137, 0.3079
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285358957 (0xFF6D636D)
YUV	103.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480
Hunter-Lab	36.4400, 2.5034, -1.0427

Details

The YIQ color **103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **104.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300**, and the grayscale version is **103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300**, and **56.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.6730, 5.7750, 10.9830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230**.

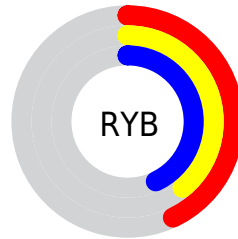
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (39%)

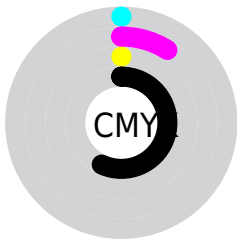
Blue (43%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (43%)

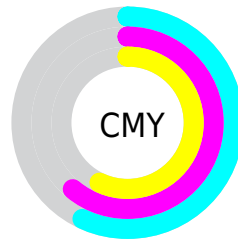


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300 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 103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 103.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

■ 103.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 79.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

■ 154.4290, 3.3460,
5.4420

■ 56.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

■ 180.8420, 3.6210,
5.9650

■ 34.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

■ 208.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

■ 12.2550, 3.8960,
6.4880

■ 236.9560, 3.3000,
6.2760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 103.1300, 2.7500,

■ 103.1300, 2.7500,

5.2300

5.2300

■ 96.6730, 5.7750,
10.9830

■ 109.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 90.2160, 8.8000,
16.7360

■ 116.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 83.7590, 11.8250,
22.4890

■ 122.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 77.3020, 14.8500,
28.2420

■ 128.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 70.8450, 17.8750,
33.9950

■ 135.4150,
-12.3750, -23.5350

■ 64.9750, 20.6250,
39.2250

■ 141.2850,
-15.1250, -28.7650

■ 58.5180, 23.6500,
44.9780

■ 147.7420,
-18.1500, -34.5180

■ 52.0610, 26.6750,
50.7310

■ 154.1990,
-21.1750, -40.2710

■ 45.6040, 29.7000,
56.4840

■ 160.6560,
-24.2000, -46.0240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



103.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470

Triad

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



103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



101.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370



99.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940

Complementary

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



103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



104.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

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.



100.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590



103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



101.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560

Square

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



103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



102.3880, 10.5910, 0.7910



100.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



101.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

Rectangle

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



103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



103.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150



100.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



100.2050, -11.0030, -4.3390

Sweetspot

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



103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



140.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



100.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



69.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



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.



103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



133.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



102.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



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.



103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



133.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



105.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750



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 103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300 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 103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

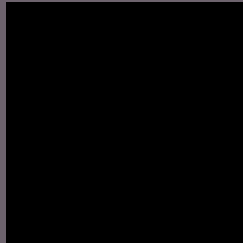
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.1300, 2.7500,

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

103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Protanopia

102.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

Deuteranopia

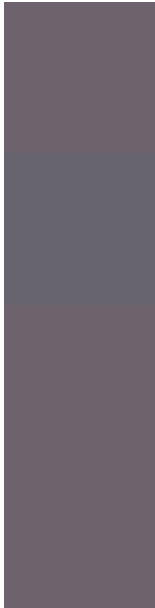
103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



Tritanopia

102.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080

Trichromacy



Original Color

103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Protanomaly

102.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580

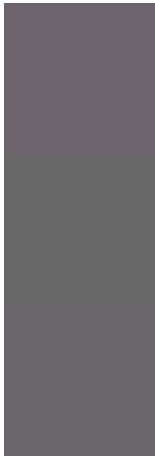
Deuteranomaly

103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Tritanomaly

103.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190

Monochromacy



Original Color

103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

103.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300 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(109, 99, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 99, 109)  
}
```

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(109, 99, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 99, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300 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(109, 99, 109) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 99, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 99, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 99, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 99, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 99,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 99, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 99,  
109) }
```

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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