

# Converting Colors

YIQ(99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(99.6600, 43.3210,  
35.3930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A34170
RGB	163, 65, 112
RGB Percent	64%, 25%, 44%
CMY	0.3605, 0.7452, 0.5606
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.31, 0.36
HSL	331°, 43%, 45%
HSV	331°, 60%, 64%
XYZ	19.9325, 12.7401, 16.7479
YIQ	99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

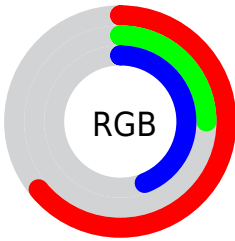
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 65, 112
Decimal	10699120
CIE Lab	42.37, 45.47, -6.52
CIE LCh	42, 45.935, 351.836
Yxy	12.7401, 0.4033, 0.2578
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288889200 (0xFFA34170)
YUV	99.6600, 6.0836, 55.5492
Hunter-Lab	35.6933, 37.2178, -2.8345

# Details

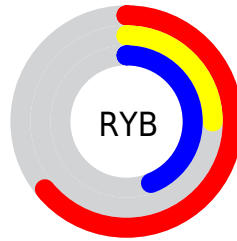
The YIQ color **99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **128.3400, -43.3210, -35.3930**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.0410, 46.6220, 36.1420**, and **41.3490, 42.9990, 41.2310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.3560, 50.2890, 41.2730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.0780, 36.0320, 29.8240**.

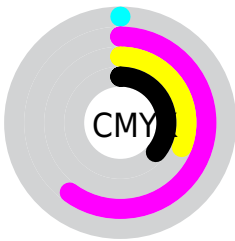
# Distribution



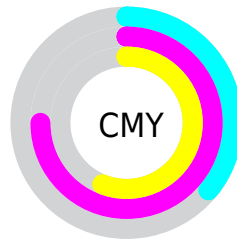
- Red (64%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930 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 99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 99.6600, 43.3210,  
35.3930

■ 99.6600, 43.3210,  
35.3930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 72.7030, 41.7620,  
36.1140

■ 154.0410, 46.6220,  
36.1420

■ 41.3490, 42.9990,  
41.2310

■ 181.0520, 48.0890,  
37.0890

■ 29.0070, 34.7940,  
30.2340

■ 202.1750, 34.3810,  
32.2130

■ 19.2520, 26.3140,  
18.7140

■ 221.8030, 17.6930,  
26.2770

■ 7.5890, 14.5790,  
5.6110

■ 239.7380, 7.1500,  
13.5980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

99.6600, 43.3210,  
35.3930

99.6600, 43.3210,  
35.3930

89.3560, 50.2890,  
41.2730

110.0780, 36.0320,  
29.8240

78.3510, 57.8530,  
47.3650

120.9690, 28.7890,  
23.4210

68.0470, 64.8210,  
53.2450

131.2730, 21.8210,  
17.5410

57.6290, 72.1100,  
58.8140

141.6910, 14.5320,  
11.9720


151.9950, 7.5640,  
6.0920

163.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

173.3040, -6.9680,  
-5.8800

183.7220,

-14.2570, -11.4490

 194.6130,  
-21.5000, -17.8520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.2080, 12.4190, 33.7550



99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930



97.4100, 58.2240, 24.1120

# Triad

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



99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930



92.4230, 19.5370, -29.1910



85.6310, -82.6640, -10.6960

# Complementary

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



99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930



128.3400, -43.3210, -35.3930

# 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.



83.7440, -73.2170, -22.2170



99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930



85.8880, -21.4970, -34.4330

# Square

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



99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930



95.9750, 44.7060, -17.2620



78.7110, -60.4230, -33.8230



82.7590, -85.6000, -1.5360



# Rectangle

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



99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930



97.3910, 59.2350, 11.2910



78.7110, -60.4230, -33.8230



85.1920, -80.0500, -14.0180

# Sweetspot

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



99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930



187.4140, 16.8700, 13.6540



91.4210, -1.0620, 41.2900



92.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930



113.0690, 67.7550, 55.1390



95.4760, 57.8580, 19.7300



76.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



51.3350, 63.9500, 52.5100



6.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



# Inverse Universe

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



99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930



113.0690, 67.7550, 55.1390



132.5240, -57.8580, -19.7300



76.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



51.3350, 63.9500, 52.5100

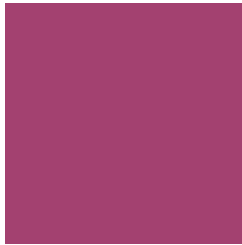


6.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

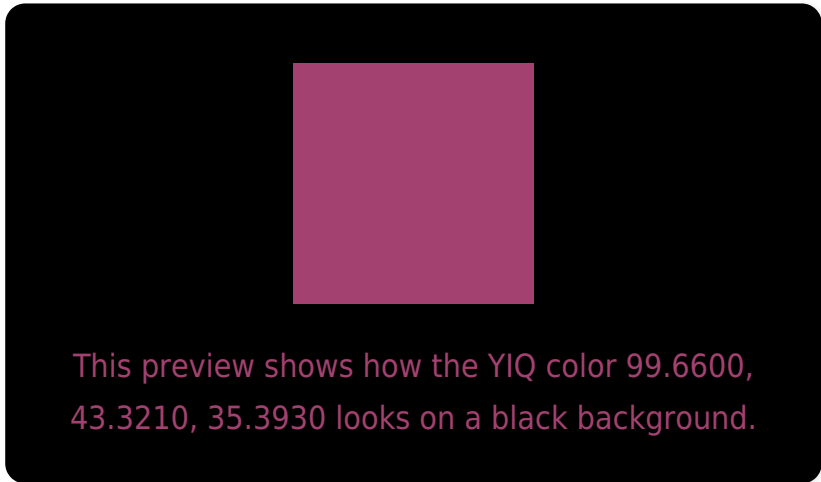
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

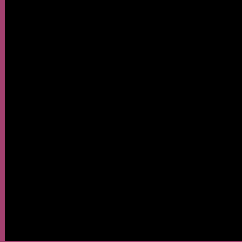
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.6600, 43.3210,



# 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

99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930

### Protanopia

100.7120, -16.3240, 9.5000

### Deuteranopia

102.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



## Tritanopia

99.5830, 50.2470, 19.9990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930

## Protanomaly

100.5300, 5.0400, 18.8000

## Deuteranomaly

101.1800, 17.6490, 16.0570

## Tritanomaly

99.4890, 47.8160, 25.5120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.7020, 15.9990, 12.9190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930 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(163, 65, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 65, 112)  
}
```

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(163, 65, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 65, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930 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(163, 65, 112) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 65, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 65, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 65, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 65, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 65,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 65, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 65,  
112) }
```

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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