

# Converting Colors

YIQ(99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	636363
RGB	99, 99, 99
RGB Percent	39%, 39%, 39%
CMY	0.6118, 0.6118, 0.6118
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	0°, 0%, 39%
HSV	121°, 0%, 39%
XYZ	11.8596, 12.4772, 13.5877
YIQ	99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	99, 99, 99
Decimal	6513507
CIE Lab	41.96, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	42, 0.006, 296.813
Yxy	12.4772, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284703587 (0xFF636363)
YUV	99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	35.3231, -1.8847, 1.9192

# Details

The YIQ color **99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**, and **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300**.

# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (39%)

Blue (39%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (39%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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 99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 99.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 99.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 75.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 150.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 53.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 176.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 31.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 204.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 7.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 232.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 99.0000, 0.0000,

■ 99.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

0.0000

■ 94.8700, -2.7500,  
-5.2300

■ 103.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

■ 90.8540, -5.8210,  
-10.1490

■ 107.1460, 5.8210,  
10.1490

■ 86.7240, -8.5710,  
-15.3790

■ 111.2760, 8.5710,  
15.3790

■ 82.5940, -11.3210,  
-20.6090

■ 115.4060, 11.3210,  
20.6090

■ 78.5780, -14.3920,  
-25.5280

■ 119.4220, 14.3920,  
25.5280

■ 74.7470, -16.5460,  
-30.5460

■ 123.2530, 16.5460,  
30.5460

■ 70.6170, -19.2960,  
-35.7760

■ 127.3830, 19.2960,  
35.7760

■ 66.6010, -22.3670,  
-40.6950

■ 131.3990, 22.3670,  
40.6950

■ 62.4710, -25.1170,  
-45.9250

■ 135.5290, 25.1170,  
45.9250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Complementary

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



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# 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.



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Rectangle

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



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Sweetspot

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



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0860, -31.7630, -57.6430



141.5640, -67.9260, -123.6540

# Inverse Universe

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



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



45.9140, 31.7630, 57.6430



98.4360, 67.9260, 123.6540

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

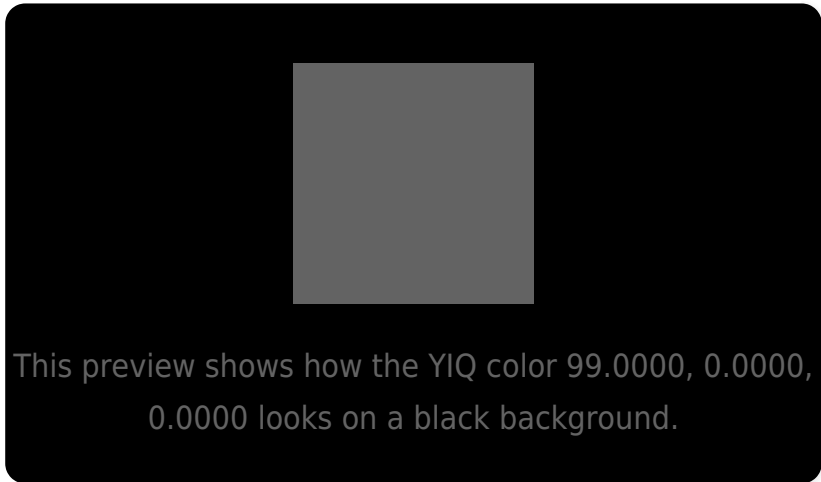
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

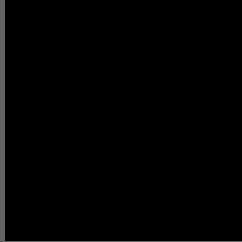
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

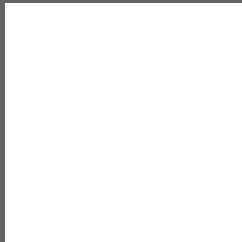
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.

# 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

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

### Protanopia

99.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

### Deuteranopia

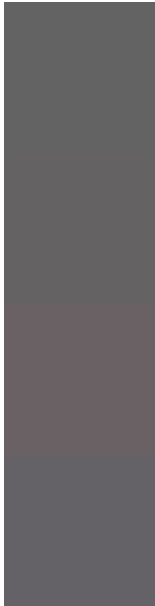
100.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



## Tritanopia

99.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Protanomaly

98.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

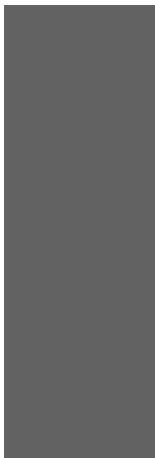
## Deuteranomaly

99.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

## Tritanomaly

99.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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, 99, 99)` looks like.

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

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, 99, 99) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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, 99, 99) }
```

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

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

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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