

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.3520, 27.4670,
-18.7170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	726825
RGB	114, 104, 37
RGB Percent	45%, 41%, 15%
CMY	0.5530, 0.5922, 0.8547
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.68, 0.55
HSL	52°, 51%, 30%
HSV	52°, 68%, 45%
XYZ	12.2233, 13.6107, 3.7365
YIQ	99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

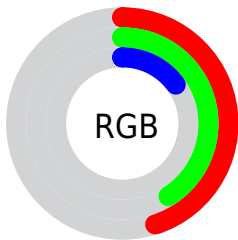
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 114, 37
Decimal	7497765
CIE _{Lab}	43.67, -4.82, 37.89
CIE _{LCh}	44, 38.190, 97.245
Yxy	13.6107, 0.4134, 0.4603
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285687845 (0xFF726825)
YUV	99.3520, -30.7395, 12.8463
Hunter-Lab	36.8927, -5.4215, 19.8199

Details

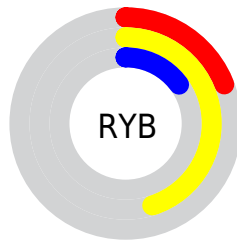
The YIQ color **99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **51.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.9070, 30.2180, -19.0140**, and **52.5950, 22.4690, -16.2430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.5110, 31.2730, -21.6150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190**.

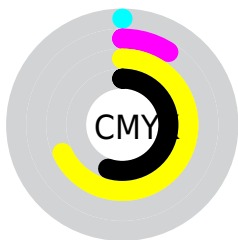
Distribution



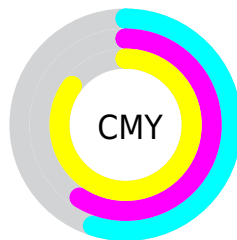
- Red (45%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170 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 99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

99.3520, 27.4670,
-18.7170

99.3520, 27.4670,
-18.7170

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

74.6400, 26.5960,
-19.4520

151.0210, 29.8970,
-18.7030

52.5950, 22.4690,
-16.2430

178.0920, 31.1350,
-19.1130

32.7930, 13.3440,
-10.5600

205.5760, 32.6480,
-19.0000

11.7840, 0.3680,
-6.6720

233.6470, 33.8860,
-19.4100

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

247.7040, 20.5440,
-19.9040

250.8960, 11.5560,

-11.1960

254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

99.3520, 27.4670,
-18.7170

99.3520, 27.4670,
-18.7170

97.5110, 31.2730,
-21.6150

101.1930, 23.6610,
-15.8190

94.9690, 35.6750,
-24.3010

103.7350, 19.2590,
-13.1330

93.1280, 39.4810,
-27.1990

105.5760, 15.4530,
-10.2350

92.1990, 40.7190,
-27.6090

108.1180, 11.0510,
-7.5490

109.9590, 7.2450,
-4.6510

■ 112.3870, 3.1640,
-2.2760

■ 114.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 116.7700, -5.0440,
3.3080

■ 118.7250, -9.1710,
6.5170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.7660, 44.3370, -5.0630



99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170



95.3640, 0.8300, -26.0660

Triad

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



99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170



85.3400, -77.7110, -17.8630



105.8040, 25.1200, 29.3440

Complementary

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



99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170



51.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170

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.



105.9450, -6.1940, 24.1580



99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170



84.6850, -82.7560, -9.0280

Square

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



99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170



82.3930, -68.0350, -28.0270



97.9120, -46.1260, 9.9540



104.1080, 44.5150, 24.7630

Rectangle

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



99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170



91.3920, -22.7360, -28.4960



97.9120, -46.1260, 9.9540



106.0140, 15.7210, 28.9770

Sweetspot

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



99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170



142.2320, 10.7300, -7.2380



61.1630, 42.6820, 19.4340



70.7740, 6.3280, -4.5520



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.



99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170



124.9280, 42.9200, -28.9520



96.8500, 8.0290, -29.8830



54.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



96.9280, 42.9200, -28.9520



200.0580, 88.0870, -60.0810

Inverse Universe

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



51.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170



51.0720, -42.9200, 28.9520



54.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830



51.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



23.0720, -42.9200, 28.9520



46.9420, -88.0870, 60.0810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170 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 99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170 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 99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.3520, 27.4670,

-18.7170.

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

99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170

Protanopia

99.0640, 28.3380, -17.9820

Deuteranopia

100.5430, 37.4150, -11.7770



Tritanopia

104.7890, 11.1400, 7.3640

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170

Protanomaly

99.0640, 28.3380, -17.9820

Deuteranomaly

100.1080, 34.2060, -14.1940

Tritanomaly

103.1020, 17.1480, -2.4040

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.0470, 9.8130, -7.1390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170 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(114, 104, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 104, 37)  
}
```

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(114, 104, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 104, 37) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170 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(114, 104, 37) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 104, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 104, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 104, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 104, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 104,  
37) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 104, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
104, 37) }
```

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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