

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.4410, 11.0990,  
-19.4370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.4410, 11.0990,  
-19.4370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	636E37
RGB	99, 110, 55
RGB Percent	39%, 43%, 22%
CMY	0.6118, 0.5686, 0.7842
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.50, 0.57
HSL	72°, 33%, 32%
HSV	72°, 50%, 43%
XYZ	11.4104, 14.0807, 5.7337
YIQ	100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

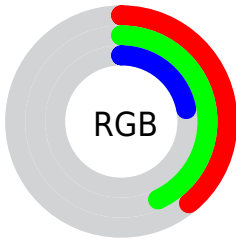
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	55, 110, 66
Decimal	6516279
CIELab	44.35, -13.47, 29.08
CIELCh	44, 32.051, 114.845
Yxy	14.0807, 0.3654, 0.4509
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284706359 (0xFF636E37)
YUV	100.4410, -22.4024, -1.2638
Hunter-Lab	37.5242, -11.3887, 17.2075

# Details

The YIQ color **100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **64.5590, -11.0990, 19.4370**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.9850, 12.3830, -20.6810**, and **52.6690, 10.4570, -18.8150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.2930, 8.7600, -15.5920**.

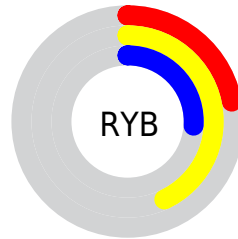
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (43%)

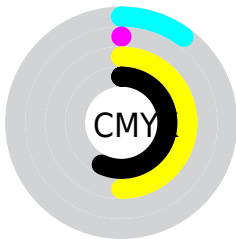
Blue (22%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (26%)

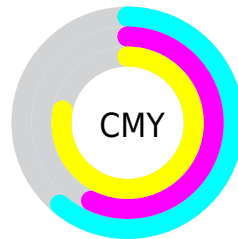


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370 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 100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100.4410, 11.0990,  
-19.4370

100.4410, 11.0990,  
-19.4370

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

76.2560, 10.1820,  
-19.3380

151.9850, 12.3830,  
-20.6810

52.6690, 10.4570,  
-18.8150

178.8710, 12.7040,  
-20.9920

32.1510, 6.2840,  
-14.7720

206.0560, 13.6210,  
-21.0910

12.9140, -6.0500,  
-11.5060

234.5290, 13.6670,  
-21.9250

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

249.8700, 14.4450,  
-13.9950

253.0620, 5.4570,

-5.2870

■ 100.4410, 11.0990,  
-19.4370

■ 100.4410, 11.0990,  
-19.4370

■ 98.5890, 13.4380,  
-23.2820

■ 102.2930, 8.7600,  
-15.5920

■ 96.7370, 15.7770,  
-27.1270

■ 104.1450, 6.4210,  
-11.7470

■ 94.5860, 17.5200,  
-31.1840

■ 106.2960, 4.6780,  
-7.6900

■ 92.7340, 19.8590,  
-35.0290

■ 108.1480, 2.3390,  
-3.8450

■ 90.8820, 22.1980,  
-38.8740

■ 110.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 111.8520, -2.3390,  
3.8450

■ 113.7040, -4.6780,  
7.6900

■ 115.8550, -6.4210,  
11.7470

■ 117.7070, -8.7600,  
15.5920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.0630, 30.0790, -10.9850



100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370



96.4470, -15.4010, -23.7610

# Triad

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



100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370



84.3770, -79.1330, -14.1170



106.8230, 32.1360, 23.3360

# Complementary

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



100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370



64.5590, -11.0990, 19.4370

# 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.



108.4000, 11.4580, 23.6340



100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370



96.9450, -50.8930, 2.7310

# Square

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



100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370



83.6300, -72.8960, -22.5280



106.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830



105.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290



# Rectangle

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



100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370



91.4860, -37.5000, -25.2440



106.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830



107.8270, 26.3130, 24.2410

# Sweetspot

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



100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370



139.2960, 4.6780, -7.6900



77.9020, 29.7550, 5.9070



69.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370



128.1130, 17.4740, -30.3500



92.3680, -4.9930, -25.1610



55.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



99.1440, 24.2160, -42.4080



204.1910, 50.0830, -87.2050



# Inverse Universe

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



64.5590, -11.0990, 19.4370



71.8870, -17.4740, 30.3500



72.9310, 5.5890, 25.3730



51.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



20.8560, -24.2160, 42.4080



43.1080, -49.4870, 87.4170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370 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 100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370 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

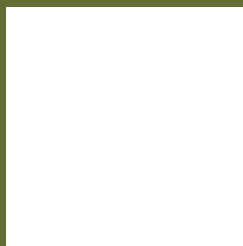
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.4410, 11.0990,

-19.4370.

# 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

100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370

### Protanopia

102.3610, 23.2480, -13.8400

### Deuteranopia

103.5840, 30.1700, -7.1260



## Tritanopia

105.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370

## Protanomaly

101.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470

## Deuteranomaly

102.5290, 22.8350, -11.8610

## Tritanomaly

103.3930, 3.0270, -5.3010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.5240, 4.0360, -7.0680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370 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(99, 110, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 110, 55)  
}
```

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(99, 110, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 110, 55) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370 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(99, 110, 55) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 110, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 110, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 110, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 110, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 110,  
55) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.4410, 11.0990, -19.4370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 110, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 110,  
55) }
```

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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