

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440)
contains.

YIQ(98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440)	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(98.4630, 40.3960,
-16.2440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F621A
RGB	127, 98, 26
RGB Percent	50%, 38%, 10%
CMY	0.5019, 0.6157, 0.8978
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.79, 0.50
HSL	43°, 66%, 30%
HSV	43°, 79%, 50%
XYZ	13.3069, 13.3204, 2.8503
YIQ	98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

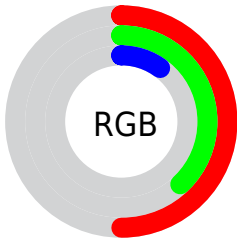
Format	Color
RYB	67, 127, 26
Decimal	8348186
CIELab	43.24, 4.27, 42.76
CIELCh	43, 42.970, 84.293
Yxy	13.3204, 0.4514, 0.4519
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286538266 (0xFF7F621A)
YUV	98.4630, -35.7243, 25.0269
Hunter-Lab	36.4971, 1.2115, 20.9177

Details

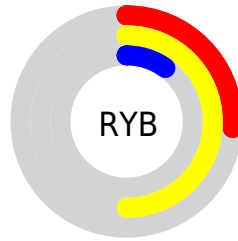
The YIQ color **98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **54.5370, -40.3960, 16.2440**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.2570, 43.9720, -14.9720**, and **52.6500, 29.8040, -11.5080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.6330, 45.6690, -18.1950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.2930, 35.1230, -14.2930**.

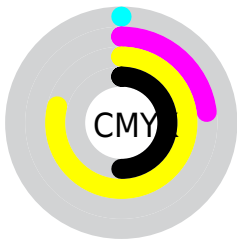
Distribution



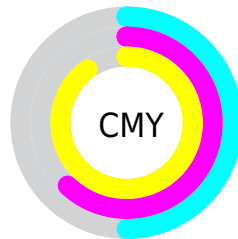
- Red (50%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440 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 98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.4630, 40.3960,
-16.2440

■ 98.4630, 40.3960,
-16.2440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.3380, 39.2500,
-17.5020

■ 150.2570, 43.9720,
-14.9720

■ 52.6500, 29.8040,
-11.5080

■ 177.6270, 45.8060,
-15.1700

■ 32.5490, 20.0830,
-6.0370

■ 205.1110, 47.3190,
-15.0570

■ 11.8720, 12.1040,
0.9040

■ 228.6970, 39.6170,
-18.6470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.4500, 24.0750,
-23.3250

■ 249.6420, 15.0870,

-14.6170

252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

98.4630, 40.3960,
-16.2440

98.4630, 40.3960,
-16.2440

94.6330, 45.6690,
-18.1950

102.2930, 35.1230,
-14.2930

91.5040, 50.3460,
-20.3580

105.4220, 30.4460,
-12.1300

91.3900, 50.6670,
-20.6690

109.2520, 25.1730,
-10.1790

113.0820, 19.9000,
-8.2280

116.3250, 14.9020,
-5.7540

■ 120.0410, 9.9500,
-4.1140

■ 123.8710, 4.6770,
-2.1630

■ 127.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 130.8300, -5.2730,
1.9510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.1850, 53.6430, 2.4990



98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



95.4380, 15.1810, -27.3390

Triad

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



98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



84.6730, -74.4550, -21.8070



105.5240, 14.3450, 31.8890

Complementary

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



98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



54.5370, -40.3960, 16.2440

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.



102.5990, -25.7710, 21.0210



98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



86.2180, -82.9390, -11.2190

Square

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



98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



80.5690, -62.8990, -33.0030



83.1180, -85.2330, -2.6810



102.3670, 42.5880, 32.1560

Rectangle

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



98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



91.8250, -8.0180, -30.9140



83.1180, -85.2330, -2.6810



105.0110, 2.6080, 29.8400

Sweetspot

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



98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



154.3960, 16.1400, -6.1640



59.6190, 50.5660, 30.7420



77.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030



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.



98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



120.9860, 63.3680, -25.0800



109.5060, 20.5010, -35.6510



62.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



91.6890, 51.2630, -20.4570



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



54.5370, -40.3960, 16.2440



53.0140, -63.3680, 25.0800



43.4940, -20.5010, 35.6510



58.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



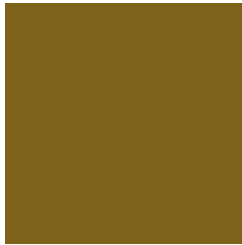
36.3110, -51.2630, 20.4570



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440 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 98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

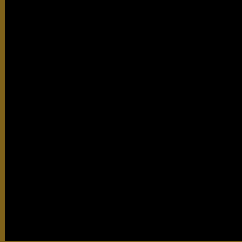
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4630, 40.3960,

-16.2440.

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

98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440

Protanopia

97.9240, 31.5480, -21.0920

Deuteranopia

98.4740, 41.8630, -15.2970



Tritanopia

104.0570, 22.1890, 10.8690

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440

Protanomaly

97.9460, 34.4820, -19.1980

Deuteranomaly

98.1750, 41.2670, -15.5090

Tritanomaly

102.2560, 28.5180, 0.7900

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.3250, 14.9020, -5.7540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440 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(127, 98, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 98, 26)  
}
```

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(127, 98, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 98, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440 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(127, 98, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 98, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(127, 98, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 98, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 98, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 98,  
26) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 98, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 98,  
26) }
```

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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