

# Converting Colors

YIQ(99.9600, -20.8590,  
-12.9470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(99.9600, -20.8590,  
-12.9470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	487265
RGB	72, 114, 101
RGB Percent	28%, 45%, 40%
CMY	0.7177, 0.5529, 0.6040
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.11, 0.55
HSL	161°, 23%, 36%
HSV	161°, 37%, 45%
XYZ	11.0378, 14.3545, 14.4961
YIQ	99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

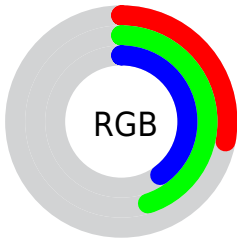
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	72, 97, 114
Decimal	4747877
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.74, -17.86, 2.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 18.044, 171.731
Yxy	14.3545, 0.2767, 0.3599
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282937957 (0xFF487265)
YUV	99.9600, 0.5127, -24.5209
Hunter-Lab	37.8873, -14.3000, 3.8361

# Details

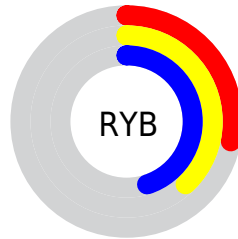
The YIQ color **99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **86.0400, 20.8590, 12.9470**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.2480, -21.7300, -13.6820**, and **52.0740, -21.1800, -12.6360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710**.

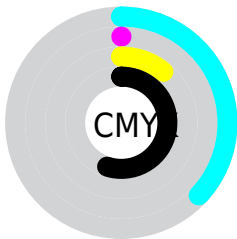
# Distribution



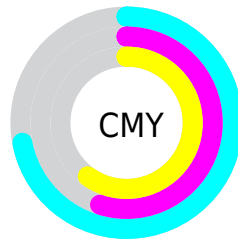
- Red (28%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470 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 99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 99.9600, -20.8590,  
-12.9470

■ 99.9600, -20.8590,  
-12.9470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 75.3730, -20.5840,  
-12.4240

■ 151.2480,  
-21.7300, -13.6820

■ 52.0740, -21.1800,  
-12.6360

■ 178.2480,  
-21.7300, -13.6820

■ 29.0030, -22.4180,  
-12.2260

■ 205.8350,  
-22.0050, -14.2050

■ 15.2280, -9.8100,  
-9.4420

■ 234.1230,  
-22.8760, -14.9400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.1230,  
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 99.9600, -20.8590,  
-12.9470

■ 99.9600, -20.8590,  
-12.9470

■ 96.2150, -26.1310,  
-16.5230

■ 103.7050,  
-15.5870, -9.3710

■ 92.2850, -32.3200,  
-20.0000

■ 107.6350, -9.3980,  
-5.8940

■ 88.5400, -37.5920,  
-23.5760

■ 111.3800, -4.1260,  
-2.3180

■ 84.6100, -43.7810,  
-27.0530

■ 115.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590

■ 80.8650, -49.0530,  
-30.6290

■ 119.0550, 7.3350,  
4.7350

■ 77.2340, -54.6460,  
-33.8940

■ 122.6860, 12.9280,  
8.0000

■ 75.9240, -56.7090,  
-35.0530

■ 126.7300, 18.7960,  
11.7880

■ 130.3610, 24.3890,

15.0530

■ 134.4050, 30.2570,  
18.8410

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



101.9740, -6.2790, -12.8630



99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470



98.6800, -31.6340, -10.4020

# Triad

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



99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470



106.5340, -9.9510, 9.6410



107.0430, 24.8040, 2.0200

# Complementary

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



99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470



86.0400, 20.8590, 12.9470

# 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.



107.2590, 24.4360, 8.6920



99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470



107.9550, 5.0410, 13.2730

# Square

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



99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470



103.3040, -24.1630, 2.8850



108.1860, 17.5120, 13.0320



105.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810



# Rectangle

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



99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470



99.1190, -34.2480, -7.0800



108.1860, 17.5120, 13.0320



106.9230, 25.2620, 4.7340

# Sweetspot

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



99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470



142.6460, -7.9310, -4.9470



100.5410, -3.8020, -19.2100



70.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470



126.2850, -32.3200, -20.0000



96.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200



53.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



79.9020, -59.6430, -36.9470



164.4830, -122.8160, -76.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



86.0400, 20.8590, 12.9470



104.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000



89.2540, 22.8320, 4.7200



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.0980, 59.6430, 36.9470



82.6310, 122.4950, 76.3110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470 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 99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

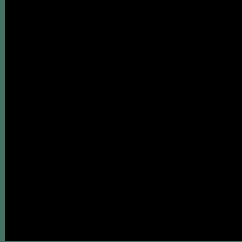
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470.



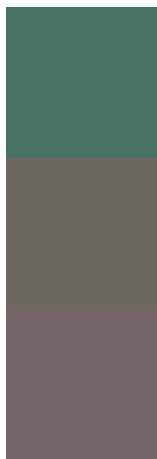
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.9600, -20.8590,

-12.9470.

# 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

99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470

### Protanopia

105.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

### Deuteranopia

106.4140, 7.7020, 3.5900



## Tritanopia

101.8600, -23.1530, -4.4090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470

## Protanomaly

103.2720, -3.9420, -5.6540

## Deuteranomaly

103.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050

## Tritanomaly

101.0510, -22.3730, -7.5330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470 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(72, 114, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 114, 101)  
}
```

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(72, 114, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 114, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470 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(72, 114, 101) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 114, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 114, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 114, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 114, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 114,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 114, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 114,  
101) }
```

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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