

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.4900, -34.1550,  
-14.2750)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.4900, -34.1550,  
-14.2750)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B7772
RGB	59, 119, 114
RGB Percent	23%, 47%, 45%
CMY	0.7688, 0.5332, 0.5531
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.04, 0.53
HSL	175°, 34%, 35%
HSV	175°, 50%, 47%
XYZ	11.4366, 15.3425, 18.2682
YIQ	100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

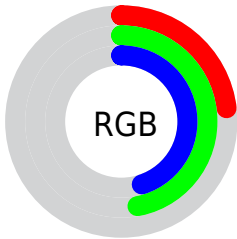
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	59, 90, 119
Decimal	3897202
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.10, -20.83, -3.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 21.078, 188.842
Yxy	15.3425, 0.2539, 0.3406
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282087282 (0xFF3B7772)
YUV	100.4900, 6.6604, -36.3867
Hunter-Lab	39.1695, -16.4285, -0.2336

# Details

The YIQ color **100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **77.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750**, and **48.6140, -40.4360, -16.0840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.7880, -40.9860, -17.1300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.1920, -27.3240, -11.4200**.

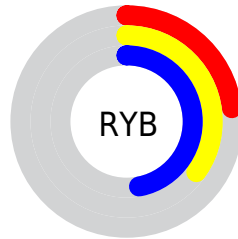
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (47%)

Blue (45%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (47%)

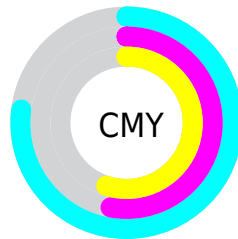


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750 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 100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100.4900,  
-34.1550, -14.2750

100.4900,  
-34.1550, -14.2750

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

74.8920, -35.3470,  
-14.6990

153.0770,  
-34.4300, -14.7980

48.6140, -40.4360,  
-16.0840

180.0770,  
-34.4300, -14.7980

32.6050, -27.0490,  
-10.8970

207.7780,  
-35.0260, -15.0100

19.1720, -15.4040,  
-7.1800

235.7780,  
-35.0260, -15.0100

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

244.8340,  
-20.2640, -7.2080

253.8040, -2.3840,

-0.8480

■ 100.4900,  
-34.1550, -14.2750

■ 100.4900,  
-34.1550, -14.2750

■ 96.7880, -40.9860,  
-17.1300

■ 104.1920,  
-27.3240, -11.4200

■ 93.0860, -47.8170,  
-19.9850

■ 107.8940,  
-20.4930, -8.5650

■ 89.3840, -54.6480,  
-22.8400

■ 111.5960,  
-13.6620, -5.7100

■ 85.6820, -61.4790,  
-25.6950

■ 115.2980, -6.8310,  
-2.8550

■ 82.2790, -67.7140,  
-28.3380

■ 118.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 122.4030, 6.2350,  
2.6430

■ 126.1050, 13.0660,  
5.4980

■ 129.8070, 19.8970,  
8.3530

■ 133.5090, 26.7280,  
11.2080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340



100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750



100.3460, -42.3170, -9.5250

# Triad

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



100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750



111.3610, -1.9740, 13.7540



109.5930, 25.9510, -2.2490

# Complementary

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



100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750



77.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750

# 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.



110.9020, 29.7550, 5.9070



100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750



112.0980, 14.9440, 15.5200

# Square

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



100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750



108.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050



111.3780, 25.7190, 12.9750



107.6900, 15.1320, -9.9240



# Rectangle

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



100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750



102.4760, -39.5670, -4.2950



111.3780, 25.7190, 12.9750



109.9570, 27.9220, 0.5780

# Sweetspot

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



100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750



148.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100



96.0140, -12.9240, -30.1080



74.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750



126.6830, -54.0520, -22.6280



86.9720, -29.1600, -0.1680



57.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



84.3820, -69.5020, -28.9740



172.8560, -142.2590, -59.5310



# Inverse Universe

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



77.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750



90.3170, 54.0520, 22.6280



91.0280, 29.1600, 0.1680



54.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



37.6180, 69.5020, 28.9740

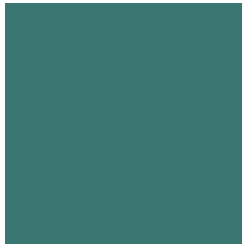


77.1440, 142.2590, 59.5310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750 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 100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750 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 100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750.

-14.2750.

# 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

100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750

### Protanopia

108.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

### Deuteranopia

109.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290



## Tritanopia

101.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750

## Protanomaly

105.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620

## Deuteranomaly

106.7860, -11.1410, -1.8370

## Tritanomaly

101.7120, -34.6600, -10.6280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750 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(59, 119, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 119, 114)  
}
```

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(59, 119, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 119, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750 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(59, 119, 114) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 119, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 119, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 119, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 119, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 119,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 119, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 119,  
114) }
```

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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