

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.9040, -18.4260,
-29.5140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.9040, -18.4260,
-29.5140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	417D47
RGB	65, 125, 71
RGB Percent	25%, 49%, 28%
CMY	0.7453, 0.5097, 0.7216
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.43, 0.51
HSL	126°, 32%, 37%
HSV	126°, 48%, 49%
XYZ	10.6509, 16.2507, 8.5352
YIQ	100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

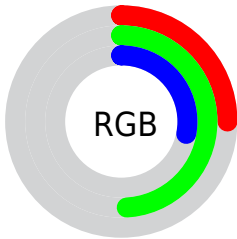
Format	Color
R_{YB}	65, 120, 125
Decimal	4291911
CIE _{Lab}	47.30, -31.80, 23.55
CIE _{LCh}	47, 39.565, 143.479
Yxy	16.2507, 0.3006, 0.4586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282481991 (0xFF417D47)
YUV	100.9040, -14.7427, -31.4878
Hunter-Lab	40.3122, -23.3848, 15.6651

Details

The YIQ color **100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **89.0960, 18.4260, 29.5140**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.1490, -17.7380, -30.9700**, and **49.3810, -24.2030, -29.4430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.7630, -22.6430, -35.6910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.7460, -14.8050, -23.5490**.

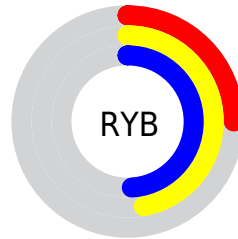
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (49%)

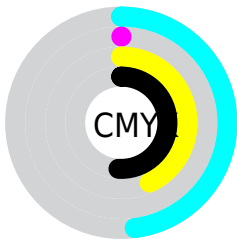
Blue (28%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (49%)

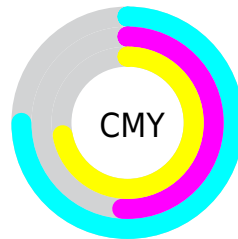


Cyan (48%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140 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 100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.9040,
-18.4260, -29.5140

■ 100.9040,
-18.4260, -29.5140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.8330, -19.6640,
-29.1040

■ 153.1490,
-17.7380, -30.9700

■ 49.3810, -24.2030,
-29.4430

■ 180.3230,
-18.2880, -32.0160

■ 30.6380, -14.6210,
-26.8850

■ 208.2090,
-17.9670, -32.3270

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 231.9860,
-15.7210, -28.9770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.6640, -8.3420,
-14.0220

■ 100.9040,
-18.4260, -29.5140

■ 100.9040,
-18.4260, -29.5140

■ 95.7630, -22.6430,
-35.6910

■ 105.7460,
-14.8050, -23.5490

■ 90.9210, -26.2640,
-41.6560

■ 110.8870,
-10.5880, -17.3720

■ 85.6660, -30.1600,
-48.1440

■ 115.8430, -7.2880,
-11.0960

■ 80.8240, -33.7810,
-54.1090

■ 120.9840, -3.0710,
-4.9190

■ 75.6830, -37.9980,
-60.2860

■ 125.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 74.8570, -38.5480,
-61.3320

■ 130.9670, 4.7670,
7.2230

■ 135.9230, 8.0670,
13.4990

■ 141.0640, 12.2840,

19.6760

■ 145.9060, 15.9050,
25.6410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.1330, 14.7220, -24.5260



100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140



86.9920, -68.5840, -34.6000

Triad

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



100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140



93.7440, -81.2440, -3.3880



111.9530, 52.0810, 19.8010

Complementary

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



100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140



89.0960, 18.4260, 29.5140

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.



113.9320, 39.3790, 29.7390



100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140



112.4420, -23.8910, 19.9890

Square

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



100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140



92.1850, -87.3400, -14.0600



115.5730, 12.6490, 29.5850



110.9290, 51.4880, 3.0080

Rectangle

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



100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140



90.2010, -76.2420, -27.9700



115.5730, 12.6490, 29.5850



112.8050, 49.7420, 23.6460

Sweetspot

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



100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140



153.8430, -7.2880, -11.0960



116.3660, 15.6840, -19.9320



76.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110



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.



100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140



125.2040, -28.7390, -46.3630



104.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840



61.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



76.6180, -39.3730, -62.9010



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



89.0960, 18.4260, 29.5140



106.7960, 28.7390, 46.3630



85.6760, 28.0560, 20.1840



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



51.3820, 39.3730, 62.9010



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140 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 100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140 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 100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140.

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

100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140

Protanopia

109.7460, 20.7260, -12.1860

Deuteranopia

111.4250, 26.3640, -4.2280



Tritanopia

107.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140

Protanomaly

106.6300, 6.1930, -18.6310

Deuteranomaly

107.9450, 9.8600, -13.5000

Tritanomaly

105.0520, -24.1140, -14.5300

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.1420, -6.6920, -10.8840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140 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(65, 125, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 125, 71)  
}
```

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(65, 125, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 125, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140 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(65, 125, 71) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 125, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 125, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 125, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 125, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 125,  
71) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 125, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 125,  
71) }
```

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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