

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.6620, 55.8930,
-16.2590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F5F0A
RGB	143, 95, 10
RGB Percent	56%, 37%, 4%
CMY	0.4392, 0.6275, 0.9605
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.93, 0.44
HSL	38°, 87%, 30%
HSV	38°, 93%, 56%
XYZ	15.4760, 14.0439, 2.1843
YIQ	99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

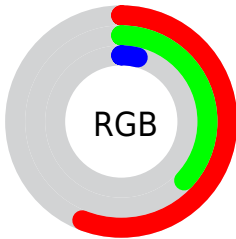
Format	Color
R_{YB}	85, 143, 10
Decimal	9395978
CIE _{Lab}	44.30, 13.13, 49.61
CIE _{LCh}	44, 51.323, 75.173
Yxy	14.0439, 0.4881, 0.4430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287586058 (0xFF8F5F0A)
YUV	99.6620, -44.2034, 38.0074
Hunter-Lab	37.4751, 8.1330, 22.7767

Details

The YIQ color **99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **53.3380, -55.8930, 16.2590**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.6240, 59.0560, -13.0080**, and **54.7760, 38.3770, -7.1830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.1740, 60.2030, -17.2770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.1930, 50.0240, -14.5200**.

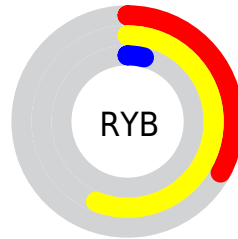
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (37%)

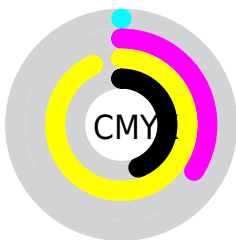
Blue (4%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (4%)

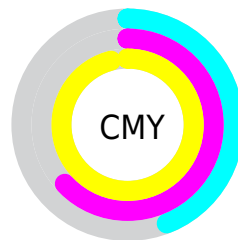


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590 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 99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.6620, 55.8930,
-16.2590

■ 99.6620, 55.8930,
-16.2590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.0620, 49.0150,
-12.7530

■ 152.6240, 59.0560,
-13.0080

■ 54.7760, 38.3770,
-7.1830

■ 180.2930, 61.4860,
-12.9940

■ 34.3760, 28.0600,
-1.9240

■ 206.2820, 60.0190,
-13.9410

■ 13.6990, 20.0810,
5.0170

■ 225.7960, 43.6520,
-20.1880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.3100, 27.2850,
-26.4350

■ 248.5020, 18.2970,

-17.7270

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,
-9.0190

■ 99.6620, 55.8930,
-16.2590

■ 99.6620, 55.8930,
-16.2590

■ 96.1740, 60.2030,
-17.2770

■ 104.1930, 50.0240,
-14.5200

■ 108.8380, 43.8340,
-12.4700

■ 113.3690, 37.9650,
-10.7310

■ 118.4870, 31.8210,
-9.5150

■ 123.1320, 25.6310,
-7.4650

■ 127.6630, 19.7620,
-5.7260

■ 132.1940, 13.8930,
-3.9870

■ 136.7250, 8.0240,
-2.2480

■ 141.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.1590, 65.7000, 9.7640



99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590



95.7200, 31.6420, -33.8140

Triad

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



99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590



87.7390, -74.8210, -26.1890



107.5970, 4.0740, 36.3140

Complementary

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



99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590



53.3380, -55.8930, 16.2590

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.



98.6480, -53.8300, 17.4180



99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590



91.0110, -86.7900, -13.0140

Square

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



99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590



81.4350, -59.8260, -39.1380



89.4100, -91.9270, -2.5110



104.4630, 42.6780, 41.5420

Rectangle

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



99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590



93.2960, 3.5370, -36.5830



89.4100, -91.9270, -2.5110



107.1650, -12.3850, 31.7350

Sweetspot

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



99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590



168.9190, 21.9170, -6.2350



55.3530, 63.5390, 43.4350



83.8950, 13.2970, -4.1990



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.



99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590



125.4670, 78.1310, -22.8050



122.4560, 31.9650, -45.1790



69.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



90.8470, 56.8100, -16.3580



5.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190

Inverse Universe

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



53.3380, -55.8930, 16.2590



60.5330, -78.1310, 22.8050



30.5440, -31.9650, 45.1790



66.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



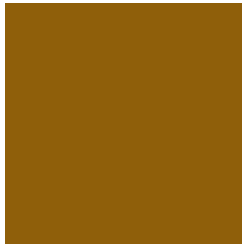
44.1530, -56.8100, 16.3580



2.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590 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 99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590 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 99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.6620, 55.8930,

-16.2590.

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

99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590

Protanopia

99.3990, 37.2800, -25.8560

Deuteranopia

98.4670, 51.7680, -24.1040



Tritanopia

106.4390, 32.9170, 14.6850

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590

Protanomaly

99.6280, 44.0650, -22.1670

Deuteranomaly

98.9450, 53.4180, -20.9660

Tritanomaly

104.3670, 41.4470, 3.2630

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.8480, 20.6790, -5.8250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590 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(143, 95, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 95, 10)  
}
```

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(143, 95, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 95, 10) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590 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(143, 95, 10) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 95, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 95, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 95, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 95, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 95,  
10) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.6620, 55.8930, -16.2590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 95, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 95,  
10) }
```

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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