

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590)
contains.

YIQ(98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(98.2660, 30.5850,
-20.1590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	73671E
RGB	115, 103, 30
RGB Percent	45%, 40%, 12%
CMY	0.5490, 0.5961, 0.8822
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.74, 0.55
HSL	52°, 59%, 28%
HSV	52°, 74%, 45%
XYZ	12.1543, 13.4380, 3.1845
YIQ	98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

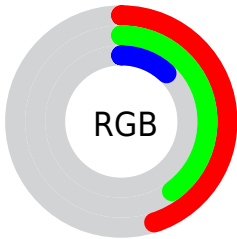
Format	Color
R_{YB}	44, 115, 30
Decimal	7563038
CIE Lab	43.42, -4.20, 40.82
CIE LCh	43, 41.036, 95.874
Yxy	13.4380, 0.4224, 0.4670
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285753118 (0xFF73671E)
YUV	98.2660, -33.6551, 14.6757
Hunter-Lab	36.6578, -4.9675, 20.5099

Details

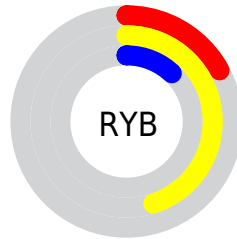
The YIQ color **98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **46.7340, -30.5850, 20.1590**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.9350, 33.0150, -20.1450**, and **52.0080, 22.7440, -15.7200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.8380, 34.6660, -22.5340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.8080, 26.1830, -17.4730**.

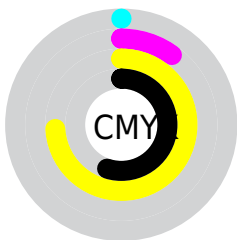
Distribution



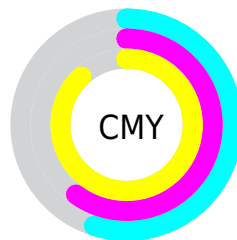
- Red (45%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590 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 98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.2660, 30.5850,
-20.1590

■ 98.2660, 30.5850,
-20.1590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.2120, 30.6770,
-21.8270

■ 149.9350, 33.0150,
-20.1450

■ 52.0080, 22.7440,
-15.7200

■ 176.7180, 35.1240,
-19.8200

■ 32.2060, 13.6190,
-10.0370

■ 204.4900, 35.7660,
-20.4420

■ 11.1970, 0.6430,
-6.1490

■ 232.6750, 36.6830,
-20.5410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.9060, 22.7910,
-22.0810

■ 250.0980, 13.8030,

-13.3730

253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

98.2660, 30.5850,
-20.1590

98.2660, 30.5850,
-20.1590

95.8380, 34.6660,
-22.5340

100.8080, 26.1830,
-17.4730

93.8830, 38.7930,
-25.7430

102.6490, 22.3770,
-14.5750

92.4980, 41.3150,
-27.3970

105.1910, 17.9750,
-11.8890

107.0320, 14.1690,
-8.9910

109.5740, 9.7670,
-6.3050

■ 112.0020, 5.6860,
-3.9300

■ 113.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 116.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

■ 118.9270, -6.9240,
4.3400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.6200, 47.6840, -5.1480



98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590



94.3810, 2.1600, -28.1440

Triad

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



98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590



85.3400, -77.7110, -17.8630



105.2710, 25.3030, 31.5350

Complementary

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



98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590



46.7340, -30.5850, 20.1590

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.



105.2160, -8.3950, 25.5010



98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590



85.0270, -83.7190, -8.0950

Square

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



98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590



82.1650, -67.3930, -28.6490



94.4810, -55.1580, 8.4420



102.6570, 47.4030, 27.4910

Rectangle

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



98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590



89.6260, -23.5150, -30.8990



94.4810, -55.1580, 8.4420



106.0680, 15.6290, 30.6450

Sweetspot

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



98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590



143.8900, 11.6930, -8.1710



56.8970, 46.4870, 22.0630



72.9590, 7.2450, -4.6510



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.



98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590



124.2720, 47.6430, -31.9490



96.3400, 9.4050, -32.7950



57.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



98.1130, 43.8370, -29.0510



200.9550, 89.8750, -59.4450

Inverse Universe

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



46.7340, -30.5850, 20.1590



42.7280, -47.6430, 31.9490



48.6600, -9.4050, 32.7950



54.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



23.8870, -43.8370, 29.0510



49.0450, -89.8750, 59.4450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590 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 98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

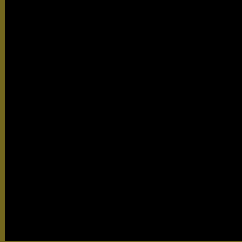
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590.

-20.1590.

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

98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590

Protanopia

98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590

Deuteranopia

99.7450, 39.6620, -13.9540



Tritanopia

104.3870, 12.3320, 7.7880

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590

Protanomaly

98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590

Deuteranomaly

99.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710

Tritanomaly

102.4720, 18.9820, -2.6020

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.1180, 11.0510, -7.5490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590 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(115, 103, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 103, 30)  
}
```

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(115, 103, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 103, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590 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(115, 103, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 103, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 103, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 103, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 103, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 103,  
30) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 103, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
103, 30) }
```

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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