

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.3550, -57.9860,  
-72.4980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.3550, -57.9860,  
-72.4980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A329
RGB	0, 163, 41
RGB Percent	0%, 64%, 16%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3605, 0.8393
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.75, 0.36
HSL	135°, 100%, 32%
HSV	135°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	13.5089, 26.3785, 6.4742
YIQ	100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

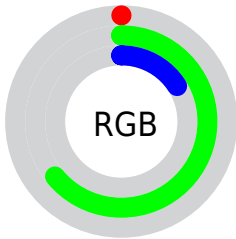
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 130, 163
Decimal	41769
CIELab	58.39, -59.73, 50.20
CIELCh	58, 78.028, 139.953
Yxy	26.3785, 0.2914, 0.5690
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278231849 (0xFF00A329)
YUV	100.3550, -29.2620, -88.0113
Hunter-Lab	51.3600, -42.9300, 28.4781

# Details

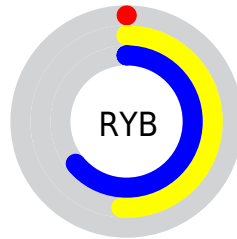
The YIQ color **100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **62.6450, 57.9860, 72.4980**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.4780, -36.1630, -66.0110**, and **63.9830, -29.9750, -57.0070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.5070, -52.3020, -65.3740**.

# Distribution



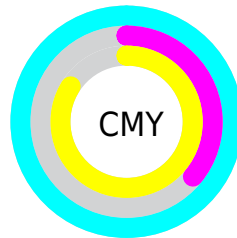
- Red (0%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980 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 100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 100.3550,  
-57.9860, -72.4980

■ 100.3550,  
-57.9860, -72.4980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 80.5160, -39.3260,  
-69.2620

■ 166.4780,  
-36.1630, -66.0110

■ 64.5700, -30.2500,  
-57.5300

■ 195.8480,  
-34.3290, -66.2090

■ 49.3080, -23.1000,  
-43.9320

■ 212.0050,  
-27.0410, -55.1130

■ 34.6330, -16.2250,  
-30.8570

■ 224.1670,  
-18.1490, -40.0450

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280

■ 236.3290, -9.2570,  
-24.9770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.6050, -0.6860,

-9.5980

■ 100.3550,  
-57.9860, -72.4980

■ 106.5070,  
-52.3020, -65.3740

■ 112.9580,  
-46.0220, -58.0380

■ 119.2240,  
-40.6590, -50.6030

■ 125.3760,  
-34.9750, -43.4790

■ 131.8270,  
-28.6950, -36.1430

■ 137.9790,  
-23.0110, -29.0190

■ 144.1310,  
-17.3270, -21.8950

■ 150.3970,  
-11.9640, -14.4600

■ 156.8480, -5.6840,  
-7.1240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.3110, 33.5710, -52.2610



100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980



112.1990, -83.0690, -52.9330

# Triad

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



100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980



120.6420, -124.7550, -2.2830



124.3980, 103.1970, 51.5890

# Complementary

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



100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980



62.6450, 57.9860, 72.4980

# 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.



129.7690, 78.0680, 71.9880



100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980



128.9790, -73.4550, 26.1690

# Square

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



100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980



125.9590, -124.5700, -11.1460



142.8340, 17.5490, 61.9410



130.8520, 103.1130, 9.0410



# Rectangle

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



100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980



118.2580, -98.7520, -38.5280



142.8340, 17.5490, 61.9410



123.4980, 97.4640, 61.8800

# Sweetspot

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



100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980



187.3920, -22.7360, -28.4960



132.1590, 27.8870, -59.3850



92.3320, -13.3390, -17.0750



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.



100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980



130.4860, -75.3130, -94.3930



109.5890, -83.9870, -47.3070



78.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



89.3330, -51.7520, -64.3280



11.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700



# Inverse Universe

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



62.6450, 57.9860, 72.4980



81.4000, 75.6340, 94.0820



53.4110, 83.9870, 47.3070



76.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



55.7810, 51.4310, 64.6390

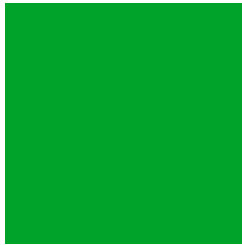


6.8640, 6.5550, 7.8590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980 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 100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980 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 100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980.

-72.4980.

# 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

100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980

### Protanopia

133.1130, 43.8370, -29.0510

### Deuteranopia

136.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880



## Tritanopia

127.9530, -54.5120, -14.2880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980



## Protanomaly

120.9940, 7.0230, -44.6970



## Deuteranomaly

123.3030, 10.8270, -36.5410



## Tritanomaly

117.9950, -55.4710, -35.4630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980



## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

100.3430, -21.0400, -26.1920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980 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(0, 163, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 163, 41)  
}
```

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(0, 163, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 163, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980 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(0, 163, 41) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 163, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 163, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 163, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 163, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 163, 41)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.3550, -57.9860, -72.4980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 163, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 163,  
41) }
```

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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