

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340)
contains.

YIQ(98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340)	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(98.3150, 20.8620,
-3.6340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	745F45
RGB	116, 95, 69
RGB Percent	45%, 37%, 27%
CMY	0.5451, 0.6275, 0.7293
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.40, 0.55
HSL	33°, 25%, 36%
HSV	33°, 40%, 45%
XYZ	12.3700, 12.3264, 7.3618
YIQ	98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

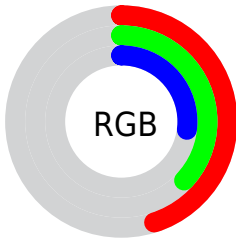
Format	Color
R _Y B	107, 116, 69
Decimal	7626565
CIE Lab	41.73, 4.55, 18.06
CIE LCh	42, 18.621, 75.865
Yxy	12.3264, 0.3859, 0.3845
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285816645 (0xFF745F45)
YUV	98.3150, -14.4523, 15.5097
Hunter-Lab	35.1090, 1.4505, 12.1442

Details

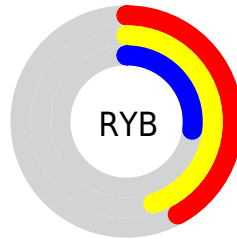
The YIQ color **98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **86.6850, -20.8620, 3.6340**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200**, and **51.3470, 17.8360, -3.8600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.0120, 26.0890, -4.7510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.6180, 15.6350, -2.5170**.

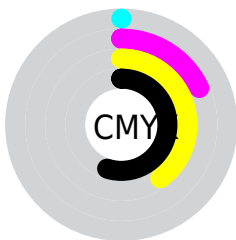
Distribution



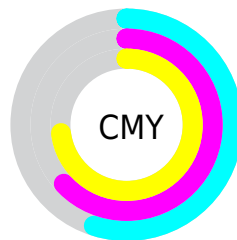
- Red (45%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340 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 98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.3150, 20.8620,
-3.6340

■ 98.3150, 20.8620,
-3.6340

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.1300, 19.9450,
-3.5350

■ 149.0980, 22.9710,
-3.3090

■ 51.3470, 17.8360,
-3.8600

■ 176.1690, 24.2090,
-3.7190

■ 29.5920, 18.5240,
-5.3160

■ 203.4680, 24.8050,
-3.5070

■ 6.8550, 10.7740,
2.9820

■ 231.6530, 25.7220,
-3.6060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,
-9.3300

254.8860, 0.3210,

-0.3110

■ 98.3150, 20.8620,
-3.6340

■ 98.3150, 20.8620,
-3.6340

■ 94.0120, 26.0890,
-4.7510

■ 102.6180, 15.6350,
-2.5170

■ 89.8230, 30.9950,
-5.5570

■ 106.8070, 10.7290,
-1.7110

■ 84.9330, 36.4970,
-6.1510

■ 111.6970, 5.2270,
-1.1170

■ 80.7440, 41.4030,
-6.9570

■ 115.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 76.4410, 46.6300,
-8.0740

■ 120.1890, -4.9060,
0.8060

■ 72.2520, 51.5360,
-8.8800

■ 124.4920,
-10.1330, 1.9230

■ 128.6810,
-15.0390, 2.7290

■ 133.5710,
-20.5410, 3.3230

■ 137.7600,
-25.4470, 4.1290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.2820, 25.6290, 3.5890



98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



96.7650, 10.5470, -9.4290

Triad

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



98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



90.7400, -31.8630, -11.7590



100.8730, 2.3360, 12.7360

Complementary

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



98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



86.6850, -20.8620, 3.6340

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.



98.7400, -13.5270, 8.3690



98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



91.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590

Square

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



98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



92.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560



95.0970, -28.0140, 1.0900



100.8160, 15.6780, 13.2300

Rectangle

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



98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



95.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860



95.0970, -28.0140, 1.0900



100.0080, -2.4780, 11.8740

Sweetspot

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



98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



143.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140



85.4470, 21.2710, 16.4950



72.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



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.



98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



122.3070, 32.5080, -5.4440



110.0440, 13.8950, -15.0410



56.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



76.3940, 54.0120, -9.7000



155.7560, 111.0500, -19.1740

Inverse Universe

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



86.6850, -20.8620, 3.6340



104.6930, -32.5080, 5.4440



74.9560, -13.8950, 15.0410



54.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



46.1930, -54.2870, 9.1770



94.2440, -111.0500, 19.1740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340 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 98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

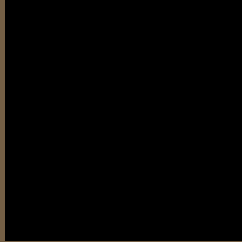
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.3150, 20.8620,

-3.6340.

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

98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340

Protanopia

97.9010, 13.1600, -7.2240

Deuteranopia

98.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990



Tritanopia

100.1700, 14.4410, 8.1130

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340

Protanomaly

98.3960, 16.1400, -6.1640

Deuteranomaly

98.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990

Tritanomaly

99.2040, 17.1010, 3.9570

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340 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(116, 95, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 95, 69)  
}
```

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(116, 95, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 95, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340 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(116, 95, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 95, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(116, 95, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 95, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 95, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 95,  
69) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 95, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116, 95,  
69) }
```

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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