

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.1250, -17.1900,
-18.8700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700)
contains.

YIQ(100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(100.1250, -17.1900,
-18.8700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	487557
RGB	72, 117, 87
RGB Percent	28%, 46%, 34%
CMY	0.7178, 0.5411, 0.6589
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.26, 0.54
HSL	140°, 24%, 37%
HSV	140°, 38%, 46%
XYZ	10.7534, 14.7914, 11.3026
YIQ	100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

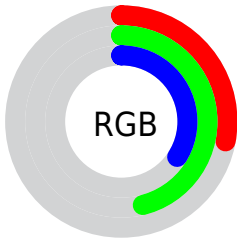
Format	Color
R_{YB}	72, 106, 117
Decimal	4748631
CIE _{Lab}	45.35, -22.60, 11.78
CIE _{LCh}	45, 25.484, 152.477
Yxy	14.7914, 0.2918, 0.4014
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282938711 (0xFF487557)
YUV	100.1250, -6.4706, -24.6656
Hunter-Lab	38.4596, -17.3951, 9.4974

Details

The YIQ color $100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $88.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700$, and the grayscale version is $100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $151.2990, -17.7400, -19.9160$, and $51.8800, -17.8780, -17.4140$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $95.6250, -21.7740, -23.9020$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $104.6250, -12.6060, -13.8380$.

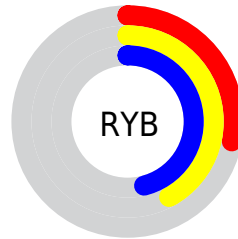
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (46%)

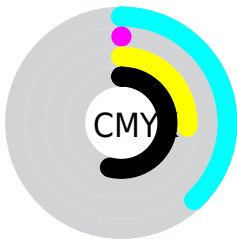
Blue (34%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (46%)

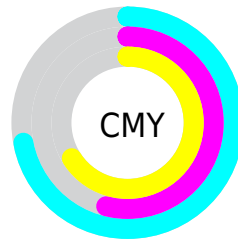


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700 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 100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.1250,
-17.1900, -18.8700

■ 100.1250,
-17.1900, -18.8700

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.6520, -17.2360,
-18.0360

■ 151.2990,
-17.7400, -19.9160

■ 51.8800, -17.8780,
-17.4140

■ 178.7720,
-17.6940, -20.7500

■ 29.3960, -19.3910,
-17.5270

■ 206.3590,
-17.9690, -21.2730

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 234.6470,
-18.8400, -22.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.2110,
-11.1400, -7.3640

■ 100.1250,
-17.1900, -18.8700

■ 100.1250,
-17.1900, -18.8700

■ 95.6250, -21.7740,
-23.9020

■ 104.6250,
-12.6060, -13.8380

■ 91.4240, -25.7620,
-28.7220

■ 108.8260, -8.6180,
-9.0180

■ 87.0380, -30.6670,
-33.4430

■ 113.2120, -3.7130,
-4.2970

■ 82.5380, -35.2510,
-38.4750

■ 117.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 78.0380, -39.8350,
-43.5070

■ 121.9130, 4.8590,
5.5550

■ 73.8370, -43.8230,
-48.3270

■ 126.4130, 9.4430,
10.5870

■ 73.1250, -44.6940,
-49.0620

■ 130.9130, 14.0270,
15.6190

■ 135.2990, 18.9320,

20.3400

■ 139.5000, 22.9200,
25.1600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.4280, 3.9460, -16.4540



100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700



95.6200, -40.5730, -19.1090

Triad

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



100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700



105.0030, -30.4450, 6.6030



108.6470, 35.0270, 9.4830

Complementary

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



100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700



88.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700

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.



109.7530, 29.1570, 16.7490



100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700



109.0770, -6.9260, 15.3940

Square

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



100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700



97.3760, -51.0290, -5.8210



110.3200, 14.4390, 19.1670



107.3550, 32.5530, -0.7510

Rectangle

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



100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700



92.5460, -54.9240, -17.8360



110.3200, 14.4390, 19.1670



109.0430, 33.9720, 12.0840

Sweetspot

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



100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700



146.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480



107.3850, 5.5050, -17.1750



72.7990, -3.9880, -4.8200



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700



126.7120, -26.6330, -29.4570



102.7470, -24.5730, -11.7170



56.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



76.2880, -46.7110, -51.0550



156.2120, -95.3930, -104.9370

Inverse Universe

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



88.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700



109.2880, 26.6330, 29.4570



86.2530, 24.5730, 11.7170



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.8260, 46.3900, 51.3660



93.7880, 95.3930, 104.9370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700 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 100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700 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 100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1250, -17.1900,

-18.8700.

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

100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700

Protanopia

106.2430, 12.1970, -6.2910

Deuteranopia

107.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970



Tritanopia

103.2730, -22.8780, -3.8860

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700

Protanomaly

104.3340, 1.5150, -10.9410

Deuteranomaly

104.6380, 3.7150, -6.7570

Tritanomaly

102.0680, -21.0430, -9.6110

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.9620, -6.0050, -6.8130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700 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(72, 117, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 117, 87)  
}
```

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(72, 117, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 117, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700 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(72, 117, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 117, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(72, 117, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 117, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 117, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 117,  
87) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 117, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 117,  
87) }
```

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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