

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.4610, -18.0160,
-14.9120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.4610, -18.0160,
-14.9120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4A735F
RGB	74, 115, 95
RGB Percent	29%, 45%, 37%
CMY	0.7099, 0.5489, 0.6275
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.17, 0.55
HSL	151°, 22%, 37%
HSV	151°, 36%, 45%
XYZ	11.0195, 14.5461, 13.0500
YIQ	100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

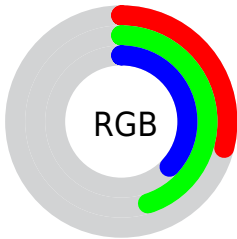
Format	Color
RYB	74, 101, 115
Decimal	4879199
CIELab	45.01, -19.15, 6.57
CIELCh	45, 20.249, 161.052
Yxy	14.5461, 0.2854, 0.3767
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283069279 (0xFF4A735F)
YUV	100.4610, -2.6923, -23.2063
Hunter-Lab	38.1393, -15.1703, 6.4105

Details

The YIQ color $100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $88.5390, 18.0160, 14.9120$, and the grayscale version is $101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $151.6350, -18.5660, -15.9580$, and $52.9880, -18.0620, -14.0780$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $96.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $104.4340, -13.3860, -10.7140$.

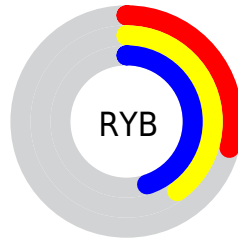
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (45%)

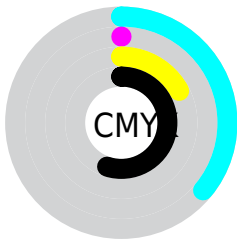
Blue (37%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (45%)

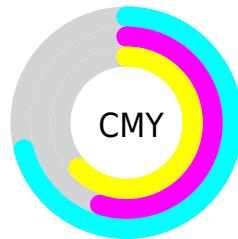


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120 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 100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.4610,
-18.0160, -14.9120

■ 100.4610,
-18.0160, -14.9120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.8740, -17.7410,
-14.3890

■ 151.6350,
-18.5660, -15.9580

■ 52.9880, -18.0620,
-14.0780

■ 178.3360,
-19.1620, -16.1700

■ 29.6180, -19.8960,
-13.8800

■ 206.2220,
-18.8410, -16.4810

■ 14.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

■ 234.5100,
-19.7120, -17.2160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 100.4610,
-18.0160, -14.9120

■ 100.4610,
-18.0160, -14.9120

■ 96.1890, -23.2420,
-19.3220

■ 104.4340,
-13.3860, -10.7140

■ 92.3300, -28.1930,
-23.2090

■ 108.5920, -7.8390,
-6.6150

■ 88.0580, -33.4190,
-27.6190

■ 112.5650, -3.2090,
-2.4170

■ 84.1990, -38.3700,
-31.5060

■ 116.7230, 2.3380,
1.6820

■ 79.9270, -43.5960,
-35.9160

■ 120.6960, 6.9680,
5.8800

■ 75.9540, -48.2260,
-40.1140

■ 124.9680, 12.1940,
10.2900

■ 74.2310, -50.5640,
-41.7960

■ 128.8270, 17.1450,
14.1770

■ 133.0990, 22.3710,

18.5870

■ 137.0720, 27.0010,
22.7850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.7850, -1.3730, -13.6690



100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120



98.2020, -33.2840, -13.5400

Triad

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



100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120



106.1740, -17.7450, 7.7190



107.8910, 28.2880, 4.9600

Complementary

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



100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120



88.5390, 18.0160, 14.9120

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.



108.5520, 25.1690, 11.9290



100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120



108.7310, -0.1400, 13.5560

Square

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



100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120



101.8190, -33.1030, -0.2950



108.9840, 15.2650, 15.2090



106.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850

Rectangle

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



100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120



97.6730, -38.9240, -10.4440



108.9840, 15.2650, 15.2090



107.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850

Sweetspot

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



100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120



144.3040, -6.9680, -5.8800



104.0470, 0.6450, -17.2030



73.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750



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.



100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120



127.3300, -28.1930, -23.2090



102.7410, -24.4360, -8.6920



56.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



78.7960, -53.7730, -44.2130



161.3420, -109.8380, -90.9420

Inverse Universe

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



88.5390, 18.0160, 14.9120



108.6700, 28.1930, 23.2090



86.2590, 24.4360, 8.6920



55.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.3180, 53.4520, 44.5240



88.6580, 109.8380, 90.9420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120 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 100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

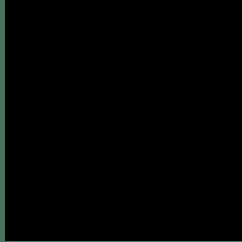
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.4610, -18.0160,

-14.9120.

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

100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120

Protanopia

105.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

Deuteranopia

106.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



Tritanopia

102.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120

Protanomaly

103.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190

Deuteranomaly

104.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580

Tritanomaly

101.7200, -19.9430, -7.5190

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.0160, -6.0970, -5.1450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120 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(74, 115, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 115, 95)  
}
```

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(74, 115, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 115, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120 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(74, 115, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 115, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 115, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 115, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 115, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 115,  
95) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 115, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 115,  
95) }
```

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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