

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.5870, -1.4160,
-29.4160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	507733
RGB	80, 119, 51
RGB Percent	31%, 47%, 20%
CMY	0.6864, 0.5333, 0.7999
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.57, 0.53
HSL	94°, 40%, 33%
HSV	94°, 57%, 47%
XYZ	10.5019, 15.1406, 5.5023
YIQ	99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

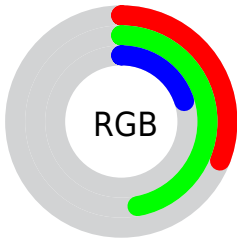
Format	Color
RYB	51, 119, 90
Decimal	5273395
CIELab	45.83, -26.56, 32.65
CIElCh	46, 42.095, 129.128
Yxy	15.1406, 0.3372, 0.4861
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283463475 (0xFF507733)
YUV	99.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778
Hunter-Lab	38.9109, -19.9176, 18.8536

Details

The YIQ color $99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $70.4130, 1.4160, 29.4160$, and the grayscale version is $100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $151.5330, -1.3240, -31.0840$, and $50.2880, -2.0120, -29.6280$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $96.1260, -1.7360, -34.6320$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $103.0480, -1.0960, -24.2000$.

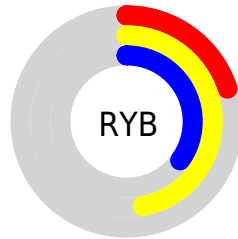
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (47%)

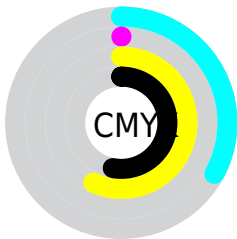
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (35%)

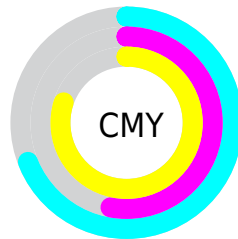


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (57%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160 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 99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.5870, -1.4160,
-29.4160

■ 99.5870, -1.4160,
-29.4160

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.7010, -1.7370,
-29.1050

■ 151.5330, -1.3240,
-31.0840

■ 50.2880, -2.0120,
-29.6280

■ 178.3050, -0.6820,
-31.7060

■ 29.0840, -9.9450,
-23.5210

■ 206.0770, -0.0400,
-32.3280

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 234.0770, -0.0400,
-32.3280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.8260, 8.5770,
-17.7830

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,

-6.2200

■ 99.5870, -1.4160,
-29.4160

■ 99.5870, -1.4160,
-29.4160

■ 96.1260, -1.7360,
-34.6320

■ 103.0480, -1.0960,
-24.2000

■ 92.6650, -2.0560,
-39.8480

■ 106.5090, -0.7760,
-18.9840

■ 89.2040, -2.3760,
-45.0640

■ 109.6710, -1.0520,
-13.9800

■ 86.0420, -2.1000,
-50.0680

■ 113.1320, -0.7320,
-8.7640

■ 85.1020, -2.3290,
-51.4250

■ 116.5930, -0.4120,
-3.5480

■ 119.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 123.4010, 0.5490,
6.5730

■ 126.8620, 0.8690,
11.7890

■ 130.0240, 0.5930,
16.7930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.7280, 29.1640, -21.9400



99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160



86.0230, -52.6740, -36.5940

Triad

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



99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160



89.6890, -88.5790, -8.1230



108.2120, 50.1540, 27.1940

Complementary

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



99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160



70.4130, 1.4160, 29.4160

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.



111.2500, 29.7960, 32.7080



99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160



102.8130, -50.1610, 11.4950

Square

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



99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160



90.1160, -82.8920, -17.5800



111.7220, -3.9480, 27.5080



107.0640, 55.8420, 12.2100

Rectangle

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



99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160



86.0460, -68.6760, -32.9320



111.7220, -3.9480, 27.5080



108.9820, 45.1100, 30.5020

Sweetspot

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



99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160



148.1380, -0.8690, -11.7890



94.2250, 29.8030, -5.9810



74.4850, -0.2280, -6.8840



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.



99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160



125.1500, -2.2840, -46.7320



91.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090



57.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



87.1620, -2.5580, -52.7820



178.4440, -5.5740, -108.2780

Inverse Universe

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



70.4130, 1.4160, 29.4160



78.8500, 2.2840, 46.7320



78.5140, 20.3050, 34.0090



54.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



34.8380, 2.5580, 52.7820



71.5560, 5.5740, 108.2780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

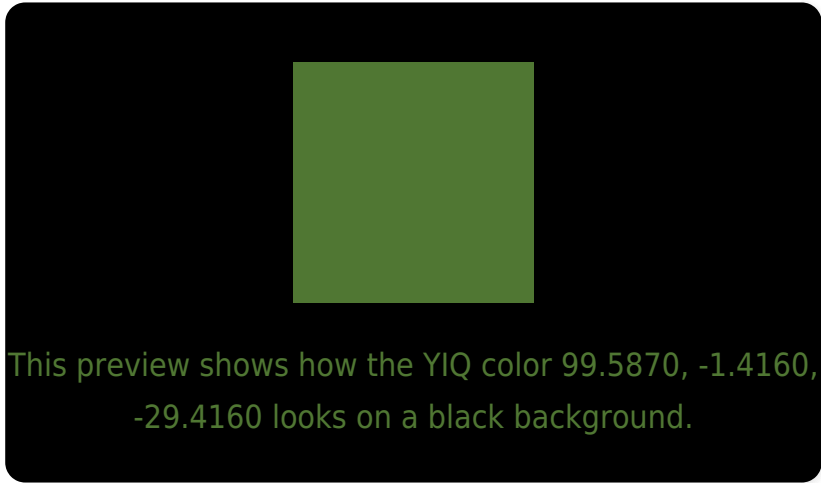
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

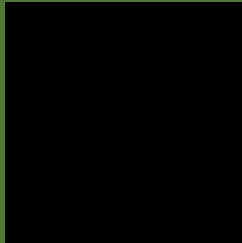
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160.

-29.4160.

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

99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160

Protanopia

104.7480, 26.4120, -16.1160

Deuteranopia

106.4980, 33.2880, -8.5680



Tritanopia

106.4480, -16.0010, -1.8650

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160

Protanomaly

102.7250, 16.0510, -21.0770

Deuteranomaly

104.2250, 20.6350, -16.0450

Tritanomaly

104.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.9640, -0.3190, -10.7430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160 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(80, 119, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 119, 51)  
}
```

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(80, 119, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 119, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160 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(80, 119, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 119, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 119, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 119, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 119, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 119,  
51) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 119, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 119,  
51) }
```

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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