

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.5210, 16.1450,
-33.7990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.5210, 16.1450,
-33.7990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F7619
RGB	95, 118, 25
RGB Percent	37%, 46%, 10%
CMY	0.6276, 0.5372, 0.9018
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.79, 0.54
HSL	75°, 65%, 28%
HSV	75°, 79%, 46%
XYZ	11.3717, 15.4608, 3.3065
YIQ	100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

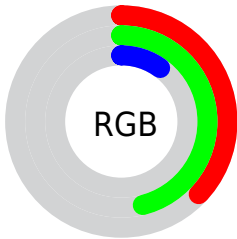
Format	Color
RYB	25, 118, 48
Decimal	6256153
CIELab	46.26, -21.98, 44.95
CIElCh	46, 50.033, 116.061
Yxy	15.4608, 0.3773, 0.5130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284446233 (0xFF5F7619)
YUV	100.5210, -37.2319, -4.8419
Hunter-Lab	39.3202, -17.1867, 22.5383

Details

The YIQ color **100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **42.4790, -16.1450, 33.7990**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.8200, 16.7410, -33.5870**, and **54.8440, 8.1660, -26.8580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.2560, 18.2090, -38.1670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.7860, 14.0810, -29.4310**.

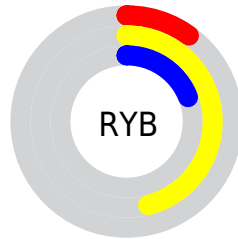
Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (46%)

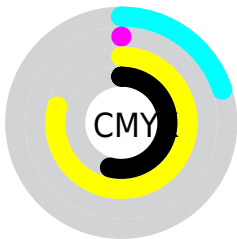
Blue (10%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (19%)

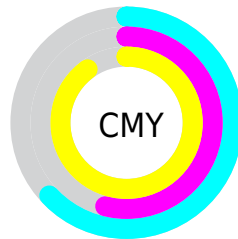


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990 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 100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100.5210, 16.1450,
-33.7990

100.5210, 16.1450,
-33.7990

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

75.2220, 15.5490,
-34.0110

152.8200, 16.7410,
-33.5870

54.8440, 8.1660,
-26.8580

179.8910, 17.9790,
-33.9970

33.2700, -1.6010,
-20.5530

207.6630, 18.6210,
-34.6190

16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

236.4350, 19.2630,
-35.2410

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.7920, 23.1120,
-22.3920

249.9840, 14.1240,

-13.6840

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

■ 100.5210, 16.1450,
-33.7990

■ 100.5210, 16.1450,
-33.7990

■ 98.2560, 18.2090,
-38.1670

■ 102.7860, 14.0810,
-29.4310

■ 95.9910, 20.2730,
-42.5350

■ 105.0510, 12.0170,
-25.0630

■ 95.8770, 20.5940,
-42.8460

■ 107.2020, 10.2740,
-21.0060

■ 109.4670, 8.2100,
-16.6380

■ 111.7320, 6.1460,
-12.2700

■ 113.9970, 4.0820,
-7.9020

■ 115.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460

■ 118.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 120.3790, -2.3850,
4.6790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104.1830, 46.8160, -22.4640



100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990



90.3810, -33.3710, -39.5070

Triad

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



100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990



93.7810, -91.8340, -9.7060



107.9600, 51.3440, 38.6720

Complementary

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



100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990



42.4790, -16.1450, 33.7990

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.



112.3770, 19.4330, 38.8010



100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990



90.0940, -93.8530, -0.6450

Square

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



100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990



92.2530, -82.0200, -22.3720



109.9780, -28.1560, 25.7000



106.4170, 65.5140, 24.1540

Rectangle

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



100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990



85.1680, -63.4480, -39.5760



109.9780, -28.1560, 25.7000



109.5230, 42.4490, 40.1850

Sweetspot

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



100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990



146.0910, 6.5130, -13.4150



65.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100



72.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250



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.



100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990



125.7060, 25.0890, -52.7270



87.0660, -10.6750, -43.3390



57.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



99.1220, 21.2820, -44.3020



202.9620, 43.2980, -90.8940

Inverse Universe

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



42.4790, -16.1450, 33.7990



35.2940, -25.0890, 52.7270



55.9340, 10.6750, 43.3390



53.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



22.8780, -21.2820, 44.3020



47.0380, -43.2980, 90.8940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990 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 100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990 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 100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.5210, 16.1450,

-33.7990.

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

100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990

Protanopia

103.9690, 35.6750, -24.3010

Deuteranopia

105.6590, 42.7800, -15.3960



Tritanopia

109.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990

Protanomaly

102.8540, 28.5690, -27.6790

Deuteranomaly

103.7670, 33.4280, -22.1240

Tritanomaly

106.2200, 1.8360, -11.2520

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.7320, 6.1460, -12.2700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990 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(95, 118, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 118, 25)  
}
```

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(95, 118, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 118, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990 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(95, 118, 25) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 118, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 118, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 118, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 118, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 118,  
25) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.5210, 16.1450, -33.7990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 118, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 118,  
25) }
```

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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