

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.3300, 41.7280,
-29.3760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	796B03
RGB	121, 107, 3
RGB Percent	47%, 42%, 1%
CMY	0.5255, 0.5804, 0.9880
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.97, 0.53
HSL	53°, 95%, 24%
HSV	53°, 97%, 47%
XYZ	13.1579, 14.5852, 2.2097
YIQ	99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

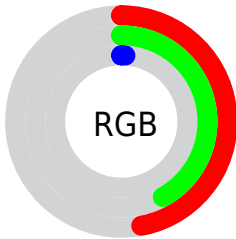
Format	Color
RYB	19, 121, 3
Decimal	7957251
CIELab	45.06, -4.54, 50.72
CIELCh	45, 50.927, 95.113
Yxy	14.5852, 0.4393, 0.4869
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286147331 (0xFF796B03)
YUV	99.3300, -47.4907, 19.0046
Hunter-Lab	38.1906, -5.3345, 23.3029

Details

The YIQ color **99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **24.6700, -41.7280, 29.3760**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.8510, 41.8190, -25.5170**, and **55.5520, 24.0280, -16.9640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.9880, 42.6910, -30.3090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.2850, 37.6010, -26.1670**.

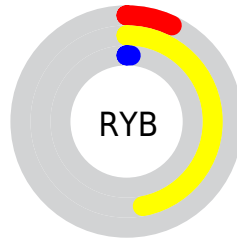
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (42%)

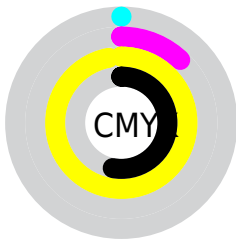
Blue (1%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (1%)

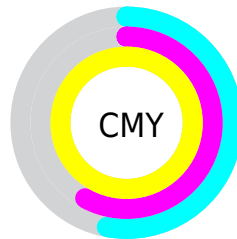


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760 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 99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.3300, 41.7280,
-29.3760

■ 99.3300, 41.7280,
-29.3760

■ 254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 76.8270, 33.1990,
-23.4810

■ 152.8510, 41.8190,
-25.5170

■ 55.5520, 24.0280,
-16.9640

■ 179.9220, 43.0570,
-25.9270

■ 35.7500, 14.9030,
-11.2810

■ 207.8190, 44.8450,
-25.2910

■ 15.9370, 4.3110,
-6.5450

■ 233.7860, 40.4440,
-28.1320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.1960, 27.6060,
-26.7460

■ 248.2740, 18.9390,

-18.3490

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,
-9.3300

■ 99.3300, 41.7280,
-29.3760

■ 99.3300, 41.7280,
-29.3760

■ 98.9880, 42.6910,
-30.3090

■ 101.2850, 37.6010,
-26.1670

■ 103.8270, 33.1990,
-23.4810

■ 105.7820, 29.0720,
-20.2720

■ 108.3240, 24.6700,
-17.5860

■ 110.3930, 20.2220,
-14.0660

■ 112.9350, 15.8200,
-11.3800

■ 114.8900, 11.6930,
-8.1710

■ 116.8450, 7.5660,
-4.9620

■ 119.3870, 3.1640,
-2.2760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.6120, 59.3300, -6.9580



99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760



95.7090, 3.8120, -36.0600

Triad

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



99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760



91.5180, -84.0840, -18.0040



107.8900, 31.1700, 40.8500

Complementary

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



99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760



24.6700, -41.7280, 29.3760

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.



109.1650, -12.3850, 31.7350



99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760



91.3020, -91.7430, -5.8470

Square

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



99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760



86.8440, -70.9230, -30.7550



85.8710, -91.6070, 2.7050



103.5000, 58.4510, 36.5230

Rectangle

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



99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760



86.8540, -33.3250, -40.3410



85.8710, -91.6070, 2.7050



109.3060, 18.1950, 39.2110

Sweetspot

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



99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760



149.8210, 16.1410, -11.6910



40.1060, 65.1920, 29.9920



74.0470, 9.8130, -7.1390



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760



128.8350, 55.9430, -39.2010



94.6910, 12.2500, -45.8140



59.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



101.9450, 44.2500, -31.0300



205.6620, 89.1420, -62.6820

Inverse Universe

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



24.6700, -41.7280, 29.3760



29.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010



29.3090, -12.2500, 45.8140



56.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



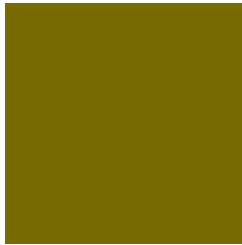
23.0550, -44.2500, 31.0300



46.3380, -89.1420, 62.6820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760 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 99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760 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 99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760.

-29.3760.

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

99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760

Protanopia

99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760

Deuteranopia

101.1340, 48.5120, -20.1600



Tritanopia

108.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760

Protanomaly

99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760

Deuteranomaly

100.3570, 46.2660, -23.5100

Tritanomaly

105.1150, 24.3010, -5.3870

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.1630, 15.1780, -10.7580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760 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(121, 107, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(121, 107, 3)  
}
```

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(121, 107, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(121, 107, 3) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760 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(121, 107, 3) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(121, 107, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(121, 107, 3)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(121, 107, 3); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 107, 3);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 107,  
3) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(121, 107, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(121,  
107, 3) }
```

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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