

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.1420, 36.8660,
-18.3500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7A641A
RGB	122, 100, 26
RGB Percent	48%, 39%, 10%
CMY	0.5216, 0.6079, 0.8978
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.79, 0.52
HSL	46°, 65%, 29%
HSV	46°, 79%, 48%
XYZ	12.7696, 13.3250, 2.8793
YIQ	98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

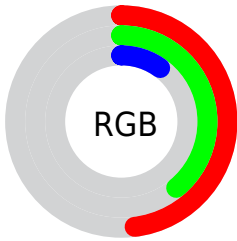
Format	Color
RYB	55, 122, 26
Decimal	8021018
CIELab	43.25, 0.70, 42.57
CIElCh	43, 42.574, 89.057
Yxy	13.3250, 0.4407, 0.4599
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286211098 (0xFF7A641A)
YUV	98.1420, -35.5660, 20.9235
Hunter-Lab	36.5035, -1.4386, 20.8758

Details

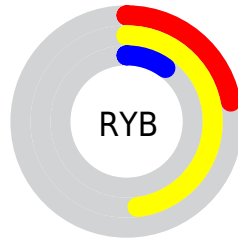
The YIQ color $98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666600 . A complement of this color would be $49.8580, -36.8660, 18.3500$, and the grayscale version is $98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $150.2240, 39.5710, -17.8130$, and $52.6280, 26.8700, -13.4020$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $95.0130, 41.5430, -20.5130$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $101.2710, 32.1890, -16.1870$.

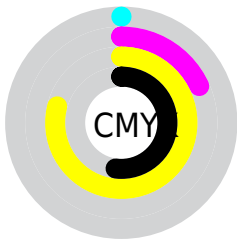
Distribution



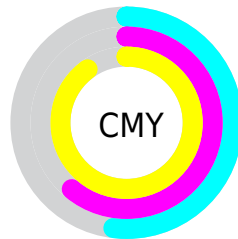
- Red (48%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500 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 98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.1420, 36.8660,
-18.3500

■ 98.1420, 36.8660,
-18.3500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.0170, 35.7200,
-19.6080

■ 150.2240, 39.5710,
-17.8130

■ 52.6280, 26.8700,
-13.4020

■ 177.0070, 41.6800,
-17.4880

■ 32.5270, 17.1490,
-7.9310

■ 205.0780, 42.9180,
-17.8980

■ 11.8390, 7.7030,
-1.9370

■ 230.4580, 38.7920,
-20.2160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.5640, 23.7540,
-23.0140

■ 249.7560, 14.7660,

-14.3060

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 98.1420, 36.8660,
-18.3500

■ 98.1420, 36.8660,
-18.3500

■ 95.0130, 41.5430,
-20.5130

■ 101.2710, 32.1890,
-16.1870

■ 91.8840, 46.2200,
-22.6760

■ 104.4000, 27.5120,
-14.0240

■ 91.6560, 46.8620,
-23.2980

■ 107.0560, 22.7890,
-11.0270

■ 110.1850, 18.1120,
-8.8640

■ 113.3140, 13.4350,
-6.7010

■ 116.4430, 8.7580,
-4.5380

■ 119.5720, 4.0810,
-2.3750

■ 122.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 125.3570, -5.3190,
2.7850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.2940, 51.7180, -1.1620



98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500



94.6870, 10.0460, -27.8900

Triad

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



98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500



85.2430, -76.0600, -20.2520



105.2750, 19.4800, 32.4400

Complementary

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



98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500



49.8580, -36.8660, 18.3500

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.



103.4860, -18.0230, 23.7770



98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500



85.9730, -83.6270, -9.7630

Square

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



98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500



81.2530, -64.8250, -31.1370



81.9440, -84.6830, -1.6350



102.0960, 44.7890, 30.8130

Rectangle

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



98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500



90.7040, -14.9870, -31.2670



81.9440, -84.6830, -1.6350



105.1750, 8.0180, 30.9140

Sweetspot

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



98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500



148.3850, 14.6730, -7.1110



57.2120, 50.1540, 27.1940



73.4430, 8.7580, -4.5380



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500



121.0560, 57.1790, -28.5570



103.2820, 15.3200, -35.3680



59.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



93.7270, 48.1000, -23.7080



189.8130, 96.5670, -48.5610

Inverse Universe

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



49.8580, -36.8660, 18.3500



46.5310, -57.4540, 28.0340



44.7180, -15.3200, 35.3680



56.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



31.2730, -48.1000, 23.7080



62.7740, -96.8420, 48.0380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500 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 98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500 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 98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.1420, 36.8660,

-18.3500.

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

98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500

Protanopia

97.9240, 31.5480, -21.0920

Deuteranopia

98.5880, 41.5420, -14.9860



Tritanopia

103.9640, 18.0170, 9.3850

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500

Protanomaly

98.2340, 33.6110, -19.9330

Deuteranomaly

98.2780, 39.4790, -16.1450

Tritanomaly

102.0490, 24.6670, -1.0050

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.3140, 13.4350, -6.7010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500 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(122, 100, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 100, 26)  
}
```

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(122, 100, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 100, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500 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(122, 100, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 100, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(122, 100, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 100, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 100, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 100,  
26) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.1420, 36.8660, -18.3500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 100, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122,  
100, 26) }
```

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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