

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.2390, 18.0200,
-7.1960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F6242
RGB	111, 98, 66
RGB Percent	44%, 38%, 26%
CMY	0.5647, 0.6157, 0.7411
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.41, 0.56
HSL	43°, 25%, 35%
HSV	43°, 41%, 44%
XYZ	11.9072, 12.5077, 6.9447
YIQ	98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

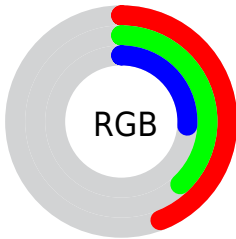
Format	Color
R _Y B	84, 111, 66
Decimal	7299650
CIE Lab	42.01, 0.13, 20.11
CIE LCh	42, 20.112, 89.621
Yxy	12.5077, 0.3797, 0.3988
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285489730 (0xFF6F6242)
YUV	98.2390, -15.8938, 11.1914
Hunter-Lab	35.3662, -1.7930, 13.1138

Details

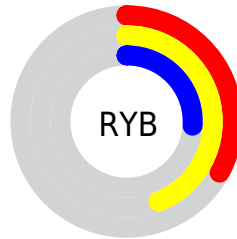
The YIQ color **98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **78.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.4950, 20.1750, -7.7050**, and **51.5700, 15.5900, -7.2100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.2240, 22.3760, -9.0480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.2540, 13.6640, -5.3440**.

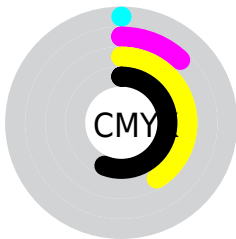
Distribution



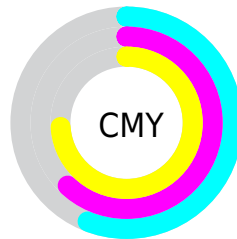
- Red (44%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960 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 98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.2390, 18.0200,
-7.1960

■ 98.2390, 18.0200,
-7.1960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.1680, 16.7820,
-6.7860

■ 149.4950, 20.1750,
-7.7050

■ 51.5700, 15.5900,
-7.2100

■ 175.7940, 20.7710,
-7.4930

■ 30.1570, 15.3150,
-7.7330

■ 203.5660, 21.4130,
-8.1150

■ 7.6970, 5.2270,
-1.1170

■ 231.8650, 22.0090,
-7.9030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.2380, 10.5930,
-10.2630

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,

-1.5550

■ 98.2390, 18.0200,
-7.1960

■ 98.2390, 18.0200,
-7.1960

■ 95.2240, 22.3760,
-9.0480

■ 101.2540, 13.6640,
-5.3440

■ 92.2090, 26.7320,
-10.9000

■ 104.2690, 9.3080,
-3.4920

■ 88.6070, 31.3630,
-12.2290

■ 107.8710, 4.6770,
-2.1630

■ 85.5920, 35.7190,
-14.0810

■ 110.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 82.5770, 40.0750,
-15.9330

■ 114.0150, -4.3560,
1.8520

■ 79.5620, 44.4310,
-17.7850

■ 117.0300, -8.7120,
3.7040

■ 120.0450,
-13.0680, 5.5560

■ 123.6470,
-17.6990, 6.8850

■ 126.6620,
-22.0550, 8.7370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.4730, 26.4090, 0.4650



98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960



96.2480, 4.6330, -12.3830

Triad

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



98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960



90.2600, -39.1990, -10.9670



101.9340, 9.5340, 14.4460

Complementary

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



98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960



78.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960

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.



100.5560, -7.0170, 11.5350



98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960



92.5580, -36.8620, -3.7580

Square

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



98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960



91.3120, -27.7820, -14.1340



97.3580, -24.2550, 4.5530



101.6380, 22.0510, 13.3710

Rectangle

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



98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960



95.2190, -5.5910, -14.3190



97.3580, -24.2550, 4.5530



101.5960, 4.6740, 14.4180

Sweetspot

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



98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960



140.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720



81.0510, 22.3260, 13.8940



71.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960



125.1660, 28.2910, -11.6210



103.1790, 9.0810, -15.9030



54.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



85.7750, 48.1450, -19.0150



177.1650, 98.8120, -39.6840

Inverse Universe

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



78.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



94.4210, -28.5660, 11.0980



73.8210, -9.0810, 15.9030



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



34.2250, -48.1450, 19.0150



70.4220, -99.0870, 39.1610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

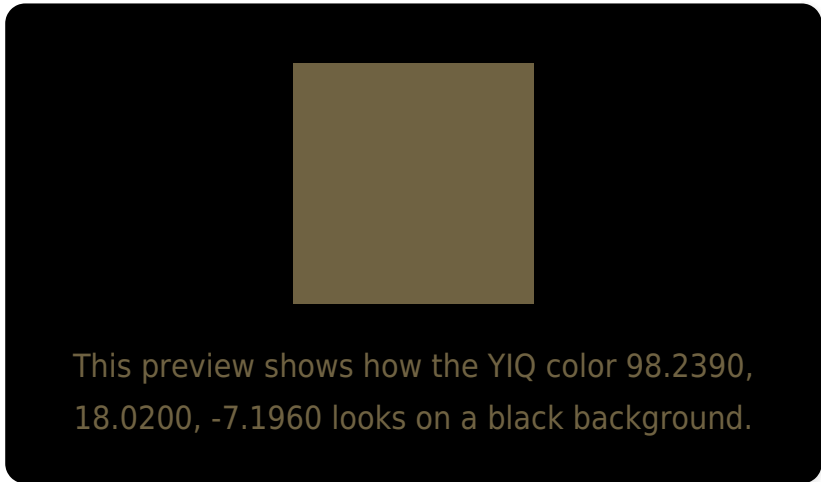
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

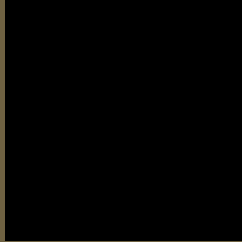
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.2390, 18.0200,

-7.1960.

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

98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960

Protanopia

98.0430, 15.6360, -8.0440

Deuteranopia

98.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200



Tritanopia

101.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960

Protanomaly

98.3420, 16.2320, -7.8320

Deuteranomaly

98.6740, 21.2290, -4.7790

Tritanomaly

99.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960 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(111, 98, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 98, 66)  
}
```

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(111, 98, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 98, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960 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(111, 98, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 98, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 98, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 98, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 98, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 98,  
66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 98, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 98,  
66) }
```

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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