

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.9150, 18.5720,
-17.2040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6B6A32
RGB	107, 106, 50
RGB Percent	42%, 42%, 20%
CMY	0.5804, 0.5843, 0.8038
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.53, 0.58
HSL	59°, 36%, 31%
HSV	59°, 53%, 42%
XYZ	11.7928, 13.6638, 5.0368
YIQ	99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

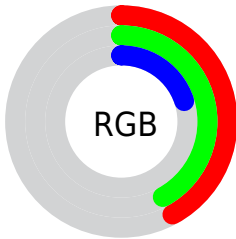
Format	Color
RYB	51, 107, 50
Decimal	7039538
CIELab	43.75, -8.15, 31.22
CIELCh	44, 32.263, 104.631
Yxy	13.6638, 0.3867, 0.4481
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285229618 (0xFF6B6A32)
YUV	99.9150, -24.6081, 6.2135
Hunter-Lab	36.9646, -7.7414, 17.7963

Details

The YIQ color **99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **57.0850, -18.5720, 17.2040**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.1710, 20.7270, -17.7130**, and **52.3170, 17.3800, -17.6280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.6610, 22.1030, -20.6250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.1690, 15.0410, -13.7830**.

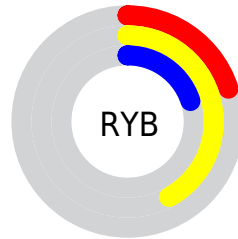
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (42%)

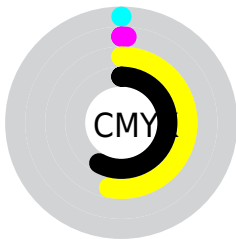
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (20%)

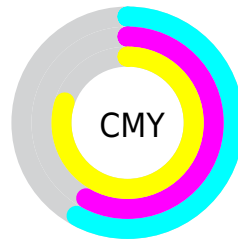


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (53%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040 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 99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

99.9150, 18.5720,
-17.2040

99.9150, 18.5720,
-17.2040

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

75.7300, 17.6550,
-17.1050

151.1710, 20.7270,
-17.7130

52.3170, 17.3800,
-17.6280

177.9430, 21.3690,
-18.3350

32.1840, 10.6850,
-11.9310

205.8290, 21.6900,
-18.6460

10.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

234.0140, 22.6070,
-18.7450

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

249.1860, 16.3710,
-15.8610

252.4920, 7.0620,

-6.8420

■ 99.9150, 18.5720,
-17.2040

■ 99.9150, 18.5720,
-17.2040

■ 98.6610, 22.1030,
-20.6250

■ 101.1690, 15.0410,
-13.7830

■ 97.5210, 25.3130,
-23.7350

■ 102.3090, 11.8310,
-10.6730

■ 95.6800, 29.1190,
-26.6330

■ 104.1500, 8.0250,
-7.7750

■ 94.4260, 32.6500,
-30.0540

■ 105.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 93.6280, 34.8970,
-32.2310

■ 106.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 107.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 109.0520, -5.7780,
5.5980

■ 110.3060, -9.3090,
9.0190

■ 112.0330,
-12.7940, 11.6060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860



99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040



96.6500, -5.7270, -22.8710

Triad

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



99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040



83.4650, -76.5650, -16.6050



105.8270, 26.3130, 24.2410

Complementary

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



99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040



57.0850, -18.5720, 17.2040

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.



106.3820, 2.7010, 22.6450



99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040



87.9210, -68.6810, -5.2970

Square

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



99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040



81.9030, -69.4110, -25.1150



102.6600, -27.7410, 12.6670



104.5540, 40.0230, 18.0630

Rectangle

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



99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040



92.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290



102.6600, -27.7410, 12.6670



106.2330, 19.2980, 24.7220

Sweetspot

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



99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040



137.4920, 7.0620, -6.8420



67.2710, 33.3300, 12.7060



69.5180, 4.1730, -4.0430



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040



129.1530, 29.1650, -27.4670



92.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510



52.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



102.4880, 38.1070, -35.3410



214.7220, 79.7450, -74.1030

Inverse Universe

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



57.0850, -18.5720, 17.2040



61.4340, -29.4400, 26.9440



64.5710, -2.2050, 23.4510



48.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



14.5120, -38.1070, 35.3410



30.2780, -79.7450, 74.1030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040 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 99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

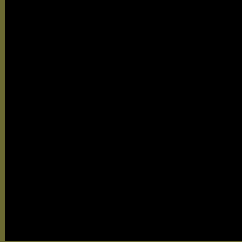
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.9150, 18.5720,

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

99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040

Protanopia

101.0190, 24.2110, -14.7730

Deuteranopia

101.4270, 32.0500, -8.1580



Tritanopia

104.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040

Protanomaly

100.7090, 22.1480, -15.9320

Deuteranomaly

100.9810, 27.3740, -11.5220

Tritanomaly

102.9810, 10.1790, -2.7570

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.0190, 7.0160, -6.0080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040 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(107, 106, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 106, 50)  
}
```

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(107, 106, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 106, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040 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(107, 106, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 106, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(107, 106, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 106, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 106, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 106,  
50) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 106, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
106, 50) }
```

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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