

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.2090, 26.7320,
-10.9000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	756232
RGB	117, 98, 50
RGB Percent	46%, 38%, 20%
CMY	0.5412, 0.6157, 0.8038
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.57, 0.54
HSL	43°, 40%, 33%
HSV	43°, 57%, 46%
XYZ	12.2801, 12.7466, 4.8349
YIQ	98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

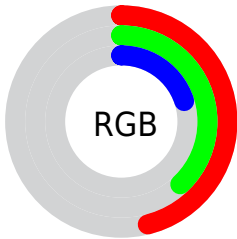
Format	Color
R_{YB}	77, 117, 50
Decimal	7692850
CIE Lab	42.38, 1.14, 29.83
CIE LCh	42, 29.853, 87.820
Yxy	12.7466, 0.4112, 0.4269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285882930 (0xFF756232)
YUV	98.2090, -23.7670, 16.4797
Hunter-Lab	35.7024, -1.0830, 16.9626

Details

The YIQ color **98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **68.7910, -26.7320, 10.9000**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.1770, 29.7580, -10.6740**, and **50.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.0800, 31.4090, -13.0630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.3380, 22.0550, -8.7370**.

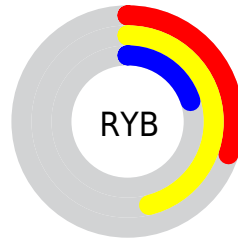
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (38%)

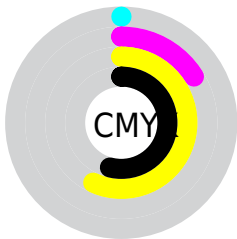
Blue (20%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (20%)

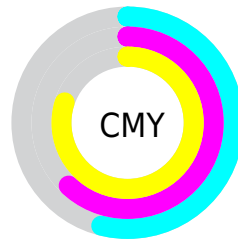


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (57%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000 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 98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.2090, 26.7320,
-10.9000

■ 98.2090, 26.7320,
-10.9000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.7250, 25.2190,
-11.0130

■ 149.1770, 29.7580,
-10.6740

■ 50.6000, 24.0730,
-12.2710

■ 176.2480, 30.9960,
-11.0840

■ 31.0540, 17.1030,
-7.0970

■ 203.4330, 31.9130,
-11.1830

■ 8.5940, 7.0150,
-0.4810

■ 231.3190, 32.2340,
-11.4940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.1860, 16.3710,
-15.8610

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,

-7.1530

■ 98.2090, 26.7320,
-10.9000

■ 98.2090, 26.7320,
-10.9000

■ 95.0800, 31.4090,
-13.0630

■ 101.3380, 22.0550,
-8.7370

■ 91.4780, 36.0400,
-14.3920

■ 104.9400, 17.4240,
-7.4080

■ 88.3490, 40.7170,
-16.5550

■ 108.0690, 12.7470,
-5.2450

■ 85.2200, 45.3940,
-18.7180

■ 111.1980, 8.0700,
-3.0820

■ 84.2910, 46.6320,
-19.1280

■ 114.9140, 3.1180,
-1.4420

■ 117.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 121.0580, -5.9150,
2.5730

■ 124.7740,
-10.8670, 4.2130

■ 127.7890,
-15.2230, 6.0650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.6330, 37.6420, 0.6340



98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000



95.4130, 8.3020, -18.3060

Triad

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



98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000



79.6520, -69.9620, -20.6340



102.9440, 12.7420, 22.3900

Complementary

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



98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000



68.7910, -26.7320, 10.9000

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.



101.4940, -12.4740, 16.8220



98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000



80.0570, -75.2360, -13.1560

Square

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



98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000



82.7710, -51.4840, -25.1160



94.4900, -42.1820, 4.5540



102.0570, 31.3570, 20.9330

Rectangle

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



98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000



93.3340, -7.6530, -21.0050



94.4900, -42.1820, 4.5540



102.9970, 5.2230, 20.9910

Sweetspot

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



98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000



145.9270, 10.2710, -4.4250



72.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240



72.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610



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.



98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000



123.3060, 42.2760, -17.2760



105.4750, 13.7590, -23.5930



57.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



88.1340, 48.5120, -20.1600



179.8230, 99.7750, -40.6170

Inverse Universe

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



68.7910, -26.7320, 10.9000



76.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760



61.5250, -13.7590, 23.5930



54.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



34.4530, -48.7870, 19.6370



70.1770, -99.7750, 40.6170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000 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 98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000 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 98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.2090, 26.7320,

-10.9000.

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

98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000

Protanopia

97.7030, 22.2850, -12.9070

Deuteranopia

98.3560, 30.8120, -7.7480



Tritanopia

101.5830, 14.7160, 8.6360

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000

Protanomaly

97.7140, 23.7520, -11.9600

Deuteranomaly

98.3450, 29.3450, -8.6950

Tritanomaly

100.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000 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, 98, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 98, 50)  
}
```

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, 98, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 98, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000 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, 98, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 98, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 98, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 98, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 98, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 98,  
50) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 98, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 98,  
50) }
```

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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