

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61626F
RGB	97, 98, 111
RGB Percent	38%, 38%, 44%
CMY	0.6196, 0.6157, 0.5647
CMYK	0.13, 0.12, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	236°, 7%, 41%
HSV	236°, 13%, 44%
XYZ	12.1665, 12.4245, 16.7937
YIQ	99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

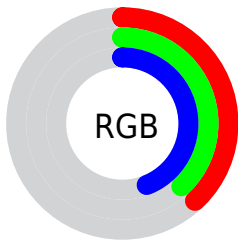
Format	Color
R_{YB}	97, 98, 111
Decimal	6382191
CIE Lab	41.88, 2.49, -7.46
CIE LCh	42, 7.864, 288.475
Yxy	12.4245, 0.2940, 0.3002
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284572271 (0xFF61626F)
YUV	99.1830, 5.8258, -1.9145
Hunter-Lab	35.2483, -0.0727, -3.5743

Details

The YIQ color **99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **108.8170, 4.7690, -3.8310**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420**, and **52.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330**.

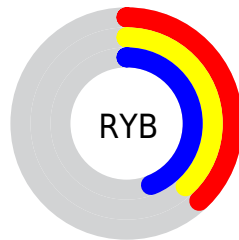
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (38%)

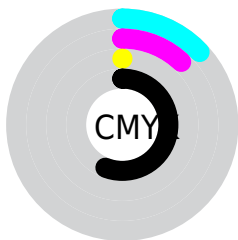
Blue (44%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (44%)

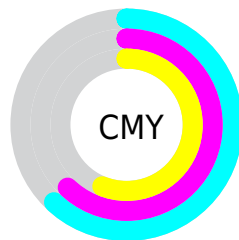


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310 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 99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 99.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 150.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 52.9550, -4.1270,
3.2090

■ 176.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 31.5420, -4.4020,
2.6860

■ 204.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 7.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 232.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 99.1830, -4.7690,

■ 99.1830, -4.7690,

3.8310

3.8310

■ 90.0240, -8.5750,
6.7290

■ 108.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 80.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

■ 118.0880, 2.5680,
-2.4880

■ 71.1190, -15.9120,
13.0480

■ 127.2470, 6.3740,
-5.3860

■ 61.9600, -19.7180,
15.9460

■ 136.4060, 10.1800,
-8.2840

■ 52.2140, -23.2490,
19.3670

■ 146.1520, 13.7110,
-11.7050

■ 42.7560, -27.6510,
22.0530

■ 155.6100, 18.1130,
-14.3910

■ 33.5970, -31.4570,
24.9510

■ 164.7690, 21.9190,
-17.2890

■ 24.4380, -35.2630,
27.8490

■ 173.9280, 25.7250,
-20.1870

■ 17.3500, -37.8310,
30.3370

■ 183.6740, 29.2560,
-23.6080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.9650, -10.0870, 1.0890



99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310



99.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290

Triad

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



99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310



99.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030



97.1190, -7.8850, -5.7810

Complementary

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



99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310



108.8170, 4.7690, -3.8310

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.



97.0550, -1.8330, -5.3290



99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310



99.3230, 9.2160, -1.8240

Square

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



99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310



100.3820, 10.7280, 3.8160



98.5180, 4.1730, -4.0430



97.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400

Rectangle

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



99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310



100.2120, 5.4550, 5.7670



98.5180, 4.1730, -4.0430



96.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560

Sweetspot

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



99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310



140.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



106.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790



71.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



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.



99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310



126.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080



100.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



51.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



18.9630, -40.9950, 32.6130



38.7240, -84.2370, 67.4030

Inverse Universe

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



101.3000, 8.0230, 3.2790



130.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630



107.6100, 0.9180, -5.6260



51.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



36.9060, 68.6310, 28.2390



75.9050, 141.4340, 57.9620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310 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 99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

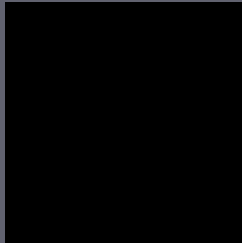
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

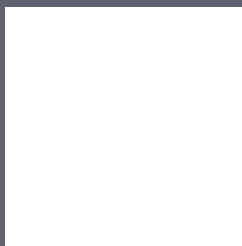
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.1830, -4.7690,

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

99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Protanopia

99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Deuteranopia

99.5040, -1.2390, 5.9370



Tritanopia

99.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Protanomaly

99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Deuteranomaly

99.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900

Tritanomaly

99.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310 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(97, 98, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 98, 111)  
}
```

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(97, 98, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 98, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310 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(97, 98, 111) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 98, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 98, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 98, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 98, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 98,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 98, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 98,  
111) }
```

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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