

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300)
contains.

YIQ(99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(99.1600, -15.1300,
-1.1300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	546872
RGB	84, 104, 114
RGB Percent	33%, 41%, 45%
CMY	0.6706, 0.5921, 0.5530
CMYK	0.26, 0.09, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	200°, 15%, 39%
HSV	200°, 26%, 45%
XYZ	11.6427, 13.0012, 17.8103
YIQ	99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

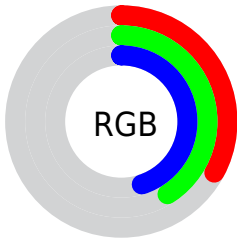
Format	Color
R_{YB}	84, 96, 114
Decimal	5531762
CIE Lab	42.77, -4.98, -8.06
CIE LCh	43, 9.474, 238.291
Yxy	13.0012, 0.2742, 0.3062
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283721842 (0xFF546872)
YUV	99.1600, 7.3161, -13.2953
Hunter-Lab	36.0571, -5.4633, -4.0461

Details

The YIQ color **99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **98.8400, 15.1300, 1.1300**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.9750, -16.0470, -1.0310**, and **52.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900**.

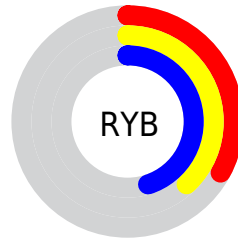
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (41%)

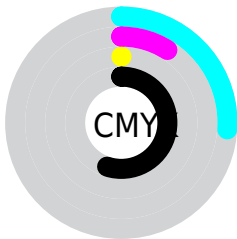
Blue (45%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (45%)

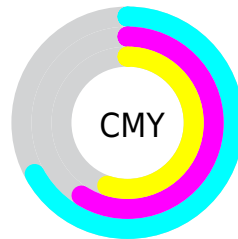


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 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 99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.1600, -15.1300,
-1.1300

■ 99.1600, -15.1300,
-1.1300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.0460, -14.8090,
-1.4410

■ 149.9750,
-16.0470, -1.0310

■ 52.3450, -14.2130,
-1.2290

■ 176.9750,
-16.0470, -1.0310

■ 30.9320, -14.4880,
-1.7520

■ 204.6760,
-16.6430, -1.2430

■ 10.9540, -11.5540,
0.1420

■ 232.6760,
-16.6430, -1.2430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 99.1600, -15.1300,
-1.1300

■ 99.1600, -15.1300,
-1.1300

■ 93.5230, -20.5860,
-1.3700

■ 104.7970, -9.6740,
-0.8900

■ 87.5870, -26.6380,
-1.8220

■ 110.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 82.5370, -32.3690,
-2.5850

■ 115.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

■ 76.6010, -38.4210,
-3.0370

■ 121.7190, 8.1610,
0.7770

■ 70.9640, -43.8770,
-3.2770

■ 127.3560, 13.6170,
1.0170

■ 65.3270, -49.3330,
-3.5170

■ 132.9930, 19.0730,
1.2570

■ 59.3910, -55.3850,
-3.9690

■ 138.9290, 25.1250,
1.7090

■ 57.6080, -57.4940,

■ 143.9790, 30.8560,

-4.2940

2.4720

■ 149.9150, 36.9080,
2.9240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.1660, -15.2670, -4.1550



99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



100.6060, -10.4540, 2.2340

Triad

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



99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



102.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



99.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240

Complementary

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



99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



98.8400, 15.1300, 1.1300

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.



100.6820, 9.5830, -2.9690



99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



102.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420

Square

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



99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



102.5540, 4.4920, 6.7000



101.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820



99.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120

Rectangle

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



99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



101.5250, -5.7320, 4.7640



101.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820



100.1760, 5.1360, -4.9760

Sweetspot

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



99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



142.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520



102.6360, -11.1390, -12.8910



70.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



124.5550, -23.6120, -1.5960



90.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



60.6400, -60.5200, -4.5200



125.0130, -124.6620, -9.4780

Inverse Universe

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



95.2500, 11.4600, 12.5800



118.5870, 18.0610, 19.6050



107.0580, 11.2800, -6.1920



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.0000, 45.8400, 50.3200



92.6630, 94.2470, 103.6790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 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 99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

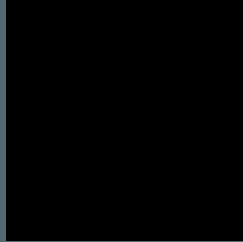
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.1600, -15.1300,

-1.1300.

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

99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

Protanopia

100.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

Deuteranopia

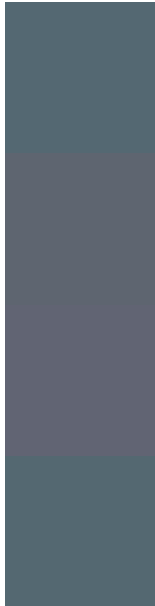
101.7320, -1.8810, 6.5590



Tritanopia

99.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

Protanomaly

100.1610, -7.7030, 1.9370

Deuteranomaly

100.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Tritanomaly

99.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 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(84, 104, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 104, 114)  
}
```

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(84, 104, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 104, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 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(84, 104, 114) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 104, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 104, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 104, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 104, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 104,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 104, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 104,  
114) }
```

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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