

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200)
contains.

YIQ(91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

YIQ(91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	635959
RGB	99, 89, 89
RGB Percent	39%, 35%, 35%
CMY	0.6117, 0.6510, 0.6510
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.10, 0.61
HSL	360°, 5%, 37%
HSV	360°, 10%, 39%
XYZ	10.5217, 10.5184, 10.9282
YIQ	91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	99, 89, 89
Decimal	6510937
CIE _{Lab}	38.76, 4.06, 1.46
CIE _{LCh}	39, 4.312, 19.848
Yxy	10.5184, 0.3291, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284701017 (0xFF635959)
YUV	91.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478
Hunter-Lab	32.4321, 1.1532, 2.7243

Details

The YIQ color **91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **96.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320**, and **46.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (35%)

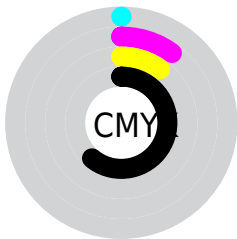
Blue (35%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (35%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200 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 91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 91.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

■ 91.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.6910, 5.3640,
1.9080

■ 142.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

■ 46.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 168.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

■ 25.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 195.5880, 7.1520,
2.5440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 223.5880, 7.1520,
2.5440

■ 250.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

■ 91.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

■ 91.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

■ 84.9800, 11.9200,
4.2400

■ 99.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 77.9700, 17.8800,
6.3600

■ 106.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 70.9600, 23.8400,
8.4800

■ 113.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 63.9500, 29.8000,
10.6000

■ 120.0300,
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 57.0540, 35.4390,
13.0310

■ 126.9260,
-23.5190, -8.7910

■ 50.6310, 41.1240,
14.6280

■ 133.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 43.6210, 47.0840,
16.7480

■ 140.3590,
-35.1640, -12.5080

■ 36.6110, 53.0440,

■ 147.3690,

18.8680

-41.1240, -14.6280

■ 29.6010, 59.0040,
20.9880

■ 154.3790,
-47.0840, -16.7480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



91.9360, 6.0520, 0.4520

Triad

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



91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



90.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



90.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

Complementary

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



91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



96.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

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.



90.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



89.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410

Square

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



91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



91.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770



90.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



91.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Rectangle

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



91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



91.5230, 5.7770, -0.0710



90.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



90.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

Sweetspot

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



91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



125.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



93.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



61.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



116.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920



94.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



33.4880, 66.7520, 23.7440



71.7600, 143.0400, 50.8800

Inverse Universe

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



91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



116.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920



93.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



33.4880, 66.7520, 23.7440



71.7600, 143.0400, 50.8800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

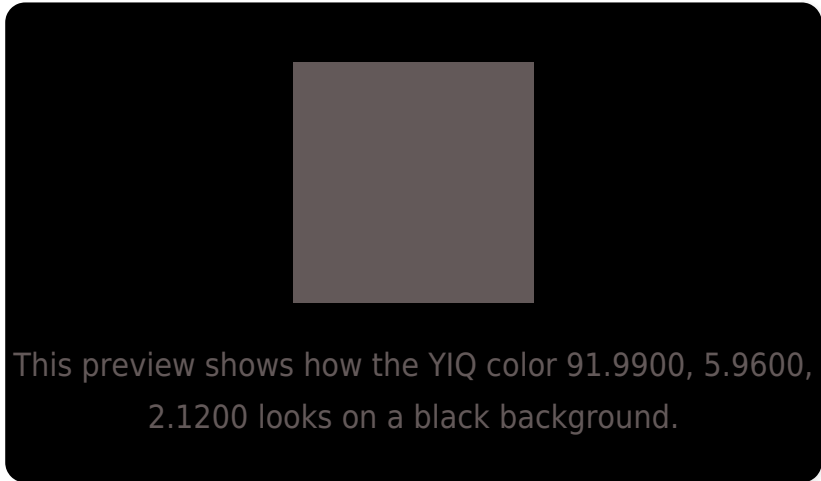
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

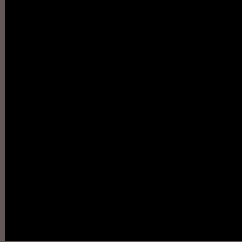
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200.

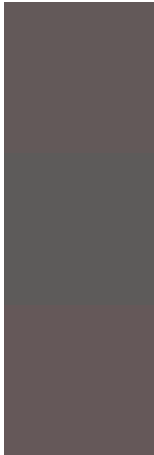


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200.

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

91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

Protanopia

91.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Deuteranopia

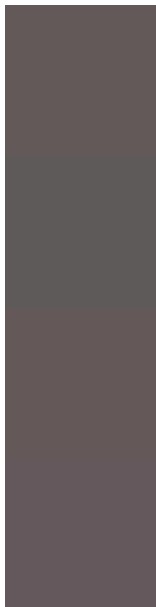
92.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



Tritanopia

92.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

Protanomaly

91.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

Deuteranomaly

91.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550

Tritanomaly

92.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

92.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200 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(99, 89, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 89, 89)  
}
```

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(99, 89, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 89, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200 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(99, 89, 89) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 89, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 89, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 89, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 89, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 89, 89)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 89, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 89,  
89) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor