

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.0310, 14.7690,
-30.8870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D721D
RGB	93, 114, 29
RGB Percent	36%, 45%, 11%
CMY	0.6354, 0.5529, 0.8861
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.75, 0.55
HSL	75°, 59%, 28%
HSV	75°, 75%, 45%
XYZ	10.7520, 14.4512, 3.3871
YIQ	98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

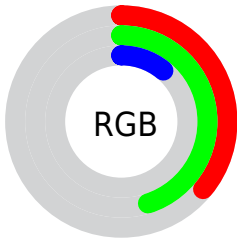
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 114, 50
Decimal	6124061
CIE Lab	44.87, -20.57, 42.05
CIE LCh	45, 46.813, 116.062
Yxy	14.4512, 0.3761, 0.5055
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284314141 (0xFF5D721D)
YUV	98.0310, -34.0323, -4.4122
Hunter-Lab	38.0148, -16.0394, 21.3276

Details

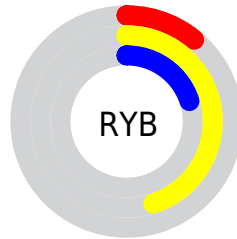
The YIQ color $98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666600 . A complement of this color would be $44.9690, -14.7690, 30.8870$, and the grayscale version is $98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $150.1020, 16.0070, -31.2970$, and $51.8980, 8.0740, -25.1900$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $95.8800, 16.5120, -34.9440$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $100.1820, 13.0260, -26.8300$.

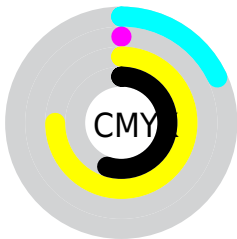
Distribution



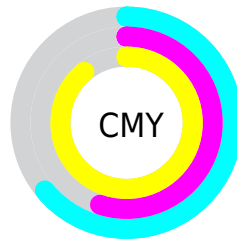
- Red (36%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870 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 98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

98.0310, 14.7690,
-30.8870

98.0310, 14.7690,
-30.8870

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

72.5750, 16.0530,
-32.1310

150.1020, 16.0070,
-31.2970

51.8980, 8.0740,
-25.1900

176.9880, 16.3280,
-31.6080

31.2100, -1.3720,
-19.1960

204.7600, 16.9700,
-32.2300

14.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

233.4180, 17.9330,
-33.1630

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

247.0200, 22.4700,
-21.7700

250.2120, 13.4820,

-13.0620

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

■ 98.0310, 14.7690,
-30.8870

■ 98.0310, 14.7690,
-30.8870

■ 95.8800, 16.5120,
-34.9440

■ 100.1820, 13.0260,
-26.8300

■ 93.6150, 18.5760,
-39.3120

■ 102.4470, 10.9620,
-22.4620

■ 92.6320, 19.9060,
-41.3900

■ 104.2990, 8.6230,
-18.6170

■ 106.5640, 6.5590,
-14.2490

■ 108.7150, 4.8160,
-10.1920

■ 110.8660, 3.0730,
-6.1350

■ 113.1310, 1.0090,
-1.7670

■ 115.2820, -0.7340,
2.2900

■ 117.2480, -3.3940,
6.4460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.3230, 43.6060, -19.3540



98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870



89.5280, -29.2910, -36.3550

Triad

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



98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870



90.4070, -87.8450, -10.4130



105.6990, 47.5850, 35.2090

Complementary

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



98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870



44.9690, -14.7690, 30.8870

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.



109.1980, 18.3790, 35.8750



98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870



86.7200, -89.8640, -1.3520

Square

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



98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870



89.2210, -78.9940, -22.1460



106.7070, -25.9550, 24.3570



103.9110, 61.0670, 22.1470

Rectangle

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



98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870



82.5920, -61.7060, -38.1060



106.7070, -25.9550, 24.3570



106.8600, 39.8820, 37.1460

Sweetspot

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



98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870



141.8460, 5.8250, -11.9590



66.1550, 45.1600, 7.5600



70.3390, 3.1190, -6.9690



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.



98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870



123.0850, 22.7040, -48.0480



85.7720, -9.6670, -39.5790



55.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



97.3500, 20.6400, -43.6800



200.6030, 42.9310, -89.7490

Inverse Universe

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



44.9690, -14.7690, 30.8870



40.9150, -22.7040, 48.0480



57.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790



51.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



22.6500, -20.6400, 43.6800



46.3970, -42.9310, 89.7490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870 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 98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870 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 98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870.

-30.8870.

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

98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870

Protanopia

100.8810, 33.1070, -21.8130

Deuteranopia

103.0440, 40.2580, -13.7420



Tritanopia

105.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870

Protanomaly

100.0650, 26.5970, -24.9790

Deuteranomaly

101.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590

Tritanomaly

103.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.0740, 5.1830, -11.3370

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870 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(93, 114, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 114, 29)  
}
```

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(93, 114, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 114, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870 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(93, 114, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 114, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 114, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 114, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 114, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 114,  
29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 114, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 114,  
29) }
```

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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