

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.1450, -19.9420,
-13.0460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.1450, -19.9420,
-13.0460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	497264
RGB	73, 114, 100
RGB Percent	29%, 45%, 39%
CMY	0.7138, 0.5529, 0.6079
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.12, 0.55
HSL	159°, 22%, 37%
HSV	159°, 36%, 45%
XYZ	11.0643, 14.3737, 14.2434
YIQ	100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

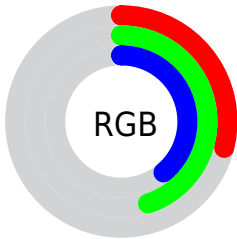
Format	Color
RYB	73, 98, 114
Decimal	4813412
CIELab	44.76, -17.78, 3.24
CIELCh	45, 18.071, 169.675
Yxy	14.3737, 0.2788, 0.3622
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283003492 (0xFF497264)
YUV	100.1450, -0.0715, -23.8062
Hunter-Lab	37.9126, -14.2544, 4.2641

Details

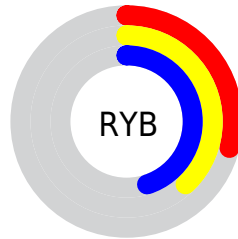
The YIQ color $100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $86.8550, 19.9420, 13.0460$, and the grayscale version is $100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $151.4330, -20.8130, -13.7810$, and $52.2590, -20.2630, -12.7350$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $96.4000, -25.2140, -16.6220$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $103.8900, -14.6700, -9.4700$.

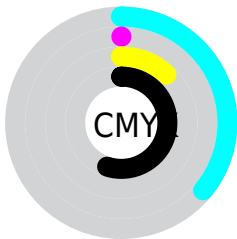
Distribution



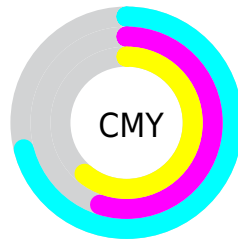
- Red (29%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460 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 100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.1450,
-19.9420, -13.0460

■ 100.1450,
-19.9420, -13.0460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.5580, -19.6670,
-12.5230

■ 151.4330,
-20.8130, -13.7810

■ 52.2590, -20.2630,
-12.7350

■ 178.0200,
-21.0880, -14.3040

■ 29.1880, -21.5010,
-12.3250

■ 206.0200,
-21.0880, -14.3040

■ 15.1140, -9.4890,
-9.7530

■ 234.3080,
-21.9590, -15.0390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 100.1450,
-19.9420, -13.0460

■ 100.1450,
-19.9420, -13.0460

■ 96.4000, -25.2140,
-16.6220

■ 103.8900,
-14.6700, -9.4700

■ 92.3560, -31.0820,
-20.4100

■ 107.9340, -8.8020,
-5.6820

■ 88.6110, -36.3540,
-23.9860

■ 111.6790, -3.5300,
-2.1060

■ 84.5670, -42.2220,
-27.7740

■ 115.7230, 2.3380,
1.6820

■ 80.8220, -47.4940,
-31.3500

■ 119.3540, 7.9310,
4.9470

■ 77.1910, -53.0870,
-34.6150

■ 123.0990, 13.2030,
8.5230

■ 75.4680, -55.4250,
-36.2970

■ 127.1430, 19.0710,
12.3110

■ 130.8880, 24.3430,

15.8870

■ 134.9320, 30.2110,
19.6750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.1590, -5.3620, -12.9620



100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460



98.5660, -31.3130, -10.7130

Triad

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



100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460



106.5230, -11.4180, 8.6940



106.5700, 24.7580, 2.8540

Complementary

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



100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460



86.8550, 19.9420, 13.0460

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.



107.6720, 24.7110, 9.2150



100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460



108.2430, 4.1700, 12.5380

Square

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



100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460



103.2930, -25.6300, 1.9380



108.3000, 17.1910, 13.3430



105.7170, 19.6700, -4.0580

Rectangle

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



100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460



99.1190, -34.2480, -7.0800



108.3000, 17.1910, 13.3430



107.2220, 25.8580, 4.9460

Sweetspot

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



100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460



142.5320, -7.6100, -5.2580



101.2530, -2.9310, -18.4750



70.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460



126.3560, -31.0820, -20.4100



98.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540



53.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



79.4460, -58.3590, -38.1910



163.5710, -120.2480, -78.4880

Inverse Universe

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



86.8550, 19.9420, 13.0460



105.6440, 31.0820, 20.4100



88.7810, 22.7860, 5.5540



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.5540, 58.3590, 38.1910



83.5430, 119.9270, 78.7990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460 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 100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

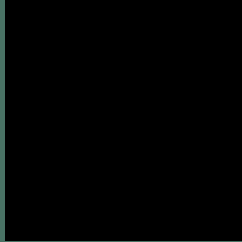
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460.

-13.0460.

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

100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460

Protanopia

105.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500

Deuteranopia

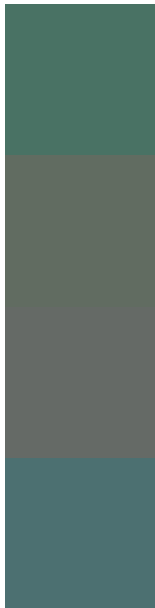
106.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910



Tritanopia

102.1590, -22.5570, -4.1970

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460

Protanomaly

103.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530

Deuteranomaly

104.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

Tritanomaly

101.3500, -21.7770, -7.3210

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460 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(73, 114, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 114, 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(73, 114, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 114, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460 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(73, 114, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 114, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(73, 114, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 114, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 114, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 114,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 114, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 114,  
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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