

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.4350, 20.4040,
-6.3480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	726141
RGB	114, 97, 65
RGB Percent	45%, 38%, 25%
CMY	0.5529, 0.6196, 0.7450
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.43, 0.55
HSL	39°, 27%, 35%
HSV	39°, 43%, 45%
XYZ	12.1691, 12.5078, 6.7780
YIQ	98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

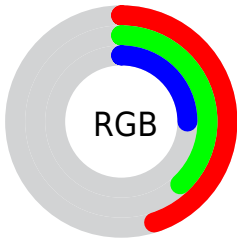
Format	Color
RYB	91, 114, 65
Decimal	7496001
CIELab	42.01, 1.95, 20.76
CIELCh	42, 20.848, 84.624
Yxy	12.5078, 0.3869, 0.3976
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285686081 (0xFF726141)
YUV	98.4350, -16.4835, 13.6505
Hunter-Lab	35.3663, -0.4718, 13.3935

Details

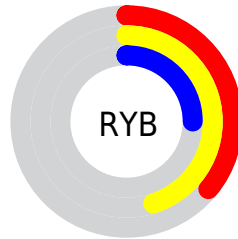
The YIQ color **98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **80.5650, -20.4040, 6.3480**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.1040, 22.8340, -6.3340**, and **51.7660, 17.9740, -6.3620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.0370, 15.7730, -5.0190**.

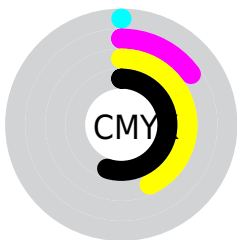
Distribution



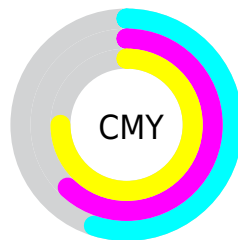
- Red (45%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480 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 98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480

■ 98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

■ 74.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380

■ 149.1040, 22.8340, -6.3340

■ 51.7660, 17.9740, -6.3620

■ 175.9900, 23.1550, -6.6450

■ 30.4670, 17.3780, -6.5740

■ 203.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320

■ 7.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770

■ 231.7730, 25.2640, -6.3200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

■ 251.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850

■ 254.3160, 1.9260,

-1.8660

■ 98.4350, 20.4040,
-6.3480

■ 98.4350, 20.4040,
-6.3480

■ 94.8330, 25.0350,
-7.6770

■ 102.0370, 15.7730,
-5.0190

■ 91.1170, 29.9870,
-9.3170

■ 105.7530, 10.8210,
-3.3790

■ 87.5150, 34.6180,
-10.6460

■ 109.3550, 6.1900,
-2.0500

■ 83.7990, 39.5700,
-12.2860

■ 113.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 80.1970, 44.2010,
-13.6150

■ 116.6730, -3.3930,
0.9190

■ 77.5240, 47.5940,
-14.5340

■ 120.2750, -8.0240,
2.2480

■ 123.9910,
-12.9760, 3.8880

■ 127.5930,
-17.6070, 5.2170

■ 131.3090,
-22.5590, 6.8570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.5980, 27.5550, 1.7230



98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480



96.3300, 7.3380, -11.8460

Triad

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



98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480



89.4340, -39.7490, -12.0130



101.6780, 7.3790, 14.9550

Complementary

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



98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480



80.5650, -20.4040, 6.3480

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.



100.1750, -10.3180, 10.7860



98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480



91.3510, -40.7130, -5.5530

Square

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



98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480



91.2690, -26.2230, -14.8550



96.5640, -27.8310, 3.2810



101.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040

Rectangle

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



98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480



94.8880, -3.1610, -14.3050



96.5640, -27.8310, 3.2810



101.6280, 1.6480, 14.1920

Sweetspot

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



98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480



141.7250, 8.0240, -2.2480



81.5890, 23.7470, 15.6750



70.2840, 4.9520, -1.6400



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.



98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480



123.3730, 32.1420, -9.8260



106.3210, 11.5570, -16.7230



54.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



81.6660, 50.0700, -15.3540



168.3600, 102.9370, -31.8390

Inverse Universe

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



80.5650, -20.4040, 6.3480



95.6270, -32.1420, 9.8260



72.6790, -11.5570, 16.7230



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



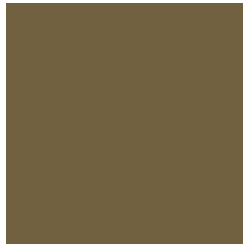
38.3340, -50.0700, 15.3540



78.6400, -102.9370, 31.8390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

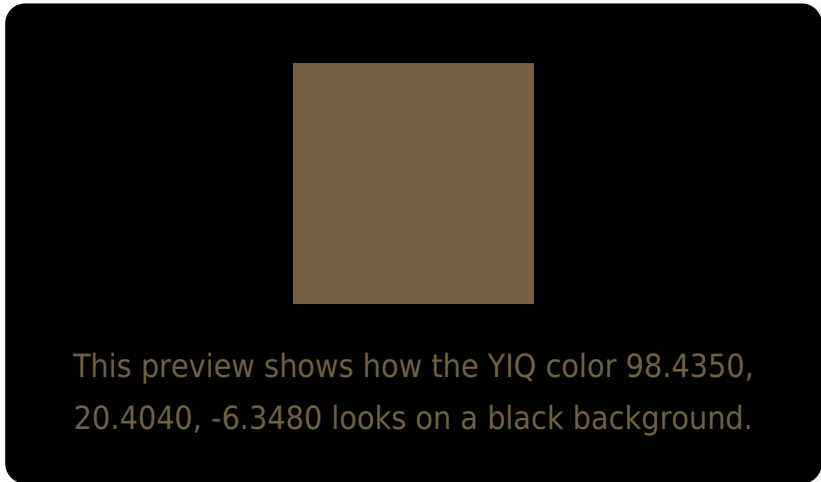
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

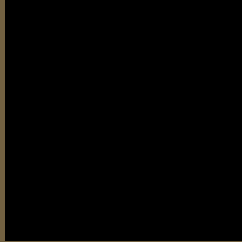
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4350, 20.4040,

-6.3480.

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

98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480

Protanopia

97.9290, 15.9570, -8.3550

Deuteranopia

98.7560, 23.9340, -4.2420



Tritanopia

100.9740, 12.0570, 7.2650

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480

Protanomaly

97.9400, 17.4240, -7.4080

Deuteranomaly

98.7450, 22.4670, -5.1890

Tritanomaly

99.7800, 15.3590, 2.4870

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480 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(114, 97, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 97, 65)  
}
```

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(114, 97, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 97, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480 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(114, 97, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 97, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 97, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 97, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 97, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 97,  
65) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 97, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114, 97,  
65) }
```

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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