

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.1020, 79.0420,
10.2580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4461C
RGB	180, 70, 28
RGB Percent	71%, 27%, 11%
CMY	0.2939, 0.7256, 0.8898
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.84, 0.29
HSL	17°, 73%, 41%
HSV	17°, 84%, 71%
XYZ	21.2343, 14.1693, 2.7199
YIQ	98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

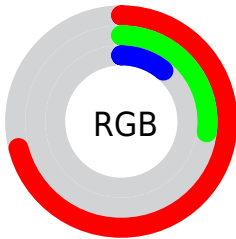
Format	Color
R_{YB}	180, 86, 28
Decimal	11814428
CIE _{Lab}	44.47, 42.72, 45.80
CIE _{LCh}	44, 62.635, 46.991
Yxy	14.1693, 0.5570, 0.3717
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290004508 (0xFFB4461C)
YUV	98.1020, -34.5603, 71.8245
Hunter-Lab	37.6421, 34.8199, 22.0653

Details

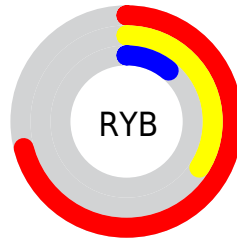
The YIQ color **98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **109.8980, -79.0420, -10.2580**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.6360, 86.2860, 11.1340**, and **44.0980, 67.6700, 18.1180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.4190, 88.3950, 11.4590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.7850, 69.6890, 9.0570**.

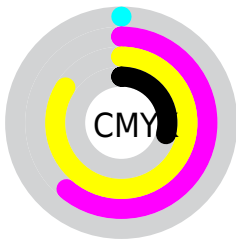
Distribution



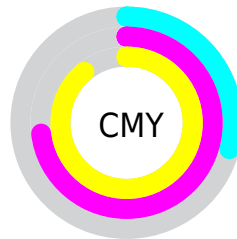
- Red (71%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580 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 98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.1020, 79.0420,
10.2580

■ 98.1020, 79.0420,
10.2580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.9060, 76.6580,
9.4100

■ 152.6360, 86.2860,
11.1340

■ 44.0980, 67.6700,
18.1180

■ 175.2220, 78.5840,
7.5440

■ 26.9100, 53.6400,
19.0800

■ 194.6220, 62.5380,
0.9860

■ 18.5380, 36.9520,
13.1440

■ 214.0220, 46.4920,
-5.5720

■ 9.9810, 19.3470,
7.3070

■ 233.5360, 30.1250,
-11.8190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.6420, 15.0870,

-14.6170

252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

98.1020, 79.0420,
10.2580

98.1020, 79.0420,
10.2580

88.4190, 88.3950,
11.4590

107.7850, 69.6890,
9.0570

83.1700, 93.5300,
12.0100

117.4680, 60.3360,
7.8560

127.1510, 50.9830,
6.6550

136.8340, 41.6300,
5.4540

146.5170, 32.2770,
4.2530

■ 156.2000, 22.9240,
3.0520

■ 165.8830, 13.5710,
1.8510

■ 175.5660, 4.2180,
0.6500

■ 185.2490, -5.1350,
-0.5510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.9110, 79.4030, 42.2750



98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580



99.4190, 60.8910, -18.7330

Triad

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



98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580



83.6690, -60.6050, -41.5410



93.2360, -73.0410, 18.6630

Complementary

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



98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580



109.8980, -79.0420, -10.2580

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.



92.8640, -98.8970, 2.6630



98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580



90.4120, -78.2140, -25.2700

Square

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



98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580



82.3090, -24.8410, -50.9290



94.5960, -92.7510, -9.6070



107.5470, 7.5110, 45.6150

Rectangle

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



98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580



97.7920, 40.3070, -31.1570



94.5960, -92.7510, -9.6070



87.3360, -97.1100, 8.8260

Sweetspot

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



98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580



203.0330, 30.7640, 4.1400



86.2160, 54.6400, 67.0560



98.3350, 18.1100, 2.1900



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580



108.4200, 122.1850, 15.8250



142.1270, 58.4170, -28.9670



84.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



70.4010, 79.6380, 10.4700



11.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510

Inverse Universe

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



109.8980, -79.0420, -10.2580



126.5800, -122.1850, -15.8250



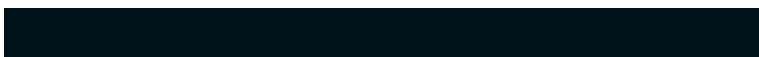
66.4600, -58.6920, 28.4440



85.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



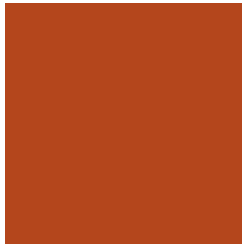
82.5990, -79.6380, -10.4700



13.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580 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 98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580 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 98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.1020, 79.0420,

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

98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580

Protanopia

101.7220, 29.3010, -18.9150

Deuteranopia

100.2480, 48.1910, -19.8490



Tritanopia

100.8410, 67.2560, 25.6240

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580

Protanomaly

100.6260, 47.5470, -8.1730

Deuteranomaly

99.4440, 59.7430, -8.9370

Tritanomaly

99.7180, 71.7960, 20.4360

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.2500, 28.6550, 3.8150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580 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(180, 70, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 70, 28)  
}
```

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(180, 70, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 70, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580 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(180, 70, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 70, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(180, 70, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 70, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 70, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 70,  
28) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 70, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180, 70,  
28) }
```

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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