

# Converting Colors

YIQ(98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(98.4910, 16.8300,  
-18.6740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	676A30
RGB	103, 106, 48
RGB Percent	40%, 42%, 19%
CMY	0.5961, 0.5843, 0.8116
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.55, 0.58
HSL	63°, 38%, 30%
HSV	63°, 55%, 42%
XYZ	11.2805, 13.4048, 4.7922
YIQ	98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

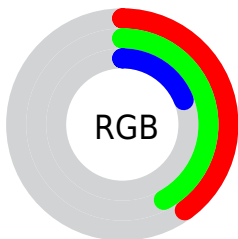
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	48, 106, 51
Decimal	6777392
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	43.37, -10.18, 31.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 33.334, 107.775
Yxy	13.4048, 0.3827, 0.4547
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284967472 (0xFF676A30)
YUV	98.4910, -24.8921, 3.9544
Hunter-Lab	36.6126, -9.0756, 17.8684

# Details

The YIQ color **98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **55.5090, -16.8300, 18.6740**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.4480, 18.3890, -19.3950**, and **50.7790, 15.9590, -19.4090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.9380, 19.7650, -22.3070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.0440, 13.8950, -15.0410**.

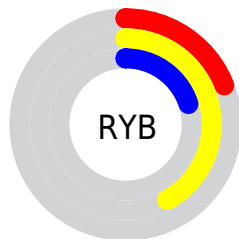
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (42%)

Blue (19%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (20%)

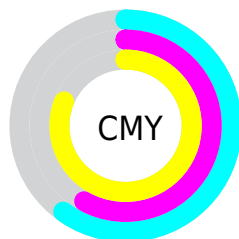


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (55%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740 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 98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 98.4910, 16.8300,  
-18.6740

■ 98.4910, 16.8300,  
-18.6740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 74.3060, 15.9130,  
-18.5750

■ 149.4480, 18.3890,  
-19.3950

■ 50.7790, 15.9590,  
-19.4090

■ 176.5190, 19.6270,  
-19.8050

■ 30.9880, 8.3010,  
-12.7790

■ 204.2910, 20.2690,  
-20.4270

■ 10.5660, -4.9500,  
-9.4140

■ 232.4760, 21.1860,  
-20.5260

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.9580, 17.0130,  
-16.4830

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,

-7.7750

■ 98.4910, 16.8300,  
-18.6740

■ 98.4910, 16.8300,  
-18.6740

■ 96.9380, 19.7650,  
-22.3070

■ 100.0440, 13.8950,  
-15.0410

■ 95.7980, 22.9750,  
-25.4170

■ 101.1840, 10.6850,  
-11.9310

■ 94.2450, 25.9100,  
-29.0500

■ 102.7370, 7.7500,  
-8.2980

■ 93.1050, 29.1200,  
-32.1600

■ 103.8770, 4.5400,  
-5.1880

■ 92.1220, 30.4500,  
-34.2380

■ 105.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

■ 106.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

■ 108.1230, -4.5400,  
5.1880

■ 109.3770, -8.0710,  
8.6090

■ 110.8160,  
-10.6850, 11.9310

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



100.9820, 34.8010, -8.4550



98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740



94.2690, -9.0280, -23.6200

# Triad

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



98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740



83.2200, -77.2530, -15.1490



104.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780

# Complementary

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



98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740



55.5090, -16.8300, 18.6740

# 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.



105.5780, 5.0850, 23.4930



98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740



87.7470, -68.1310, -4.2510

# Square

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



98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740



82.1310, -70.0530, -24.4930



102.3830, -25.4030, 14.3490



103.2230, 42.4530, 18.0770



# Rectangle

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



98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740



89.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260



102.3830, -25.4030, 14.3490



105.3150, 22.0030, 25.2590

# Sweetspot

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



98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740



135.1930, 6.4660, -7.0540



67.1030, 33.7430, 10.7270



67.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740



126.1310, 26.2310, -29.3610



89.8200, -0.4540, -24.8220



53.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



101.8680, 33.9810, -37.6590



213.1830, 70.8970, -78.9510



# Inverse Universe

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



55.5090, -16.8300, 18.6740



58.8690, -26.2310, 29.3610



64.1800, 0.4540, 24.8220



48.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



15.1320, -33.9810, 37.6590



31.8170, -70.8970, 78.9510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740 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 98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

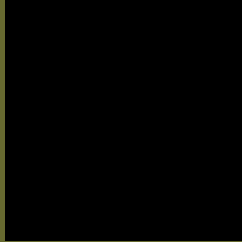
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740.

-18.6740.

# 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

98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740

### Protanopia

99.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840

### Deuteranopia

100.9000, 32.0960, -8.9920



## Tritanopia

103.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740

## Protanomaly

99.2960, 21.8730, -16.4550

## Deuteranomaly

100.1550, 26.8240, -12.5680

## Tritanomaly

101.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740

## Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

98.3070, 6.1450, -6.7430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740 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(103, 106, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 106, 48)  
}
```

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(103, 106, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 106, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740 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(103, 106, 48) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 106, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 106, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 106, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 106, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 106,  
48) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 106, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
106, 48) }
```

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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