

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.0370, -1.4220,
3.7460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64616B
RGB	100, 97, 107
RGB Percent	39%, 38%, 42%
CMY	0.6078, 0.6196, 0.5804
CMYK	0.07, 0.09, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	258°, 5%, 40%
HSV	258°, 9%, 42%
XYZ	12.1841, 12.3201, 15.6448
YIQ	99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

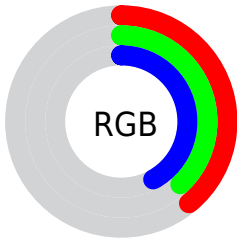
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 97, 107
Decimal	6578539
CIE Lab	41.72, 3.31, -5.24
CIE LCh	42, 6.196, 302.337
Yxy	12.3201, 0.3035, 0.3069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284768619 (0xFF64616B)
YUV	99.0370, 3.9258, 0.8446
Hunter-Lab	35.1001, 0.5369, -1.8567

Details

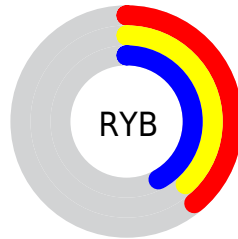
The YIQ color **99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **104.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460**, and **52.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.4870, -2.5690, 8.0150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230**.

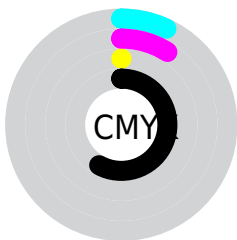
Distribution



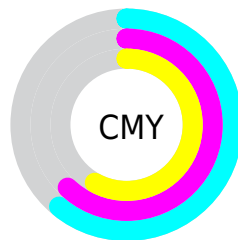
- Red (39%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460 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 99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.0370, -1.4220,
3.7460

■ 99.0370, -1.4220,
3.7460

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.0370, -1.4220,
3.7460

■ 150.0370, -1.4220,
3.7460

■ 52.6240, -1.6970,
3.2230

■ 176.4500, -1.1470,
4.2690

■ 31.5100, -1.3760,
2.9120

■ 204.1510, -1.7430,
4.0570

■ 6.9770, -1.1930,
5.1030

■ 232.1510, -1.7430,
4.0570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 99.0370, -1.4220,

■ 99.0370, -1.4220,

3.7460

3.7460

■ 90.4870, -2.5690,
8.0150

■ 107.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 82.2250, -4.5870,
11.5490

■ 115.8490, 1.7430,
-4.0570

■ 73.6750, -5.7340,
15.8180

■ 124.3990, 2.8900,
-8.3260

■ 64.8260, -7.4770,
19.8750

■ 133.2480, 4.6330,
-12.3830

■ 56.8630, -8.8990,
23.6210

■ 141.2110, 6.0550,
-16.1290

■ 48.0140, -10.6420,
27.6780

■ 150.0600, 7.7980,
-20.1860

■ 39.4640, -11.7890,
31.9470

■ 158.6100, 8.9450,
-24.4550

■ 30.6150, -13.5320,
36.0040

■ 167.4590, 10.6880,
-28.5120

■ 22.6520, -14.9540,
39.7500

■ 175.4220, 12.1100,
-32.2580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390



99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



99.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

Triad

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



99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



99.1920, 8.2070, -0.0570



97.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130

Complementary

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



99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



104.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460

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.



97.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



98.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Square

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



99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



98.9580, 8.9860, 2.3460



97.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580



96.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

Rectangle

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



99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



99.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



97.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580



96.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

Sweetspot

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



99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



136.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



102.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



69.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



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.



99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



127.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130



100.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



49.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



23.8030, -16.6970, 43.8070



50.0560, -34.5410, 91.8830

Inverse Universe

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



100.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



130.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



103.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



44.3310, 43.4100, 50.3060



92.7490, 91.1290, 105.1210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460 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 99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

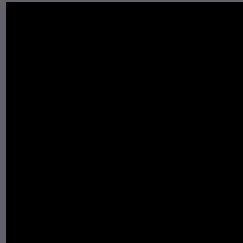
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.0370, -1.4220,

3.7460.

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

99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Protanopia

99.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

Deuteranopia

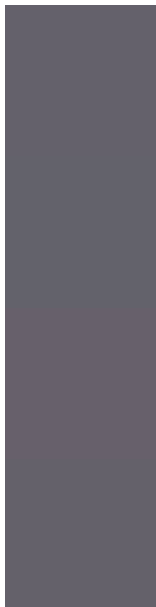
99.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170



Tritanopia

98.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Protanomaly

99.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110

Deuteranomaly

99.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050

Tritanomaly

98.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460 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, 97, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 97, 107)  
}
```

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, 97, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 97, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460 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, 97, 107) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 97, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 97, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 97, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 97, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 97,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 97, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 97,  
107) }
```

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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