

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.3720, 33.8830,
-2.8290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	815B38
RGB	129, 91, 56
RGB Percent	51%, 36%, 22%
CMY	0.4940, 0.6432, 0.7802
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.57, 0.49
HSL	29°, 39%, 36%
HSV	29°, 57%, 51%
XYZ	13.5104, 12.4338, 5.4346
YIQ	98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

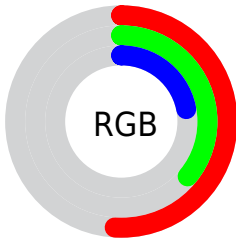
Format	Color
R_{YB}	129, 123, 56
Decimal	8477496
CIE _{Lab}	41.90, 11.39, 26.19
CIE _{LCh}	42, 28.554, 66.501
Yxy	12.4338, 0.4306, 0.3962
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286667576 (0xFF815B38)
YUV	98.3720, -20.8894, 26.8608
Hunter-Lab	35.2617, 6.6841, 15.5453

Details

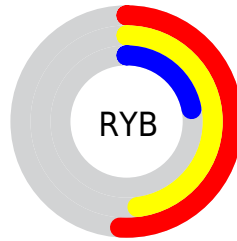
The YIQ color **98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **86.6280, -33.8830, 2.8290**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.6390, 37.5050, -2.3910**, and **50.8060, 29.6650, -3.4790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.7810, 39.9810, -3.2110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.9630, 27.7850, -2.4470**.

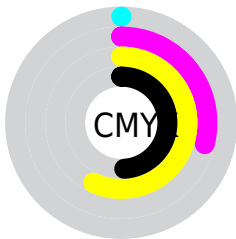
Distribution



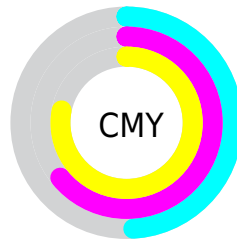
- Red (51%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290 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 98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.3720, 33.8830,
-2.8290

■ 98.3720, 33.8830,
-2.8290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.0020, 32.0490,
-2.6310

■ 149.6390, 37.5050,
-2.3910

■ 50.8060, 29.6650,
-3.4790

■ 177.0090, 39.3390,
-2.5890

■ 29.6360, 24.3920,
-1.5280

■ 204.4930, 40.8520,
-2.4760

■ 8.6710, 17.2840,
6.1480

■ 227.8940, 32.2330,
-5.9670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.5220, 15.5450,
-11.9030

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,

-5.2870

■ 98.3720, 33.8830,
-2.8290

■ 98.3720, 33.8830,
-2.8290

■ 92.7810, 39.9810,
-3.2110

■ 103.9630, 27.7850,
-2.4470

■ 87.7770, 45.8040,
-4.1160

■ 108.9670, 21.9620,
-1.5420

■ 82.1860, 51.9020,
-4.4980

■ 114.5580, 15.8640,
-1.1600

■ 76.5950, 58.0000,
-4.8800

■ 120.1490, 9.7660,
-0.7780

■ 74.9650, 59.8340,
-5.0780

■ 125.7400, 3.6680,
-0.3960

■ 130.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 136.2210, -7.9320,
0.5800

■ 141.8120,
-14.0300, 0.9620

■ 146.8160,
-19.8530, 1.8670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.3870, 38.6950, 9.0870



98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290



96.5180, 21.3680, -12.8080

Triad

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



98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290



78.0950, -61.2040, -25.1720



101.3270, -4.6340, 17.9100

Complementary

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



98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290



86.6280, -33.8830, 2.8290

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.



96.7580, -31.1330, 8.0590



98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290



78.9340, -70.6960, -18.3440

Square

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



98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290



89.7220, -23.4250, -21.5130



83.6780, -63.6830, -7.7710



101.6410, 17.9690, 21.2730

Rectangle

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



98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290



95.2390, 8.8520, -17.2600



83.6780, -63.6830, -7.7710



100.2550, -13.2990, 15.2530

Sweetspot

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



98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290



156.0030, 13.1130, -0.8630



82.2730, 30.9890, 27.6050



76.7790, 7.9320, -0.5800



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290



120.3710, 52.8190, -4.5970



119.5040, 23.9830, -21.6570



60.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850



74.0790, 59.5130, -4.7670



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



86.6280, -33.8830, 2.8290



101.6290, -52.8190, 4.5970



65.4960, -23.9830, 21.6570



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



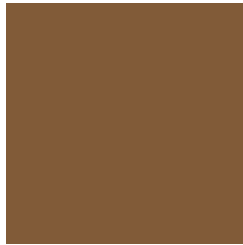
53.3340, -59.2380, 5.2900



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290 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 98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290 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 98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.3720, 33.8830,

-2.8290.

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

98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290

Protanopia

97.4300, 18.8000, -10.3200

Deuteranopia

98.2140, 28.3360, -6.9280



Tritanopia

101.1390, 24.8940, 11.4060

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290

Protanomaly

97.6480, 24.1180, -7.5780

Deuteranomaly

98.5240, 30.3990, -5.7690

Tritanomaly

99.9450, 28.1960, 6.6280

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.8180, 12.1960, -0.7640

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290 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(129, 91, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 91, 56)  
}
```

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(129, 91, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 91, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290 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(129, 91, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 91, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(129, 91, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 91, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 91, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 91,  
56) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.3720, 33.8830, -2.8290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 91, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129, 91,  
56) }
```

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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