

Converting Colors

YIQ(103.6800, 19.9510,
-36.6970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(103.6800, 19.9510,
-36.6970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	647A13
RGB	100, 122, 19
RGB Percent	39%, 48%, 7%
CMY	0.6080, 0.5215, 0.9253
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.84, 0.52
HSL	73°, 73%, 28%
HSV	73°, 84%, 48%
XYZ	12.3308, 16.6761, 3.1868
YIQ	103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

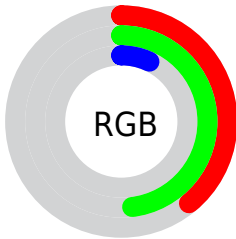
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 122, 41
Decimal	6584851
CIE _{Lab}	47.85, -22.10, 48.45
CIE _{LCh}	48, 53.250, 114.516
Yxy	16.6761, 0.3830, 0.5180
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284774931 (0xFF647A13)
YUV	103.6800, -41.7472, -3.2274
Hunter-Lab	40.8363, -17.5644, 23.9585

Details

The YIQ color **103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **37.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.5060, 20.5010, -35.6510**, and **57.8010, 9.7250, -27.5790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.4150, 22.0150, -41.0650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.9450, 17.8870, -32.3290**.

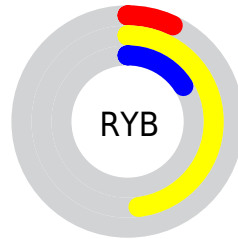
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (48%)

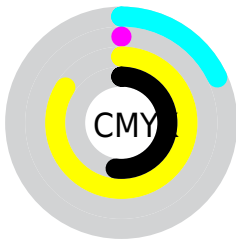
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (16%)

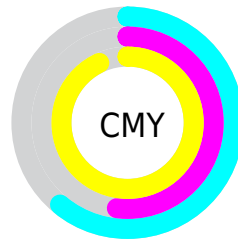


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970 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 103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

103.6800, 19.9510,
-36.6970

103.6800, 19.9510,
-36.6970

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

79.0650, 17.4290,
-35.0430

156.5060, 20.5010,
-35.6510

57.8010, 9.7250,
-27.5790

184.2780, 21.1430,
-36.2730

36.8140, -0.3170,
-21.7970

212.0500, 21.7850,
-36.8950

18.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

238.4740, 23.5270,
-35.4250

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.4500, 24.0750,
-23.3250

249.6420, 15.0870,

-14.6170

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 103.6800, 19.9510,
-36.6970

■ 103.6800, 19.9510,
-36.6970

■ 101.4150, 22.0150,
-41.0650

■ 105.9450, 17.8870,
-32.3290

■ 100.3180, 23.6660,
-43.4540

■ 107.9110, 15.2270,
-28.1730

■ 110.2900, 12.8420,
-23.4940

■ 112.2560, 10.1820,
-19.3380

■ 114.5210, 8.1180,
-14.9700

■ 116.7860, 6.0540,
-10.6020

■ 118.7520, 3.3940,
-6.4460

■ 121.1310, 1.0090,
-1.7670

■ 123.0970, -1.6510,
2.3890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107.5380, 53.0060, -24.5140



103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970



93.3870, -33.5080, -42.5320

Triad

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



103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970



98.1010, -95.7310, -10.6670



111.7370, 53.5900, 42.0220

Complementary

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



103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970



37.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970

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.



116.6590, 18.6990, 41.0910



103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970



94.1690, -98.4380, -0.1500

Square

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



103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970



95.7580, -85.0000, -23.4320



112.9820, -33.9790, 26.6050



109.5640, 69.5940, 27.3060

Rectangle

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



103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970



88.1030, -64.8230, -42.1910



112.9820, -33.9790, 26.6050



113.4140, 44.3740, 43.8460

Sweetspot

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



103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970



151.1620, 7.7510, -13.8250



62.1240, 55.6130, 10.8530



74.7690, 4.7240, -8.5240



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.



103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970



129.8220, 30.4540, -56.3460



88.7300, -9.8490, -47.2970



60.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



102.6770, 24.0330, -44.5990



207.1260, 48.7080, -89.8200

Inverse Universe

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



37.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970



28.1780, -30.4540, 56.3460



52.2700, 9.8490, 47.2970



55.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



22.3230, -24.0330, 44.5990



44.8740, -48.7080, 89.8200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970 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 103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

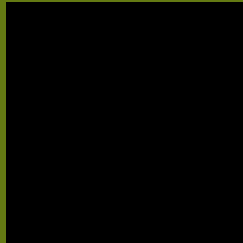
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.6800, 19.9510,

-36.6970.

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

103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970

Protanopia

107.1280, 39.4810, -27.1990

Deuteranopia

109.3450, 46.5400, -17.4600



Tritanopia

113.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510

Trichromacy



Original Color

103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970

Protanomaly

106.0130, 32.3750, -30.5770

Deuteranomaly

107.1540, 36.5920, -24.4000

Tritanomaly

110.0630, 3.7160, -12.2840

Monochromacy



Original Color

103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970

Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

104.2760, 7.4300, -13.5140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970 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(100, 122, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 122, 19)  
}
```

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(100, 122, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 122, 19) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970 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(100, 122, 19) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 122, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 122, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 122, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 122, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 122,  
19) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 122, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
122, 19) }
```

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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