

Converting Colors

YIQ(108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(108.2010, -5.1800,
-5.2440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	647169
RGB	100, 113, 105
RGB Percent	39%, 44%, 41%
CMY	0.6079, 0.5568, 0.5882
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.07, 0.56
HSL	143°, 6%, 42%
HSV	143°, 12%, 44%
XYZ	13.7099, 15.5401, 15.6406
YIQ	108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

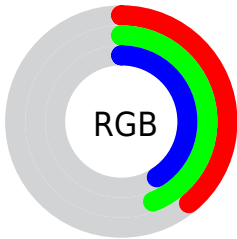
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 109, 113
Decimal	6582633
CIE _{Lab}	46.37, -6.59, 2.78
CIE _{LCh}	46, 7.157, 157.121
Yxy	15.5401, 0.3054, 0.3462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284772713 (0xFF647169)
YUV	108.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923
Hunter-Lab	39.4210, -6.9077, 4.0709

Details

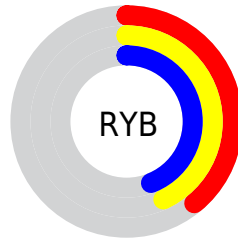
The YIQ color $[108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[104.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440]$, and the grayscale version is $[108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[159.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670]$, and $[60.6140, -4.9050, -4.7210]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[104.1140, -9.4890, -9.7530]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[112.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350]$.

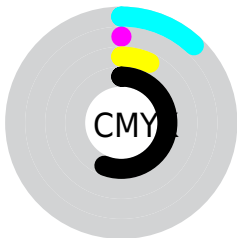
Distribution



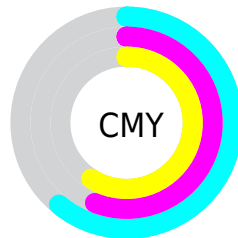
- Red (39%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440 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 108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 108.2010, -5.1800,
-5.2440

■ 108.2010, -5.1800,
-5.2440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 84.2010, -5.1800,
-5.2440

■ 159.7880, -5.4550,
-5.7670

■ 60.6140, -4.9050,
-4.7210

■ 186.7880, -5.4550,
-5.7670

■ 38.9130, -4.3090,
-4.5090

■ 214.4890, -6.0510,
-5.9790

■ 17.9020, -5.7760,
-5.4560

■ 242.4890, -6.0510,
-5.9790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 108.2010, -5.1800,

■ 108.2010, -5.1800,

-5.2440

-5.2440

■ 104.1140, -9.4890,
-9.7530

■ 112.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 99.7280, -14.3940,
-14.4740

■ 116.6740, 4.0340,
3.9860

■ 95.6410, -18.7030,
-18.9830

■ 120.7610, 8.3430,
8.4950

■ 91.5540, -23.0120,
-23.4920

■ 124.8480, 12.6520,
13.0040

■ 87.1680, -27.9170,
-28.2130

■ 128.9350, 16.9610,
17.5130

■ 83.0810, -32.2260,
-32.7220

■ 133.3210, 21.8660,
22.2340

■ 78.9940, -36.5350,
-37.2310

■ 137.4080, 26.1750,
26.7430

■ 74.9070, -40.8440,
-41.7400

■ 141.4950, 30.4840,
31.2520

■ 71.2330, -44.8780,
-45.7260

■ 145.8810, 35.3890,
35.9730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108.8380, 0.2760, -5.0040



108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440



107.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260

Triad

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



108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440



109.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720



110.4420, 10.4990, 2.4590

Complementary

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



108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440



104.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440

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.



111.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440



110.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810

Square

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



108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440



109.1390, -10.6370, 0.0430



110.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



110.2630, 9.4450, -0.4670

Rectangle

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



108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440



107.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940



110.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



110.9690, 10.4530, 3.2930

Sweetspot

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



108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440



146.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



110.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



72.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440



140.2390, -8.3430, -8.4950



108.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780



53.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



75.6840, -47.7660, -48.4540



155.8190, -98.4200, -99.6360

Inverse Universe

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



104.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



134.7610, 8.3430, 8.4950



104.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



44.3160, 47.7660, 48.4540



91.1810, 98.4200, 99.6360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440 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 108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

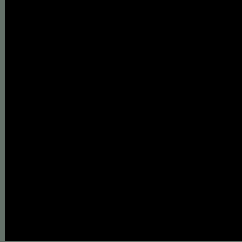
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

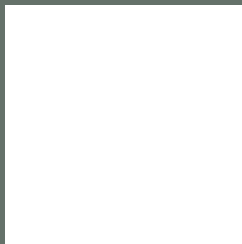
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.2010, -5.1800,

-5.2440.

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

108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

Protanopia

109.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180

Deuteranopia

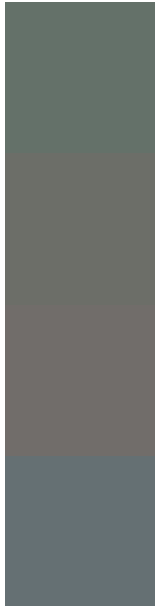
110.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



Tritanopia

109.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910

Trichromacy



Original Color

108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

Protanomaly

108.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900

Deuteranomaly

109.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850

Tritanomaly

109.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

Monochromacy



Original Color

108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

108.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440 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(100, 113, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 113, 105)  
}
```

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(100, 113, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 113, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440 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(100, 113, 105) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 113, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 113, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 113, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 113, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 113,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 113, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
113, 105) }
```

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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