

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.3120, -56.4270,
-73.2190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190)
contains.

YIQ(100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190)	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(100.3120, -56.4270,
-73.2190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01A326
RGB	1, 163, 38
RGB Percent	0%, 64%, 15%
CMY	0.9965, 0.3605, 0.8511
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.77, 0.36
HSL	134°, 99%, 32%
HSV	134°, 99%, 64%
XYZ	13.4696, 26.3639, 6.2098
YIQ	100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

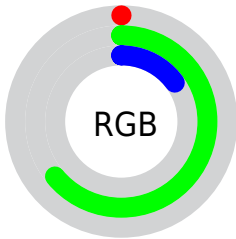
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 133, 163
Decimal	107302
CIE _{Lab}	58.38, -59.93, 51.26
CIE _{LCh}	58, 78.858, 139.458
Yxy	26.3639, 0.2925, 0.5726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278297382 (0xFF01A326)
YUV	100.3120, -30.7198, -87.0966
Hunter-Lab	51.3458, -43.0290, 28.7715

Details

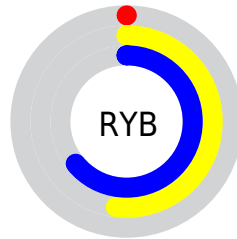
The YIQ color **100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **63.6880, 56.4270, 73.2190**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.5490, -34.9250, -66.4210**, and **63.9830, -29.9750, -57.0070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.8990, -56.7020, -73.7420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.5780, -51.0640, -65.7840**.

Distribution



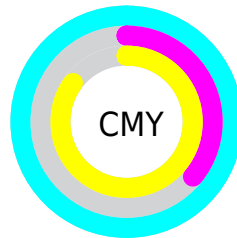
- Red (0%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190 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 100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.3120,
-56.4270, -73.2190

■ 100.3120,
-56.4270, -73.2190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 79.9460, -37.7210,
-70.8170

■ 166.5490,
-34.9250, -66.4210

■ 64.5700, -30.2500,
-57.5300

■ 195.9190,
-33.0910, -66.6190

■ 49.3080, -23.1000,
-43.9320

■ 212.0760,
-25.8030, -55.5230

■ 34.6330, -16.2250,
-30.8570

■ 224.1240,
-16.5900, -40.7660

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 236.2860, -7.6980,
-25.6980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.5620, 0.8730,

-10.3190

■ 100.3120,
-56.4270, -73.2190

■ 100.3120,
-56.4270, -73.2190

■ 99.8990, -56.7020,
-73.7420

■ 106.5780,
-51.0640, -65.7840

■ 112.7300,
-45.3800, -58.6600

■ 119.2950,
-39.4210, -51.0130

■ 125.4470,
-33.7370, -43.8890

■ 131.7130,
-28.3740, -36.4540

■ 138.1640,
-22.0940, -29.1180

■ 144.4300,
-16.7310, -21.6830

■ 150.6960,
-11.3680, -14.2480

■ 157.1470, -5.0880,
-6.9120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126.6100, 34.1670, -52.0490



100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190



112.0850, -82.7480, -53.2440

Triad

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



100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190



120.6420, -124.7550, -2.2830



123.3380, 103.4260, 52.9460

Complementary

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



100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190



63.6880, 56.4270, 73.2190

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.



129.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450



100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190



127.7720, -77.3060, 24.3740

Square

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



100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190



125.9590, -124.5700, -11.1460



142.7630, 16.3110, 62.3510



130.4500, 104.3050, 9.4650

Rectangle

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



100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190



118.7310, -98.7060, -39.3620



142.7630, 16.3110, 62.3510



121.8510, 97.9680, 63.7600

Sweetspot

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



100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190



187.2780, -22.4150, -28.8070



134.0670, 31.1420, -57.8020



92.2180, -13.0180, -17.3860



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190



129.9160, -73.7080, -95.9480



109.3180, -81.7860, -48.6500



78.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



88.8770, -50.4680, -65.5720



11.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700

Inverse Universe

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



63.6880, 56.4270, 73.2190



81.9700, 74.0290, 95.6370



54.6820, 81.7860, 48.6500



76.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



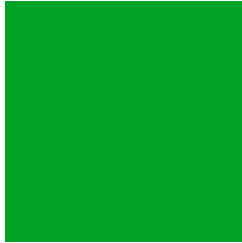
56.1230, 50.4680, 65.5720



6.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190 looks on a black 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

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

YIQ 100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190.

-73.2190.

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

100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190

Protanopia

132.7710, 44.8000, -29.9840

Deuteranopia

135.9110, 50.7580, -16.8100



Tritanopia

127.9530, -54.5120, -14.2880

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190



Protanomaly

120.6520, 7.9860, -45.6300



Deuteranomaly

122.9610, 11.7900, -37.4740



Tritanomaly

117.8810, -55.1500, -35.7740

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190



Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

100.1150, -20.3980, -26.8140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190 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(1, 163, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 163, 38)  
}
```

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(1, 163, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 163, 38) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190 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(1, 163, 38) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 163, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 163, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 163, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 163, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 163, 38)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.3120, -56.4270, -73.2190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 163, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 163,  
38) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor