

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140)
contains.

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Color

YIQ(97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	646066
RGB	100, 96, 102
RGB Percent	39%, 38%, 40%
CMY	0.6078, 0.6235, 0.6000
CMYK	0.02, 0.06, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	280°, 3%, 39%
HSV	280°, 6%, 40%
XYZ	11.8369, 12.0343, 14.2692
YIQ	97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

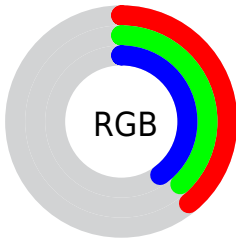
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 96, 102
Decimal	6578278
CIE _{Lab}	41.27, 2.84, -2.85
CIE _{LCh}	41, 4.017, 314.894
Yxy	12.0343, 0.3104, 0.3155
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284768358 (0xFF646066)
YUV	97.8800, 2.0312, 1.8592
Hunter-Lab	34.6904, 0.1985, -0.1044

Details

The YIQ color **97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **100.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370**, and **51.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.1130, 1.4200, 7.3080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800**.

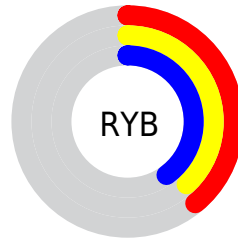
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (38%)

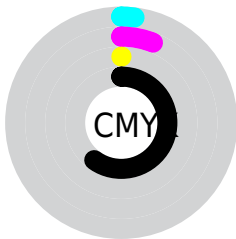
Blue (40%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (40%)

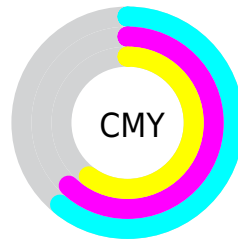


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140 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 97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.8800, 0.4580,
2.7140

■ 97.8800, 0.4580,
2.7140

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.8800, 0.4580,
2.7140

■ 148.2930, 0.7330,
3.2370

■ 51.4670, 0.1830,
2.1910

■ 174.9940, 0.1370,
3.0250

■ 30.4670, 0.1830,
2.1910

■ 202.2930, 0.7330,
3.2370

■ 5.8200, 0.6870,
4.0710

■ 230.2930, 0.7330,
3.2370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 97.8800, 0.4580,

■ 97.8800, 0.4580,

2.7140

■ 91.1130, 1.4200,
7.3080

■ 84.0470, 1.7860,
11.6900

■ 76.6930, 3.0230,
16.8070

■ 69.6270, 3.3890,
21.1890

■ 62.8600, 4.3510,
25.7830

■ 56.0930, 5.3130,
30.3770

■ 49.0270, 5.6790,
34.7590

■ 41.6730, 6.9160,
39.8760

2.7140

■ 104.6470, -0.5040,
-1.8800

■ 111.7130, -0.8700,
-6.2620

■ 119.0670, -2.1070,
-11.3790

■ 126.1330, -2.4730,
-15.7610

■ 132.9000, -3.4350,
-20.3550

■ 139.6670, -4.3970,
-24.9490

■ 146.7330, -4.7630,
-29.3310

■ 154.0870, -6.0000,
-34.4480

■ 34.6070, 7.2820,
44.2580

■ 161.1530, -6.3660,
-38.8300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



97.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Triad

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



97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



97.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



96.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

Complementary

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



97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



100.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140

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.



96.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



97.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770

Square

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



97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



98.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630



97.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



96.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750

Rectangle

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



97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



97.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



97.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



96.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190

Sweetspot

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



97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



130.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



97.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



65.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



126.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940



98.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



36.1330, 8.9770, 52.0890



76.0260, 18.8700, 109.6060

Inverse Universe

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



98.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



126.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



99.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



48.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



38.7170, 56.3420, 36.1980



81.5920, 118.2310, 76.4950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140 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 97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

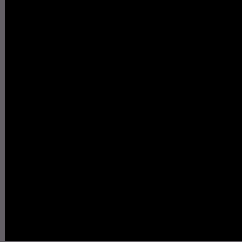
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140.

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

97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140

Protanopia

97.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

Deuteranopia

97.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



Tritanopia

97.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140

Protanomaly

98.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

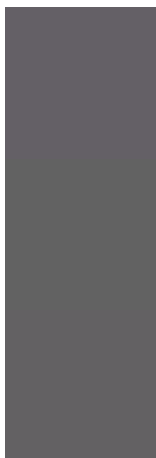
Deuteranomaly

98.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730

Tritanomaly

97.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140 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, 96, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 96, 102)  
}
```

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, 96, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 96, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140 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, 96, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 96, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 96, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 96, 102); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 96, 102); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 96, 102) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 96, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 96,  
102) }
```

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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