

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.6420, -3.2490,
-34.7450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.6420, -3.2490,
-34.7450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C7C2D
RGB	76, 124, 45
RGB Percent	30%, 49%, 18%
CMY	0.7021, 0.5136, 0.8235
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.64, 0.51
HSL	96°, 47%, 33%
HSV	97°, 64%, 49%
XYZ	10.6612, 16.1447, 5.0382
YIQ	100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

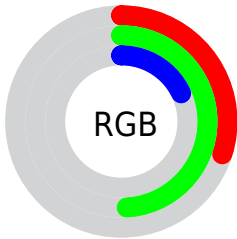
Format	Color
RYB	45, 124, 93
Decimal	5012525
CIELab	47.16, -31.12, 37.10
CIELCh	47, 48.426, 129.992
Yxy	16.1447, 0.3348, 0.5070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283202605 (0xFF4C7C2D)
YUV	100.6420, -27.4315, -21.6110
Hunter-Lab	40.1804, -22.9536, 20.6920

Details

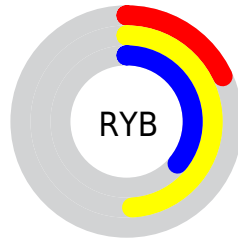
The YIQ color $100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336600 . A complement of this color would be $68.3580, 3.2490, 34.7450$, and the grayscale version is $101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $152.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010$, and $51.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $96.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $104.4020, -2.3330, -29.3170$.

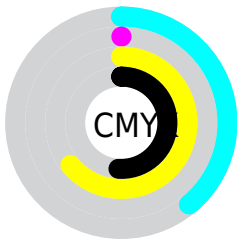
Distribution



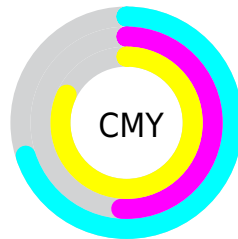
- Red (30%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450 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 100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.6420, -3.2490,
-34.7450

■ 100.6420, -3.2490,
-34.7450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.3430, -3.8450,
-34.9570

■ 152.8870, -2.5610,
-36.2010

■ 51.2010, -6.3210,
-34.1370

■ 180.3600, -2.5150,
-37.0350

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

■ 208.1320, -1.8730,
-37.6570

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 232.4960, 0.0980,
-34.8300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.3590, 8.3940,
-19.9740

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,

-8.0860

■ 100.6420, -3.2490,
-34.7450

■ 100.6420, -3.2490,
-34.7450

■ 96.8820, -4.1650,
-40.1730

■ 104.4020, -2.3330,
-29.3170

■ 93.3070, -4.1640,
-45.7000

■ 107.9770, -2.3340,
-23.7900

■ 89.5470, -5.0800,
-51.1280

■ 111.7370, -1.4180,
-18.3620

■ 87.4390, -4.8960,
-54.4640

■ 115.3120, -1.4190,
-12.8350

■ 119.0720, -0.5030,
-7.4070

■ 122.5330, -0.1830,
-2.1910

■ 126.4070, 0.4120,
3.5480

■ 129.8680, 0.7320,
8.7640

■ 133.7420, 1.3270,
14.5030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.3060, 33.1080, -27.3400



100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450



85.6580, -62.0720, -42.4880

Triad

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



100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450



94.2200, -94.4480, -6.3840



109.8650, 58.6810, 32.3530

Complementary

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



100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450



68.3580, 3.2490, 34.7450

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.



113.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860



100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450



103.4790, -60.8440, 12.3720

Square

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



100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450



94.8920, -88.0730, -17.2970



114.8840, -4.2240, 32.5120



109.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100

Rectangle

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



100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450



89.5510, -71.6560, -33.9920



114.8840, -4.2240, 32.5120



110.8630, 52.9950, 36.2830

Sweetspot

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



100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450



151.7850, -1.3730, -13.6690



96.2100, 34.1590, -7.8330



76.2460, -1.0530, -8.4530



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450



124.6670, -5.5380, -53.8420



92.2850, -24.2930, -38.8290



59.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



88.0260, -5.1710, -54.9870



177.5250, -10.2960, -110.8080

Inverse Universe

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



68.3580, 3.2490, 34.7450



75.0340, 4.9420, 53.6300



76.7150, 24.2930, 38.8290



56.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



36.9740, 5.1710, 54.9870



74.7740, 10.8920, 111.0200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450 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 100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450 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 100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6420, -3.2490,

-34.7450.

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

100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450

Protanopia

107.4940, 29.9430, -19.5370

Deuteranopia

109.2980, 36.7270, -10.3210



Tritanopia

108.6540, -19.5770, -3.1370

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450

Protanomaly

104.8730, 18.3900, -24.9220

Deuteranomaly

106.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800

Tritanomaly

105.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.7250, -1.1440, -12.3120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450 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(76, 124, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 124, 45)  
}
```

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(76, 124, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 124, 45) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450 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(76, 124, 45) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 124, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(76, 124, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 124, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 124, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 124,  
45) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.6420, -3.2490, -34.7450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 124, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 124,  
45) }
```

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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