

# Converting Colors

YIQ(98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(98.0390, 13.4320,  
9.8800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	755864
RGB	117, 88, 100
RGB Percent	46%, 35%, 39%
CMY	0.5411, 0.6549, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.15, 0.54
HSL	335°, 14%, 40%
HSV	335°, 25%, 46%
XYZ	13.1283, 11.6810, 13.6222
YIQ	98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

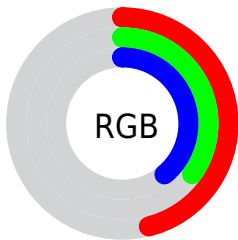
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	117, 88, 100
Decimal	7690340
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.70, 14.04, -2.26
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 14.224, 350.849
Yxy	11.6810, 0.3416, 0.3039
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285880420 (0xFF755864)
YUV	98.0390, 0.9668, 16.6288
Hunter-Lab	34.1775, 8.7547, 0.2930

# Details

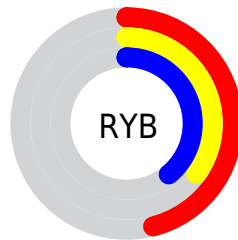
The YIQ color **98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **106.9610, -13.4320, -9.8800**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150**, and **51.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.1970, 18.9790, 13.9790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810**.

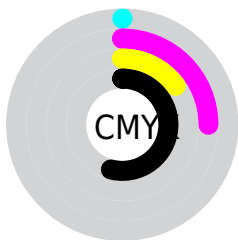
# Distribution



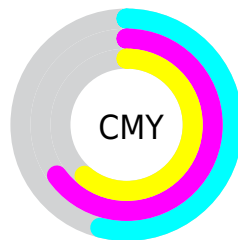
- Red (46%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800 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 98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 98.0390, 13.4320,  
9.8800

■ 98.0390, 13.4320,  
9.8800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 73.7400, 12.8360,  
9.6680

■ 148.7510, 14.3030,  
10.6150

■ 51.0280, 11.9650,  
8.9330

■ 175.3490, 15.4950,  
11.0390

■ 29.4300, 10.7730,  
8.5090

■ 203.3490, 15.4950,  
11.0390

■ 9.0990, 13.2030,  
8.5230

■ 231.6480, 16.0910,  
11.2510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

■ 98.0390, 13.4320,  
9.8800

■ 98.0390, 13.4320,  
9.8800

■ 90.1970, 18.9790,  
13.9790

■ 105.8810, 7.8850,  
5.7810

■ 82.9420, 24.2510,  
17.5550

■ 113.1360, 2.6130,  
2.2050

■ 75.1000, 29.7980,  
21.6540

■ 120.9780, -2.9340,  
-1.8940

■ 67.3720, 35.0240,  
26.0640

■ 128.7060, -8.1600,  
-6.3040

■ 59.5300, 40.5710,  
30.1630

■ 136.5480,  
-13.7070, -10.4030

■ 52.2750, 45.8430,  
33.7390

■ 143.8030,  
-18.9790, -13.9790

■ 44.4330, 51.3900,  
37.8380


■ 151.6450,  
-24.5260, -18.0780

■ 40.4550, 54.3240,

■ 159.4870,

39.7320

-30.0730, -22.1770

 166.7420,  
-35.3450, -25.7530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470



98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800



97.5680, 19.0720, 6.7840

# Triad

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



98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800



94.6660, 6.5120, -7.8880



92.0170, -25.0330, -3.3770

# Complementary

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



98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800



106.9610, -13.4320, -9.8800

# 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.



91.4530, -23.5650, -7.9570



98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800



93.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360

# Square

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



98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800



95.7920, 15.0850, -3.5630



91.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820



94.4140, -18.6610, 2.2910



# Rectangle

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



98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800



97.0580, 20.4480, 3.8720



91.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820



91.6640, -25.5370, -5.2570

# Sweetspot

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



98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800



145.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



96.3890, 0.8230, 12.6230



72.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800



122.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610



97.8450, 16.7340, 5.1020



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



42.2920, 56.3410, 41.7250



86.4920, 115.9370, 85.0330



# Inverse Universe

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



98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800



122.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610



107.1550, -16.7340, -5.1020



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



42.2920, 56.3410, 41.7250

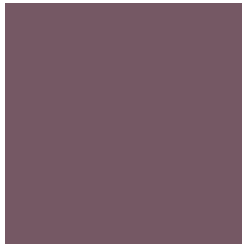


86.4920, 115.9370, 85.0330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800 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 98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

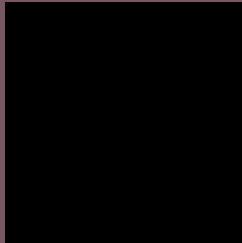
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.0390, 13.4320,



# 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

98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800

### Protanopia

96.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

### Deuteranopia

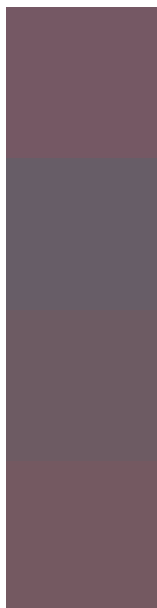
96.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



## Tritanopia

97.8710, 13.8450, 7.9010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800

## Protanomaly

97.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

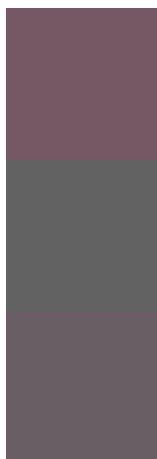
## Deuteranomaly

97.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040

## Tritanomaly

97.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800

## Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

97.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800 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(117, 88, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 88, 100)  
}
```

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(117, 88, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 88, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800 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(117, 88, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 88, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 88, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 88, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 88, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 88,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 88, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 88,  
100) }
```

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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