

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.5830, 39.9380,
-18.9580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E6517
RGB	126, 101, 23
RGB Percent	49%, 40%, 9%
CMY	0.5059, 0.6039, 0.9096
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.82, 0.51
HSL	45°, 69%, 29%
HSV	45°, 82%, 49%
XYZ	13.4125, 13.8032, 2.7709
YIQ	99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

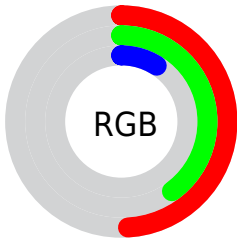
Format	Color
R _Y B	56, 126, 23
Decimal	8283415
CIE Lab	43.95, 1.91, 44.53
CIE LCh	44, 44.574, 87.545
Yxy	13.8032, 0.4473, 0.4603
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286473495 (0xFF7E6517)
YUV	99.5830, -37.7554, 23.1677
Hunter-Lab	37.1527, -0.5770, 21.5849

Details

The YIQ color **99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **49.4170, -39.9380, 18.9580**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.0780, 42.9180, -17.8980**, and **54.1120, 28.3830, -13.2890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.3400, 44.9360, -21.4320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.8260, 34.9400, -16.4840**.

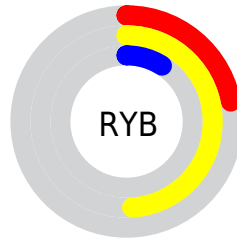
Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (40%)

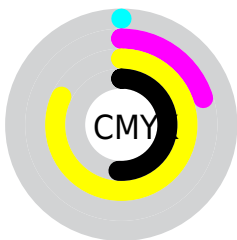
Blue (9%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (9%)

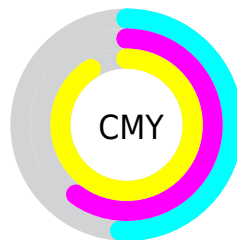


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (82%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580 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 99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.5830, 39.9380,
-18.9580

■ 99.5830, 39.9380,
-18.9580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.8000, 37.8290,
-19.2830

■ 152.0780, 42.9180,
-17.8980

■ 54.1120, 28.3830,
-13.2890

■ 178.8610, 45.0270,
-17.5730

■ 34.0110, 18.6620,
-7.8180

■ 206.9320, 46.2650,
-17.9830

■ 13.6220, 9.8120,
-1.6120

■ 230.8170, 39.1590,
-21.3610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.3360, 24.3960,
-23.6360

■ 249.5280, 15.4080,

-14.9280

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 99.5830, 39.9380,
-18.9580

■ 99.5830, 39.9380,
-18.9580

■ 96.3400, 44.9360,
-21.4320

■ 102.8260, 34.9400,
-16.4840

■ 93.4390, 48.9710,
-22.9730

■ 105.9550, 30.2630,
-14.3210

■ 109.1980, 25.2650,
-11.8470

■ 112.3270, 20.5880,
-9.6840

■ 115.5700, 15.5900,
-7.2100

■ 118.8130, 10.5920,
-4.7360

■ 121.9420, 5.9150,
-2.5730

■ 125.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 128.9010, -4.0350,
1.5410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020



99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580



96.4160, 12.2470, -29.2330

Triad

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



99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580



86.6450, -77.2520, -20.6760



107.0300, 18.7920, 33.8960

Complementary

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



99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580



49.4170, -39.9380, 18.9580

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.



104.7460, -21.6910, 24.1730



99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580



88.1900, -85.7360, -10.0880

Square

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



99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580



82.4270, -65.3750, -32.1830



84.2750, -87.1130, -1.6490



103.7480, 45.8890, 32.9050

Rectangle

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



99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580



92.1340, -13.3820, -32.8220



84.2750, -87.1130, -1.6490



107.2180, 6.4590, 31.6350

Sweetspot

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



99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580



152.4560, 15.9110, -7.5210



56.7610, 53.0420, 29.9220



75.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580



121.8670, 62.0850, -29.3630



106.4840, 17.5670, -37.5450



62.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



95.2110, 49.6130, -23.5950



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



49.4170, -39.9380, 18.9580



44.1330, -62.0850, 29.3630



42.5160, -17.5670, 37.5450



58.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



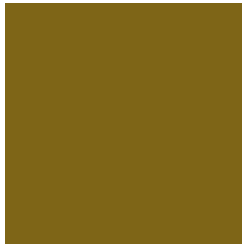
32.7890, -49.6130, 23.5950



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

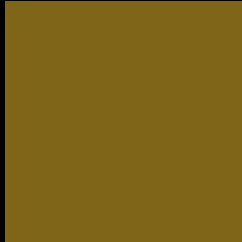
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580 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 99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5830, 39.9380,

-18.9580.

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

99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580

Protanopia

98.7670, 33.4280, -22.1240

Deuteranopia

100.0180, 43.1470, -16.5410



Tritanopia

105.8610, 19.8050, 10.0210

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580

Protanomaly

99.0770, 35.4910, -20.9650

Deuteranomaly

100.0070, 41.6800, -17.4880

Tritanomaly

103.8320, 26.7760, -0.6800

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.4990, 14.3520, -6.8000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580 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(126, 101, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 101, 23)  
}
```

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(126, 101, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 101, 23) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580 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(126, 101, 23) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 101, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 101, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 101, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 101, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 101,  
23) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 101, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
101, 23) }
```

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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