

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.5550, -6.4170,
-10.3610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	576C59
RGB	87, 108, 89
RGB Percent	34%, 42%, 35%
CMY	0.6589, 0.5764, 0.6510
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.18, 0.58
HSL	126°, 11%, 38%
HSV	126°, 19%, 42%
XYZ	11.0956, 13.4737, 11.4665
YIQ	99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

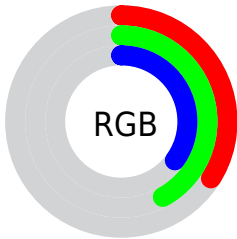
Format	Color
R_{YB}	87, 106, 108
Decimal	5729369
CIE Lab	43.47, -11.96, 8.09
CIE LCh	43, 14.440, 145.949
Yxy	13.4737, 0.3079, 0.3739
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283919449 (0xFF576C59)
YUV	99.5550, -5.2036, -11.0107
Hunter-Lab	36.7065, -10.2798, 7.1734

Details

The YIQ color **99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **95.4450, 6.4170, 10.3610**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.1420, -6.6920, -10.8840**, and **52.9680, -6.1420, -9.8380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.1260, -9.7630, -15.8030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.9840, -3.0710, -4.9190**.

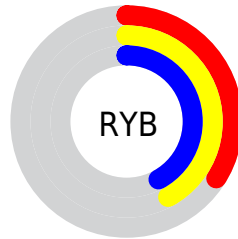
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (42%)

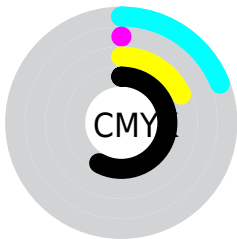
Blue (35%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (42%)

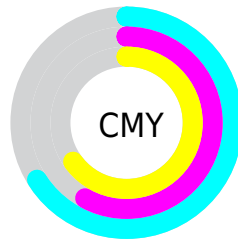


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610 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 99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.5550, -6.4170,
-10.3610

■ 99.5550, -6.4170,
-10.3610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.6690, -6.7380,
-10.0500

■ 150.1420, -6.6920,
-10.8840

■ 52.9680, -6.1420,
-9.8380

■ 176.7290, -6.9670,
-11.4070

■ 31.4950, -6.1880,
-9.0040

■ 204.6150, -6.6460,
-11.7180

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 232.9030, -7.5170,
-12.4530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.9240, -2.8420,
-3.5620

■ 99.5550, -6.4170,
-10.3610

■ 99.5550, -6.4170,
-10.3610

■ 95.1260, -9.7630,
-15.8030

■ 103.9840, -3.0710,
-4.9190

■ 90.6970, -13.1090,
-21.2450

■ 108.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 86.6810, -16.1800,
-26.1640

■ 112.4290, 3.3460,
5.4420

■ 82.2520, -19.5260,
-31.6060

■ 116.8580, 6.6920,
10.8840

■ 77.8230, -22.8720,
-37.0480

■ 121.2870, 10.0380,
16.3260

■ 73.3940, -26.2180,
-42.4900

■ 125.7160, 13.3840,
21.7680

■ 69.0790, -29.8850,
-47.6210


■ 130.0310, 17.0510,
26.8990

■ 64.9490, -32.6350,

■ 134.1610, 19.8010,

-52.8510

32.1290

 64.5360, -32.9100,
-53.3740

 138.5900, 23.1470,
37.5710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.0680, 5.3200, -8.3120



99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



97.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960

Triad

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



99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



101.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380



104.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620

Complementary

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



99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



95.4450, 6.4170, 10.3610

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.



104.5230, 14.9450, 9.9930



99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



103.6330, -5.9160, 8.1000

Square

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



99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



99.4300, -24.7580, -2.8540



104.5590, 6.0960, 10.6720



103.1780, 19.9900, 1.1580

Rectangle

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



99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



97.9260, -23.5190, -8.7910



104.5590, 6.0960, 10.6720



104.5080, 19.3010, 8.1410

Sweetspot

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



99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



136.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730



105.0080, 5.5490, -6.9550



69.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



127.1260, -9.7630, -15.8030



100.6950, -9.6270, -7.2510



51.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



69.9330, -35.7060, -57.7700



146.4370, -74.7580, -120.9820

Inverse Universe

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



95.4450, 6.4170, 10.3610



120.8740, 9.7630, 15.8030



94.3050, 9.6270, 7.2510



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



47.0670, 35.7060, 57.7700



98.4490, 75.0790, 120.6710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610 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 99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

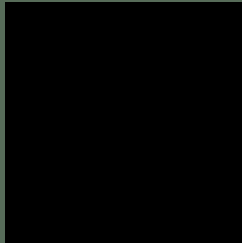
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610.

-10.3610.

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

99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610

Protanopia

101.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

Deuteranopia

103.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280



Tritanopia

101.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610

Protanomaly

100.8660, 3.0730, -6.1350

Deuteranomaly

101.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840

Tritanomaly

100.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610 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(87, 108, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 108, 89)  
}
```

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(87, 108, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 108, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610 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(87, 108, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 108, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 108, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 108, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 108, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 108,  
89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 108, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 108,  
89) }
```

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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