

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.5990, -53.2750,
-9.1710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B788F
RGB	43, 120, 143
RGB Percent	17%, 47%, 56%
CMY	0.8315, 0.5293, 0.4394
CMYK	0.70, 0.16, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	194°, 54%, 36%
HSV	194°, 70%, 56%
XYZ	12.6683, 15.9348, 28.3714
YIQ	99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

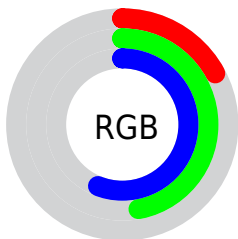
Format	Color
RYB	43, 87, 143
Decimal	2848911
CIELab	46.89, -15.67, -19.31
CIElCh	47, 24.869, 230.952
Yxy	15.9348, 0.2224, 0.2797
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281038991 (0xFF2B788F)
YUV	99.5990, 21.3967, -49.6373
Hunter-Lab	39.9184, -13.2093, -14.1966

Details

The YIQ color **99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **86.4010, 53.2750, 9.1710**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650**, and **52.2790, -49.3780, -8.2100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.6520, -60.7940, -10.5700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.5460, -45.7560, -7.7720**.

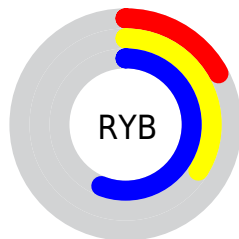
Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (47%)

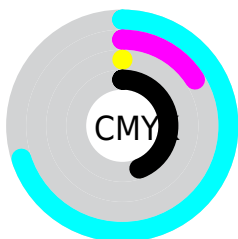
Blue (56%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (56%)

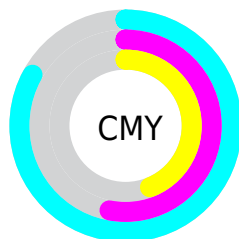


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710 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 99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

99.5990, -53.2750,
-9.1710

99.5990, -53.2750,
-9.1710

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

69.1030, -63.6820,
-13.2980

153.9200,
-49.7450, -7.0650

52.2790, -49.3780,
-8.2100

181.9200,
-49.7450, -7.0650

36.6290, -35.6240,
-4.1680

209.9200,
-49.7450, -7.0650

22.2670, -22.7410,
-0.8610

234.3690,
-41.1240, -14.6280

3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

243.0400,
-23.8400, -8.4800

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

252.0100, -5.9600,

-2.1200

■ 99.5990, -53.2750,
-9.1710

■ 99.5990, -53.2750,
-9.1710

■ 93.6520, -60.7940,
-10.5700

■ 105.5460,
-45.7560, -7.7720

■ 86.8190, -68.6340,
-11.6580

■ 112.3790,
-37.9160, -6.6840

■ 80.8720, -76.1530,
-13.0570

■ 118.3260,
-30.3970, -5.2850

■ 124.2730,
-22.8780, -3.8860

■ 130.2200,
-15.3590, -2.4870

■ 137.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

■ 143.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 148.9470, 7.5190,
1.3990

■ 155.7800, 15.3590,
2.4870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.5250, -50.4310, -16.6630



99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710



106.3610, -37.5050, 2.3910

Triad

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



99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710



114.0560, 23.9300, 17.8660



108.0160, 11.0980, -13.9100

Complementary

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



99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710



86.4010, 53.2750, 9.1710

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.



110.5450, 25.9060, -6.9420



99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710



112.8580, 33.0550, 12.1830

Square

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



99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710



114.1880, 6.0030, 17.8670



112.0610, 33.5610, 3.0090



105.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810

Rectangle

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



99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710



110.5910, -23.2930, 9.1470



112.0610, 33.5610, 3.0090



109.0060, 17.0580, -11.7900

Sweetspot

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



99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710



169.0560, -20.7690, -3.5610



104.2080, -34.5620, -45.4580



84.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710



118.2240, -83.0760, -14.2440



70.8360, -39.8000, 16.4560



68.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



76.4380, -71.9350, -12.4070



4.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500

Inverse Universe

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



81.6780, 34.8830, 45.1470



90.3240, 54.4560, 70.3920



115.1640, 39.8000, -16.4560



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



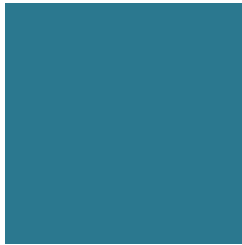
52.2210, 47.0760, 60.9640



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710 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 99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

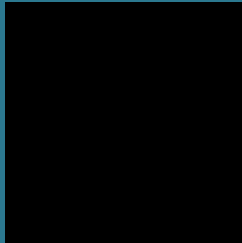
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5990, -53.2750,

-9.1710.

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

99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710

Protanopia

110.7680, -10.7300, 7.2380

Deuteranopia

111.0110, -15.7280, 9.7120



Tritanopia

97.4260, -54.4660, -15.1220

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710

Protanomaly

106.5810, -26.5010, 1.2030

Deuteranomaly

106.9660, -29.0230, 2.8570

Tritanomaly

98.1920, -53.6870, -12.7190

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.6540, -19.5770, -3.1370

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710 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(43, 120, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 120, 143)  
}
```

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(43, 120, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 120, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710 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(43, 120, 143) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 120, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 120, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 120, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 120, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 120,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 120, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 120,  
143) }
```

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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