

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.4850, 26.1350,
-5.5850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	785F3C
RGB	120, 95, 60
RGB Percent	47%, 37%, 24%
CMY	0.5294, 0.6275, 0.7646
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.50, 0.53
HSL	35°, 33%, 35%
HSV	35°, 50%, 47%
XYZ	12.6548, 12.5029, 6.0259
YIQ	98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

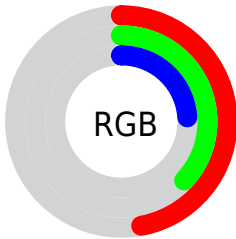
Format	Color
R_{YB}	103, 120, 60
Decimal	7888700
CIE Lab	42.00, 5.30, 23.79
CIE LCh	42, 24.373, 77.451
Yxy	12.5029, 0.4058, 0.4009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286078780 (0xFF785F3C)
YUV	98.4850, -18.9731, 18.8687
Hunter-Lab	35.3594, 2.0046, 14.6474

Details

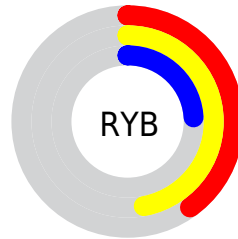
The YIQ color **98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **81.5150, -26.1350, 5.5850**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.4530, 29.1610, -5.3590**, and **51.2180, 22.5130, -6.0230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.1820, 31.3620, -6.7020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.7880, 20.9080, -4.4680**.

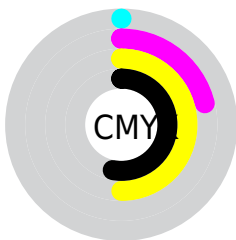
Distribution



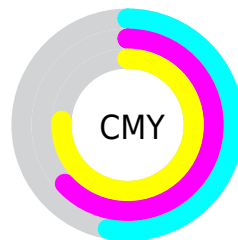
- Red (47%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850 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 98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.4850, 26.1350,
-5.5850

■ 98.4850, 26.1350,
-5.5850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.1150, 24.3010,
-5.3870

■ 149.4530, 29.1610,
-5.3590

■ 51.2180, 22.5130,
-6.0230

■ 176.5240, 30.3990,
-5.7690

■ 30.1900, 19.7160,
-4.8920

■ 203.8230, 30.9950,
-5.5570

■ 8.0400, 11.6910,
2.8830

■ 230.8120, 29.5280,
-6.5040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.4400, 12.8400,
-12.4400

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,

-3.7320

■ 98.4850, 26.1350,
-5.5850

■ 98.4850, 26.1350,
-5.5850

■ 94.1820, 31.3620,
-6.7020

■ 102.7880, 20.9080,
-4.4680

■ 89.8790, 36.5890,
-7.8190

■ 107.0910, 15.6810,
-3.3510

■ 85.5760, 41.8160,
-8.9360

■ 111.3940, 10.4540,
-2.2340

■ 81.2730, 47.0430,
-10.0530

■ 115.6970, 5.2270,
-1.1170

■ 76.9700, 52.2700,
-11.1700

■ 120.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 124.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170

■ 128.6060,
-10.4540, 2.2340

■ 132.9090,
-15.6810, 3.3510

■ 137.2120,
-20.9080, 4.4680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.7020, 33.1940, 4.1540



98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850



96.9130, 12.8860, -13.2740

Triad

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



98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850



85.1830, -49.4680, -17.5960



101.8780, 3.9400, 16.7080

Complementary

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



98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850



81.5150, -26.1350, 5.5850

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.



99.1680, -17.6080, 10.7440



98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850



85.7620, -55.2920, -11.1640

Square

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



98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850



90.0900, -27.2770, -17.7810



93.5240, -39.5220, 0.3980



101.9740, 21.2250, 17.3290

Rectangle

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



98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850



94.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460



93.5240, -39.5220, 0.3980



101.2300, -2.9830, 15.5210

Sweetspot

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



98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850



147.3940, 10.4540, -2.2340



80.9040, 27.4140, 20.8060



73.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850



122.3910, 40.8990, -8.8370



111.9640, 16.8760, -19.5080



59.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



80.2260, 54.4250, -11.6790



161.6370, 109.7670, -23.4570

Inverse Universe

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



81.5150, -26.1350, 5.5850



95.6090, -40.8990, 8.8370



68.0360, -16.8760, 19.5080



57.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



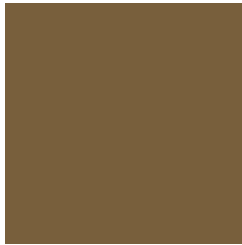
44.7740, -54.4250, 11.6790



90.3630, -109.7670, 23.4570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850 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 98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

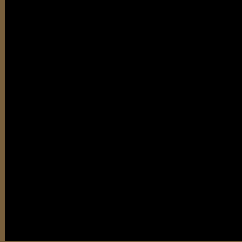
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4850, 26.1350,

-5.5850.

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

98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850

Protanopia

97.4730, 17.2410, -9.5990

Deuteranopia

98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850



Tritanopia

100.6650, 17.4210, 9.1730

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850

Protanomaly

97.9680, 20.2210, -8.5390

Deuteranomaly

98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850

Tritanomaly

100.0580, 20.4480, 3.8720

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.2090, 9.5370, -2.1350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850 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(120, 95, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 95, 60)  
}
```

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(120, 95, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 95, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850 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(120, 95, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 95, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(120, 95, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 95, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 95, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 95,  
60) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 95, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 95,  
60) }
```

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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