

# Converting Colors

YIQ(98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(98.2180, 14.4860,  
12.8060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	785668
RGB	120, 86, 104
RGB Percent	47%, 34%, 41%
CMY	0.5293, 0.6628, 0.5921
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.13, 0.53
HSL	328°, 17%, 40%
HSV	328°, 28%, 47%
XYZ	13.5749, 11.6478, 14.6324
YIQ	98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

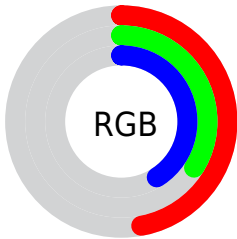
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 86, 104
Decimal	7886440
CIE Lab	40.65, 17.17, -4.77
CIE LCh	41, 17.824, 344.480
Yxy	11.6478, 0.3406, 0.2923
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286076520 (0xFF785668)
YUV	98.2180, 2.8505, 19.1028
Hunter-Lab	34.1288, 11.2738, -1.5299

# Details

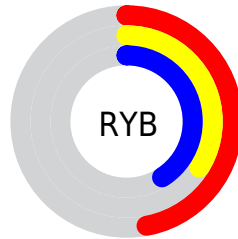
The YIQ color **98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **107.7820, -14.4860, -12.8060**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.2290, 15.9530, 13.7530**, and **51.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.4900, 19.7120, 17.2160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.9460, 9.2600, 8.3960**.

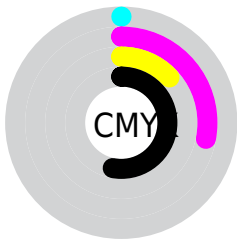
# Distribution



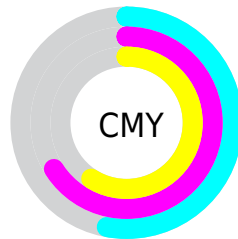
- Red (47%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060 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 98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 98.2180, 14.4860,  
12.8060

■ 98.2180, 14.4860,  
12.8060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 73.9190, 13.8900,  
12.5940

■ 149.2290, 15.9530,  
13.7530

■ 51.2070, 13.0190,  
11.8590

■ 175.6420, 16.2280,  
14.2760

■ 29.6090, 11.8270,  
11.4350

■ 203.9410, 16.8240,  
14.4880

■ 10.5660, 13.3860,  
10.7140

■ 230.7560, 15.9070,  
14.5870

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

98.2180, 14.4860,  
12.8060

98.2180, 14.4860,  
12.8060

90.4900, 19.7120,  
17.2160

105.9460, 9.2600,  
8.3960

82.8760, 24.6170,  
21.9370

113.5600, 4.3550,  
3.6750

75.1480, 29.8430,  
26.3470

121.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

67.4200, 35.0690,  
30.7570

129.0160, -6.0970,  
-5.1450

59.8060, 39.9740,  
35.4780

136.6300,  
-11.0020, -9.8660

52.0780, 45.2000,  
39.8880

144.3580,  
-16.2280, -14.2760

44.3500, 50.4260,  
44.2980


152.0860,  
-21.4540, -18.6860

43.1760, 50.9760,

159.7000,

45.3440

-26.3590, -23.4070

 167.4280,  
-31.5850, -27.8170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.1610, 1.4650, 12.0010



98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060



97.4160, 22.5560, 9.7240

# Triad

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



98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060



94.1780, 10.8220, -8.9060



89.5320, -33.9730, -6.5570

# Complementary

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



98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060



107.7820, -14.4860, -12.8060

# 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.



88.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110



98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060



92.6540, -2.3820, -11.9020

# Square

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



98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060



95.5430, 20.2200, -3.0120



90.2270, -17.2370, -12.5090



92.2820, -27.0970, 0.9910



# Rectangle

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



98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060



97.2650, 24.2990, 5.6670



90.2270, -17.2370, -12.5090



88.7770, -33.2850, -8.0130

# Sweetspot

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



98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060



146.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450



94.6600, -1.3780, 13.9660



73.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



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.



98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060



122.0390, 22.6000, 19.9440



96.2800, 19.9430, 7.5190



57.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



44.8990, 53.3140, 47.0260



90.6240, 107.1780, 95.0980



# Inverse Universe

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



98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060



122.0390, 22.6000, 19.9440



109.7200, -19.9430, -7.5190



57.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



44.8990, 53.3140, 47.0260

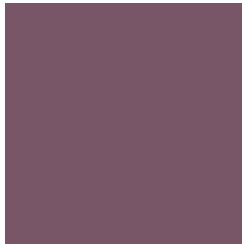


90.6240, 107.1780, 95.0980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

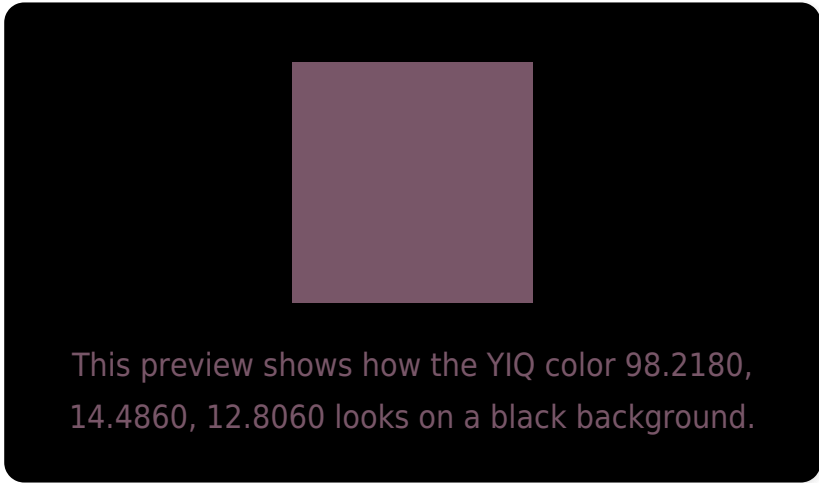
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

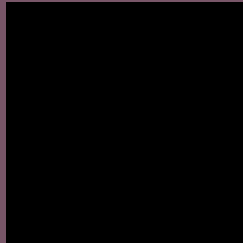
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.2180, 14.4860,



# 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

98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060

### Protanopia

96.4110, -5.4110, 4.4530

### Deuteranopia

96.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



## Tritanopia

97.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060

## Protanomaly

97.1130, 1.4200, 7.3080

## Deuteranomaly

97.1630, 7.1510, 8.0710

## Tritanomaly

97.8220, 15.5410, 10.2050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060

## Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

98.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060 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(120, 86, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 86, 104)  
}
```

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(120, 86, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 86, 104) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060 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(120, 86, 104) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 86, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 86, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 86, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 86, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 86,  
104) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 86, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 86,  
104) }
```

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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