

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	65626A
RGB	101, 98, 106
RGB Percent	40%, 38%, 42%
CMY	0.6039, 0.6157, 0.5843
CMYK	0.05, 0.08, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	263°, 4%, 40%
HSV	263°, 8%, 42%
XYZ	12.3361, 12.5426, 15.4058
YIQ	99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

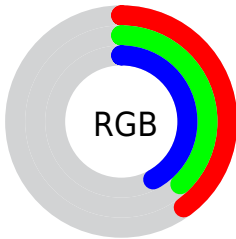
Format	Color
R_{YB}	101, 98, 106
Decimal	6644330
CIE _{Lab}	42.07, 2.87, -4.10
CIE _{LCh}	42, 5.007, 304.967
Yxy	12.5426, 0.3062, 0.3113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284834410 (0xFF65626A)
YUV	99.8090, 3.0522, 1.0445
Hunter-Lab	35.4155, 0.1991, -1.0004

Details

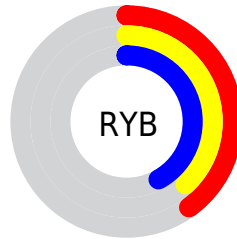
The YIQ color $99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $104.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240$, and the grayscale version is $100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $150.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240$, and $53.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $91.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $108.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450$.

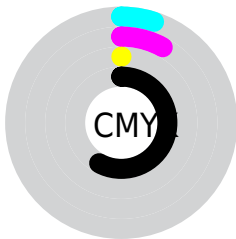
Distribution



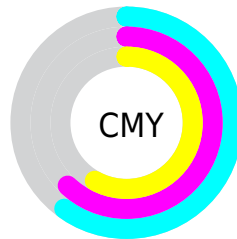
- Red (40%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240 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 99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240

■ 99.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240

■ 150.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240

■ 53.3960, -1.0550,
2.6010

■ 177.2220, -0.5050,
3.6470

■ 32.2820, -0.7340,
2.2900

■ 204.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 8.3360, -0.8260,
3.9580

■ 232.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 99.8090, -0.7800,

■ 99.8090, -0.7800,

3.1240

3.1240

■ 91.2590, -1.9270,
7.3930

■ 108.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 83.5950, -2.7530,
11.3510

■ 116.0230, 1.1930,
-5.1030

■ 75.0450, -3.9000,
15.6200

■ 124.5730, 2.3400,
-9.3720

■ 67.3810, -4.7260,
19.5780

■ 132.2370, 3.1660,
-13.3300

■ 58.8310, -5.8730,
23.8470

■ 140.7870, 4.3130,
-17.5990

■ 50.2810, -7.0200,
28.1160

■ 149.3370, 5.4600,
-21.8680

■ 42.6170, -7.8460,
32.0740

■ 157.0010, 6.2860,
-25.8260

■ 34.0670, -8.9930,
36.3430

■ 165.5510, 7.4330,
-30.0950

■ 26.1040, -10.4150,
40.0890

■ 173.5140, 8.8550,
-33.8410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



100.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

Triad

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



99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



99.7080, 6.6940, -0.1700



98.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660

Complementary

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



99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



104.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240

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.



98.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510



99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



98.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520

Square

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



99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



100.0610, 7.1980, 1.7100



98.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240



98.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340

Rectangle

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



99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



100.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



98.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240



98.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760

Sweetspot

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



99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



135.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



101.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



67.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



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.



99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



127.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



101.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



49.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



26.4940, -11.3330, 45.7150



55.4380, -23.8130, 95.6990

Inverse Universe

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



100.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



129.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



102.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.3050, 46.2990, 47.5070



90.6970, 96.9070, 99.5230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240 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 99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240 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 99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.8090, -0.7800,

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

99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Protanopia

99.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Deuteranopia

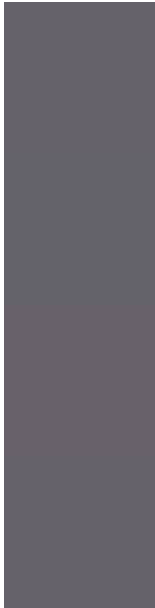
100.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



Tritanopia

99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Protanomaly

100.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

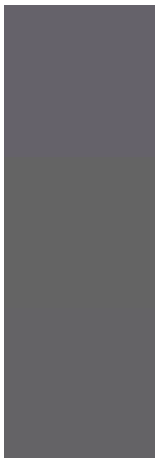
Deuteranomaly

100.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830

Tritanomaly

99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240 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(101, 98, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 98, 106)  
}
```

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(101, 98, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 98, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240 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(101, 98, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 98, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 98, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 98, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 98, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 98,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 98, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 98,  
106) }
```

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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