

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250)
contains.

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Color

YIQ(95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A5964
RGB	106, 89, 100
RGB Percent	42%, 35%, 39%
CMY	0.5843, 0.6510, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.06, 0.58
HSL	321°, 9%, 38%
HSV	321°, 16%, 42%
XYZ	11.8175, 11.1287, 13.5829
YIQ	95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

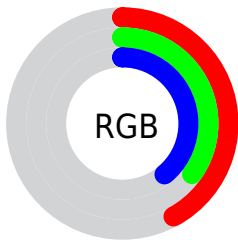
Format	Color
R _Y B	106, 89, 100
Decimal	6969700
CIE Lab	39.80, 9.05, -3.73
CIE LCh	40, 9.793, 337.597
Yxy	11.1287, 0.3235, 0.3047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285159780 (0xFF6A5964)
YUV	95.3370, 2.2989, 9.3515
Hunter-Lab	33.3597, 4.8536, -0.7891

Details

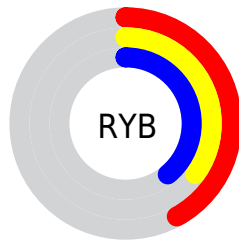
The YIQ color **95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **99.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.7500, 6.8760, 7.5480**, and **48.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.4240, 10.9100, 11.5340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160**.

Distribution



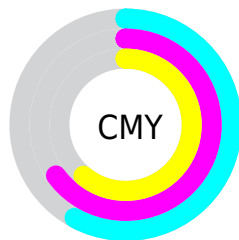
- Red (42%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250 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 95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 95.3370, 6.6010,
7.0250

■ 95.3370, 6.6010,
7.0250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.9240, 6.3260,
6.5020

■ 145.7500, 6.8760,
7.5480

■ 48.9240, 6.3260,
6.5020

■ 172.0490, 7.4720,
7.7600

■ 28.2120, 5.4550,
5.7670

■ 199.4620, 7.7470,
8.2830

■ 5.8100, 6.6470,
6.1910

■ 227.4620, 7.7470,
8.2830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

95.3370, 6.6010,
7.0250

95.3370, 6.6010,
7.0250

88.4240, 10.9100,
11.5340

102.2500, 2.2920,
2.5160

82.2120, 14.6230,
15.8310

108.4620, -1.4210,
-1.7810

75.2990, 18.9320,
20.3400

115.3750, -5.7300,
-6.2900

68.9730, 22.9660,
24.3260

121.7010, -9.7640,
-10.2760

62.0600, 27.2750,
28.8350

128.6140,
-14.0730, -14.7850

55.2610, 31.2630,
33.6550

135.4130,
-18.0610, -19.6050

48.9350, 35.2970,
37.6410

141.7390,
-22.0950, -23.5910

42.0220, 39.6060,

148.6520,

42.1500

-26.4040, -28.1000

■ 39.5600, 41.0270,
43.9310

■ 154.9780,
-30.4380, -32.0860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490



95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



95.0340, 11.8280, 5.9080

Triad

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



95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



93.3720, 7.5200, -4.1280



91.0950, -16.5050, -3.7450

Complementary

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



95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



99.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250

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.



90.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100



95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



92.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490

Square

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



95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



94.1170, 12.7920, -0.5520



91.3640, -7.1970, -7.2370



91.9860, -14.5800, -0.0840

Rectangle

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



95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



95.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420



91.3640, -7.1970, -7.2370



90.8670, -15.8630, -4.3670

Sweetspot

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



95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



133.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



92.7320, -1.8810, 6.5590



66.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



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.



95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



121.5980, 10.3600, 10.4880



94.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.6470, 45.3360, 48.4400



91.2670, 95.3020, 101.0780

Inverse Universe

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



95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



121.5980, 10.3600, 10.4880



100.5750, -9.1690, -4.5370



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.6470, 45.3360, 48.4400



91.2670, 95.3020, 101.0780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250 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 95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

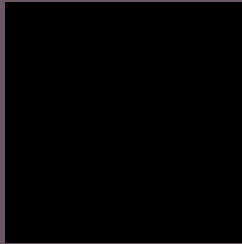
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250.

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

95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250

Protanopia

94.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

Deuteranopia

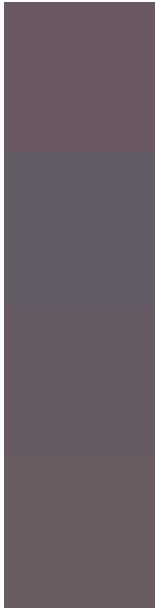
94.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



Tritanopia

95.5820, 7.2890, 5.5690

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250

Protanomaly

94.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820

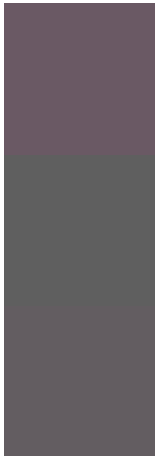
Deuteranomaly

94.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540

Tritanomaly

95.6960, 6.9680, 5.8800

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250 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(106, 89, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 89, 100)  
}
```

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(106, 89, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 89, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250 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(106, 89, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 89, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 89, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 89, 100); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 89, 100); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 89, 100) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 89, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 89,  
100) }
```

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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