

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.4960, -6.7880,
12.8920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	645C80
RGB	100, 92, 128
RGB Percent	39%, 36%, 50%
CMY	0.6078, 0.6392, 0.4981
CMYK	0.22, 0.28, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	253°, 16%, 43%
HSV	253°, 28%, 50%
XYZ	12.9789, 11.9218, 22.0343
YIQ	98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

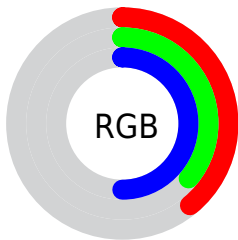
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 92, 128
Decimal	6577280
CIE _{Lab}	41.09, 11.39, -18.99
CIE _{LCh}	41, 22.142, 300.963
Yxy	11.9218, 0.2765, 0.2540
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284767360 (0xFF645C80)
YUV	98.4960, 14.5455, 1.3190
Hunter-Lab	34.5280, 6.6735, -13.6669

Details

The YIQ color $[98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666699 . A complement of this color would be $[121.5040, 6.7880, -12.8920]$, and the grayscale version is $[98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[149.1370, -7.1550, 14.0370]$, and $[51.5560, -7.0170, 11.5350]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[87.8750, -9.1730, 17.5710]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[109.1170, -4.4030, 8.2130]$.

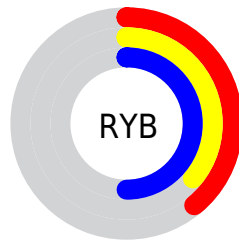
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (36%)

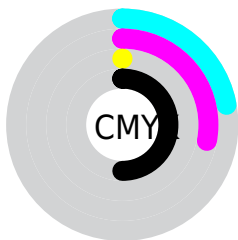
Blue (50%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (50%)

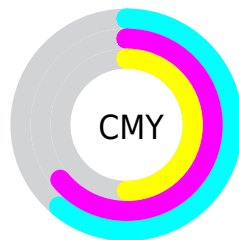


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920 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 98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.4960, -6.7880,
12.8920

■ 98.4960, -6.7880,
12.8920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.3820, -6.4670,
12.5810

■ 149.1370, -7.1550,
14.0370

■ 51.5560, -7.0170,
11.5350

■ 176.2510, -7.4760,
14.3480

■ 30.0290, -6.9710,
10.7010

■ 203.6640, -7.2010,
14.8710

■ 6.8660, -4.9540,
12.6940

■ 230.5240, -3.9910,
11.7610

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 253.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 98.4960, -6.7880,
12.8920

■ 98.4960, -6.7880,
12.8920

■ 87.8750, -9.1730,
17.5710

■ 109.1170, -4.4030,
8.2130

■ 77.2540, -11.5580,
22.2500

■ 119.7380, -2.0180,
3.5340

■ 67.2200, -14.2180,
26.4060

■ 129.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 56.5990, -16.6030,
31.0850

■ 140.3930, 3.0270,
-5.3010

■ 45.9780, -18.9880,
35.7640

■ 151.0140, 5.4120,
-9.9800

■ 35.3570, -21.3730,
40.4430

■ 161.6350, 7.7970,
-14.6590

■ 24.7360, -23.7580,
45.1220


■ 172.2560, 10.1820,
-19.3380

■ 22.9640, -24.4000,

■ 182.2900, 12.8420,

45.7440

-23.4940

 192.9110, 15.2270,
-28.1730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.5150, -26.1350, 5.5850



98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920



99.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270

Triad

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



98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920



97.4300, 27.9680, -0.2560



87.9200, -32.5500, -15.8300

Complementary

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



98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920



121.5040, 6.7880, -12.8920

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.



90.9730, -13.7060, -15.9300



98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920



95.7830, 19.3040, -8.4400

Square

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



98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920



98.3690, 29.9380, 8.0980



93.6070, 5.0000, -13.5280



85.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770

Rectangle

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



98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920



99.6210, 20.7210, 15.4490



93.6070, 5.0000, -13.5280



88.7420, -26.1770, -15.6890

Sweetspot

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



98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920



154.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900



112.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480



77.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



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.



98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920



119.3850, -10.5490, 20.4830



103.8780, 3.9400, 16.7080



58.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



22.9640, -24.4000, 45.7440



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



105.9560, 12.4680, 16.3400



131.0590, 19.8480, 25.7680



116.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



49.5580, 44.5090, 57.9250



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920 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 98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920 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 98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920.

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

98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920

Protanopia

97.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Deuteranopia

97.1530, -13.2520, 8.8920



Tritanopia

97.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920

Protanomaly

98.0930, -13.0230, 10.2490

Deuteranomaly

97.7620, -10.5930, 10.2630

Tritanomaly

97.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.3790, -2.3850, 4.6790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920 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(100, 92, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 92, 128)  
}
```

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(100, 92, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 92, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920 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(100, 92, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 92, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 92, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 92, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 92, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 92,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 92, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 92,  
128) }
```

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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