

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.4820, 47.4120,
-22.2520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	836509
RGB	131, 101, 9
RGB Percent	51%, 40%, 4%
CMY	0.4863, 0.6040, 0.9644
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.93, 0.49
HSL	45°, 87%, 27%
HSV	45°, 93%, 51%
XYZ	14.0627, 14.1503, 2.2504
YIQ	99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

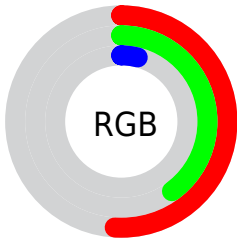
Format	Color
RYB	49, 131, 9
Decimal	8611081
CIELab	44.45, 3.90, 49.33
CIELCh	44, 49.488, 85.478
Yxy	14.1503, 0.4616, 0.4645
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286801161 (0xFF836509)
YUV	99.4820, -44.6076, 27.6413
Hunter-Lab	37.6169, 0.9010, 22.7848

Details

The YIQ color **99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **40.5180, -47.4120, 22.2520**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.8460, 49.3830, -19.4250**, and **55.3080, 30.7670, -12.4410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.2820, 50.8510, -24.0050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.7250, 42.4140, -19.7780**.

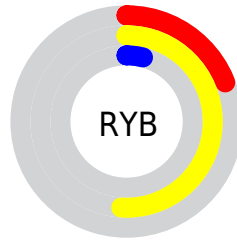
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (40%)

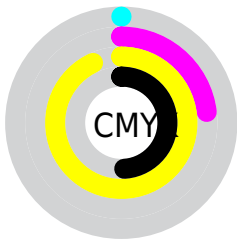
Blue (4%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (4%)

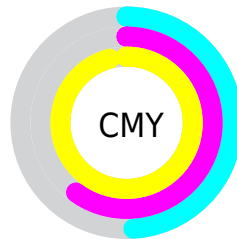


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520 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 99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.4820, 47.4120,
-22.2520

■ 99.4820, 47.4120,
-22.2520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.2950, 40.8090,
-18.2230

■ 152.8460, 49.3830,
-19.4250

■ 55.3080, 30.7670,
-12.4410

■ 179.7430, 51.1710,
-18.7890

■ 35.2070, 21.0460,
-6.9700

■ 207.9990, 53.3260,
-19.2980

■ 15.1170, 12.7920,
-0.5520

■ 229.9050, 41.7270,
-23.8490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.3100, 27.2850,
-26.4350

■ 248.5020, 18.2970,

-17.7270

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,
-8.7080

■ 99.4820, 47.4120,
-22.2520

■ 99.4820, 47.4120,
-22.2520

■ 97.2820, 50.8510,
-24.0050

■ 102.7250, 42.4140,
-19.7780

■ 105.9680, 37.4160,
-17.3040

■ 109.7980, 32.1430,
-15.3530

■ 113.0410, 27.1450,
-12.8790

■ 116.3980, 21.8260,
-10.0940

■ 119.6410, 16.8280,
-7.6200

■ 123.4710, 11.5550,
-5.6690

■ 126.7140, 6.5570,
-3.1950

■ 129.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.1380, 61.0250, 0.8730



99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520



95.9340, 16.4200, -33.2760

Triad

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



99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520



88.6340, -78.7190, -21.6230



107.6650, 18.5620, 38.0660

Complementary

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



99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520



40.5180, -47.4120, 22.2520

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.



105.2660, -29.0270, 24.9650



99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520



90.6350, -88.4870, -9.7910

Square

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



99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520



83.8460, -65.2370, -34.6850



87.0620, -90.8270, -0.4190



103.3620, 50.1520, 38.2480

Rectangle

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



99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520



91.7980, -12.5560, -36.7800



87.0620, -90.8270, -0.4190



108.5430, 4.1660, 34.6460

Sweetspot

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



99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520



158.4840, 18.7080, -8.6520



49.0120, 62.7610, 35.5050



78.8840, 11.8300, -5.1460



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520



126.8520, 66.4410, -31.2150



108.1220, 21.2820, -44.3020



64.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



96.3960, 50.5300, -23.6940



2.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Inverse Universe

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



40.5180, -47.4120, 22.2520



44.1480, -66.4410, 31.2150



32.1770, -20.6860, 44.5140



61.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



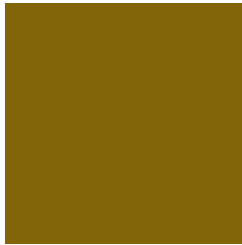
33.6040, -50.5300, 23.6940



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520 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 99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

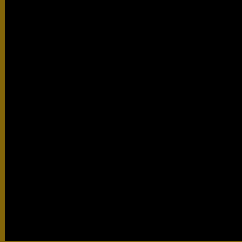
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.4820, 47.4120,

-22.2520.

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

99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520

Protanopia

99.0570, 38.2430, -26.7890

Deuteranopia

99.7210, 48.2370, -20.6830



Tritanopia

107.3560, 22.7850, 11.0810

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520

Protanomaly

98.9650, 41.4980, -25.2060

Deuteranomaly

99.3080, 47.9620, -21.2060

Tritanomaly

104.7570, 31.3610, -1.1750

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.4130, 17.4700, -8.2420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520 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(131, 101, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 101, 9)  
}
```

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(131, 101, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 101, 9) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520 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(131, 101, 9) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 101, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(131, 101, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 101, 9); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 101, 9);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 101,  
9) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 101, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
101, 9) }
```

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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