

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120)
contains.

YIQ(98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120)	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(98.4110, 11.7840,
-4.3120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6B624E
RGB	107, 98, 78
RGB Percent	42%, 38%, 31%
CMY	0.5804, 0.6157, 0.6941
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.27, 0.58
HSL	41°, 16%, 36%
HSV	41°, 27%, 42%
XYZ	11.8067, 12.4109, 8.9840
YIQ	98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

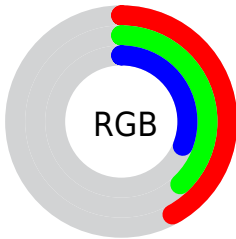
Format	Color
RYB	91, 107, 78
Decimal	7037518
CIELab	41.86, 0.07, 12.69
CIELCh	42, 12.692, 89.664
Yxy	12.4109, 0.3556, 0.3738
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285227598 (0xFF6B624E)
YUV	98.4110, -10.0626, 7.5326
Hunter-Lab	35.2291, -1.8281, 9.5405

Details

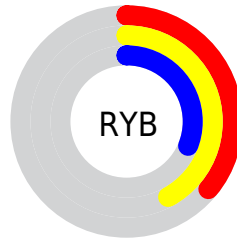
The YIQ color **98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **86.5890, -11.7840, 4.3120**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.4820, 13.0220, -4.7220**, and **52.0410, 9.9500, -4.1140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.3960, 16.1400, -6.1640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600**.

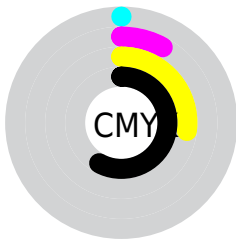
Distribution



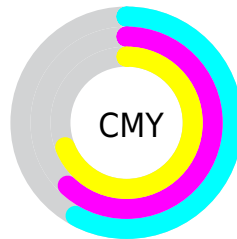
- Red (42%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120 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 98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.4110, 11.7840,
-4.3120

■ 98.4110, 11.7840,
-4.3120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.5250, 11.4630,
-4.0010

■ 149.4820, 13.0220,
-4.7220

■ 52.0410, 9.9500,
-4.1140

■ 175.7810, 13.6180,
-4.5100

■ 30.6280, 9.6750,
-4.6370

■ 203.6670, 13.9390,
-4.8210

■ 6.8110, 4.9060,
-0.8060

■ 231.5530, 14.2600,
-5.1320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

■ 98.4110, 11.7840,
-4.3120

■ 98.4110, 11.7840,
-4.3120

■ 95.3960, 16.1400,
-6.1640

■ 101.4260, 7.4280,
-2.4600

■ 91.9080, 20.4500,
-7.1820

■ 104.9140, 3.1180,
-1.4420

■ 88.8930, 24.8060,
-9.0340

■ 107.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 85.8780, 29.1620,
-10.8860

■ 110.9440, -5.5940,
2.2620

■ 82.3900, 33.4720,
-11.9040

■ 114.5460,
-10.2250, 3.5910

■ 79.3750, 37.8280,
-13.7560

■ 117.4470,
-14.2600, 5.1320

■ 76.3600, 42.1840,
-15.6080

■ 120.4620,
-18.6160, 6.9840

■ 75.4310, 43.4220,

■ 124.0640,

-16.0180

-23.2470, 8.3130

■ 126.9650,
-27.2820, 9.8540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.6830, 17.0100, 0.0980



98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120



97.2250, 3.4400, -7.2800

Triad

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



98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120



94.4040, -21.8690, -5.6530



100.5050, 6.1880, 9.0040

Complementary

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



98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120



86.5890, -11.7840, 4.3120

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.



99.8890, -3.7610, 7.5910



98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120



96.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Square

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



98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120



94.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490



98.2790, -13.8470, 3.1530



100.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240

Rectangle

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



98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120



96.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780



98.2790, -13.8470, 3.1530



100.5370, 3.1620, 8.7780

Sweetspot

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



98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120



136.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520



87.6970, 14.3950, 8.9470



69.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120



126.5380, 18.6160, -6.9840



102.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



52.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



82.5300, 47.4570, -17.5590



172.4580, 99.5450, -36.4470

Inverse Universe

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



86.5890, -11.7840, 4.3120



107.4620, -18.6160, 6.9840



82.8010, -6.3290, 10.0790



49.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



34.4700, -47.4570, 17.5590



72.5420, -99.5450, 36.4470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

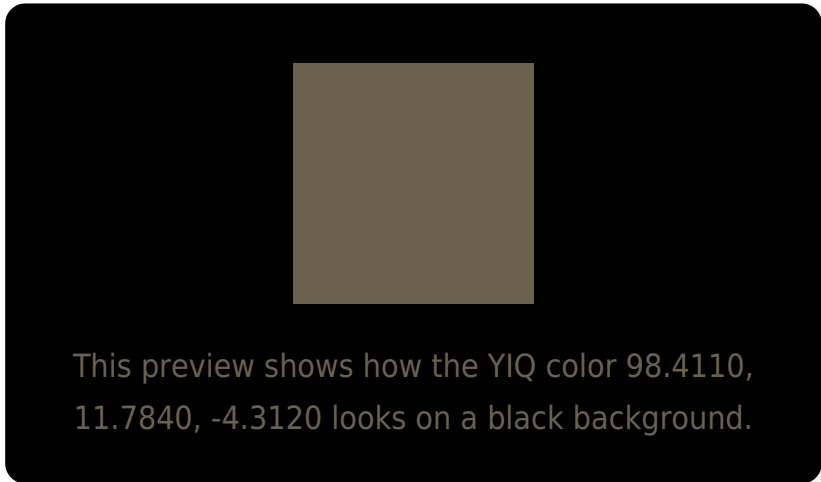
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

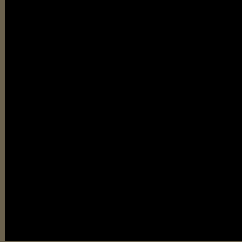
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120.



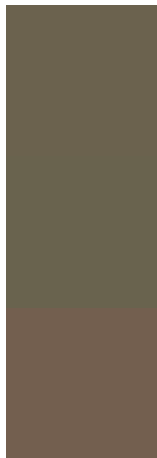
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4110, 11.7840,

-4.3120.

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

98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120

Protanopia

98.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590

Deuteranopia

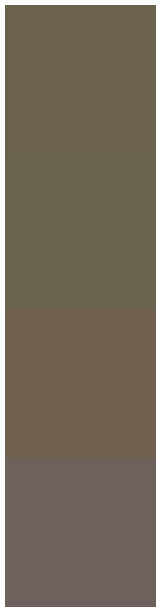
99.1560, 17.0560, -0.7360



Tritanopia

100.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120

Protanomaly

98.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470

Deuteranomaly

98.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950

Tritanomaly

99.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120 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(107, 98, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 98, 78)  
}
```

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(107, 98, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 98, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120 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(107, 98, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 98, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 98, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 98, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 98, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 98,  
78) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 98, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107, 98,  
78) }
```

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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