

# Converting Colors

YIQ(99.2370, -23.1970,  
-14.6290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(99.2370, -23.1970,  
-14.6290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	447364
RGB	68, 115, 100
RGB Percent	27%, 45%, 39%
CMY	0.7334, 0.5489, 0.6079
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.13, 0.55
HSL	161°, 26%, 36%
HSV	161°, 41%, 45%
XYZ	10.8140, 14.4135, 14.2635
YIQ	99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

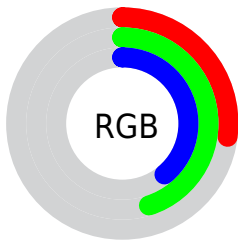
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	68, 96, 115
Decimal	4485988
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.82, -19.88, 3.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 20.145, 170.607
Yxy	14.4135, 0.2738, 0.3650
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282676068 (0xFF447364)
YUV	99.2370, 0.3762, -27.3948
Hunter-Lab	37.9651, -15.5950, 4.3003

# Details

The YIQ color  $99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336666$ . A complement of this color would be  $83.7630, 23.1970, 14.6290$ , and the grayscale version is  $99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $150.5250, -24.0680, -15.3640$ , and  $50.7530, -24.7100, -14.7420$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $95.1930, -29.0650, -18.4170$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $102.9820, -17.9250, -11.0530$ .

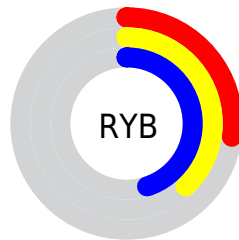
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (45%)

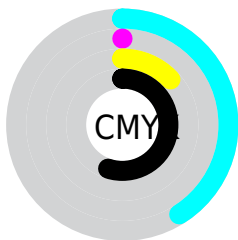
Blue (39%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (45%)

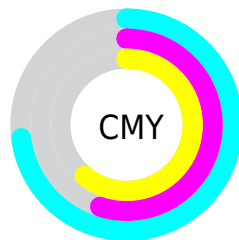


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290 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 99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 99.2370, -23.1970,  
-14.6290

■ 99.2370, -23.1970,  
-14.6290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 74.6500, -22.9220,  
-14.1060

■ 150.5250,  
-24.0680, -15.3640

■ 50.7530, -24.7100,  
-14.7420

■ 177.4110,  
-23.7470, -15.6750

■ 29.4760, -22.3720,  
-13.0600

■ 205.1120,  
-24.3430, -15.8870

■ 15.7010, -9.7640,  
-10.2760

■ 233.6990,  
-24.6180, -16.4100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 246.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 99.2370, -23.1970,  
-14.6290

■ 99.2370, -23.1970,  
-14.6290

■ 95.1930, -29.0650,  
-18.4170

■ 102.9820,  
-17.9250, -11.0530

■ 91.5620, -34.6580,  
-21.6820

■ 106.9120,  
-11.7360, -7.5760

■ 87.5180, -40.5260,  
-25.4700

■ 110.6570, -6.4640,  
-4.0000

■ 83.7730, -45.7980,  
-29.0460

■ 114.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 79.8430, -51.9870,  
-32.5230

■ 118.3320, 4.9970,  
3.0530

■ 76.3970, -56.6630,  
-35.8870

■ 122.3760, 10.8650,  
6.8410

■ 126.1210, 16.1370,  
10.4170

■ 130.0510, 22.3260,

13.8940

■ 133.7960, 27.5980,  
17.4700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



101.9200, -6.1870, -14.5310



99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290



97.2880, -36.4020, -12.0980

# Triad

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



99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290



106.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270



107.1250, 27.5090, 2.5570

# Complementary

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



99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290



83.7630, 23.1970, 14.6290

# 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.



107.8680, 27.0950, 10.0630



99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290



108.4820, 4.9950, 14.1070

# Square

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



99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290



102.8520, -28.7020, 2.5460



108.6100, 19.2540, 14.5020



105.5600, 21.5500, -5.0900



# Rectangle

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



99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290



97.8410, -39.3370, -8.4650



108.6100, 19.2540, 14.5020



107.3040, 28.5630, 5.4830

# Sweetspot

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



99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290



144.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710



100.3730, -3.3890, -21.1890



73.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290



125.5510, -36.1250, -22.6290



96.2510, -25.8120, -5.7800



56.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



81.0760, -60.1930, -37.9930



166.1300, -123.3200, -77.8800



# Inverse Universe

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



83.7630, 23.1970, 14.6290



101.4490, 36.1250, 22.6290



86.7490, 25.8120, 5.7800



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.9240, 60.1930, 37.9930



83.8700, 123.3200, 77.8800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290 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 99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

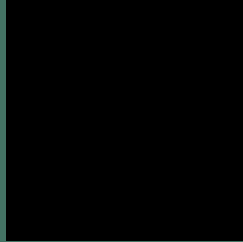
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.2370, -23.1970,

-14.6290.

# 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

99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290

### Protanopia

105.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500

### Deuteranopia

106.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910



## Tritanopia

101.3650, -26.1330, -5.4690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290

## Protanomaly

103.4460, -4.4920, -6.7000

## Deuteranomaly

104.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510

## Tritanomaly

100.4420, -25.0320, -8.9040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290

## Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.2330, -8.2060, -5.4700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290 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(68, 115, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 115, 100)  
}
```

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(68, 115, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 115, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290 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(68, 115, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 115, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 115, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 115, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 115, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 115,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 115, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 115,  
100) }
```

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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