

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.6640, -0.3150,  
-32.8510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.6640, -0.3150,  
-32.8510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	507A2D
RGB	80, 122, 45
RGB Percent	31%, 48%, 18%
CMY	0.6864, 0.5215, 0.8235
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.63, 0.52
HSL	93°, 46%, 33%
HSV	93°, 63%, 48%
XYZ	10.7407, 15.8168, 4.9710
YIQ	100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

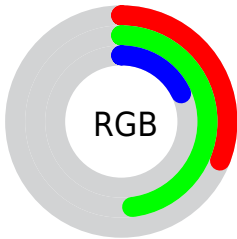
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">45, 122, 87</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">5274157</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">46.73, -28.67, 36.68</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">47, 46.555, 128.012</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">15.8168, 0.3407, 0.5017</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4283464237</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF507A2D</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">100.6640, -27.4424, -18.1223</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">39.7703, -21.3908, 20.4284</a>

# Details

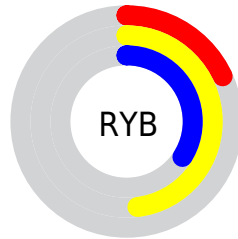
The YIQ color  $100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336600$ . A complement of this color would be  $66.3360, 0.3150, 32.8510$ , and the grayscale version is  $101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $152.9090, 0.3730, -34.3070$ , and  $51.5220, -2.7910, -32.0310$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $104.1250, 0.0050, -27.6350$ .

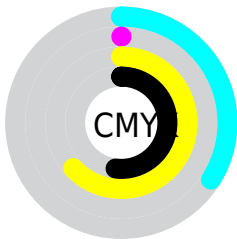
# Distribution



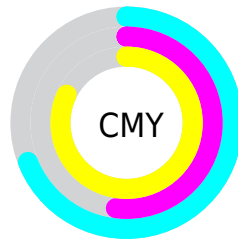
- Red (31%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510 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 100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100.6640, -0.3150,  
-32.8510

100.6640, -0.3150,  
-32.8510

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

75.6640, -0.3150,  
-32.8510

152.9090, 0.3730,  
-34.3070

51.5220, -2.7910,  
-32.0310

179.7950, 0.6940,  
-34.6180

29.9480, -12.5580,  
-25.7260

208.1540, 1.0610,  
-35.7630

18.1970, -8.5250,  
-16.2130

233.6920, 2.4820,  
-33.9820

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

245.5550, 10.7780,  
-19.1260

252.0360, 8.3460,

-8.0860

■ 100.6640, -0.3150,  
-32.8510

■ 100.6640, -0.3150,  
-32.8510

■ 97.2030, -0.6350,  
-38.0670

■ 104.1250, 0.0050,  
-27.6350

■ 94.0410, -0.3590,  
-43.0710

■ 107.2870, -0.2710,  
-22.6310

■ 90.4660, -0.3580,  
-48.5980

■ 110.8620, -0.2720,  
-17.1040

■ 88.0590, -0.7700,  
-52.1460

■ 114.3230, 0.0480,  
-11.8880

■ 117.4850, -0.2280,  
-6.8840

■ 120.9460, 0.0920,  
-1.6680

■ 124.4070, 0.4120,  
3.5480

■ 127.6830, -0.1850,  
8.8630

■ 131.1440, 0.1350,  
14.0790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.0720, 33.8870, -24.9370



100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510



84.2560, -60.8800, -42.0640

# Triad

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



100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510



93.0630, -92.5680, -7.4160



109.4840, 55.3800, 31.6040

# Complementary

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



100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510



66.3360, 0.3150, 32.8510

# 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.



112.6680, 31.6750, 37.2030



100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510



101.8270, -61.9440, 10.2800

# Square

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



100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510



93.1480, -85.9180, -17.8060



113.7480, -6.8370, 30.3070



108.7550, 61.2060, 14.1180



# Rectangle

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



100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510



87.9210, -69.8220, -34.1900



113.7480, -6.8370, 30.3070



110.6560, 49.1440, 34.4880

# Sweetspot

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



100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510



149.7960, 0.0940, -12.7220



92.0900, 34.6170, -5.1190



73.9580, -0.1820, -7.7180



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.



100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510



124.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120



90.5410, -22.1380, -39.3380



59.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



90.4180, -0.4030, -53.2910



182.3090, -0.7600, -107.4160



# Inverse Universe

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



66.3360, 0.3150, 32.8510



71.4140, 0.8160, 51.3120



76.4590, 22.1380, 39.3380



56.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



34.5820, 0.4030, 53.2910



69.9900, 1.3560, 107.6280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510 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 100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510 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 100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6640, -0.3150,

-32.8510.

# 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

100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510

### Protanopia

106.7220, 29.3010, -18.9150

### Deuteranopia

108.2980, 36.7270, -10.3210



## Tritanopia

108.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510

## Protanomaly

104.4000, 18.3440, -24.0880

## Deuteranomaly

105.3130, 23.2030, -18.5330

## Tritanomaly

105.5220, -10.8180, -13.2020

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510 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(80, 122, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 122, 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(80, 122, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 122, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510 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(80, 122, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 122, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 122, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 122, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 122, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 122,  
45) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 122, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 122,  
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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