

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.4960, 44.7970,
-13.4030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	855F1A
RGB	133, 95, 26
RGB Percent	52%, 37%, 10%
CMY	0.4784, 0.6275, 0.8978
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.80, 0.48
HSL	39°, 67%, 31%
HSV	39°, 80%, 52%
XYZ	13.9526, 13.2439, 2.8017
YIQ	98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

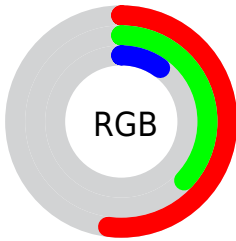
Format	Color
RYB	85, 133, 26
Decimal	8740634
CIELab	43.13, 8.90, 42.90
CIELCh	43, 43.813, 78.285
Yxy	13.2439, 0.4651, 0.4415
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286930714 (0xFF855F1A)
YUV	98.4960, -35.7405, 30.2600
Hunter-Lab	36.3921, 4.7501, 20.9100

Details

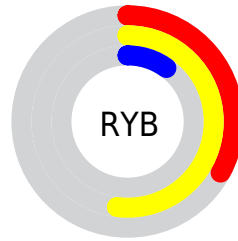
The YIQ color **98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **60.5040, -44.7970, 13.4030**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.4750, 49.2900, -12.2300**, and **52.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.0790, 50.3450, -14.8310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.9130, 39.2490, -11.9750**.

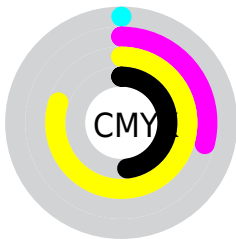
Distribution



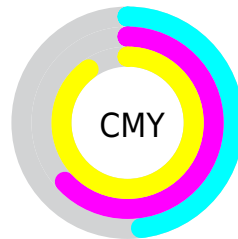
- Red (52%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030 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, 44.7970, -13.4030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.4960, 44.7970,
-13.4030

■ 98.4960, 44.7970,
-13.4030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.3710, 43.6510,
-14.6610

■ 150.4750, 49.2900,
-12.2300

■ 52.3840, 33.6090,
-8.8790

■ 177.8450, 51.1240,
-12.4280

■ 32.2830, 23.8880,
-3.4080

■ 205.6280, 53.2330,
-12.1030

■ 11.0190, 16.1840,
4.0560

■ 226.9360, 40.4420,
-17.0780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.4500, 24.0750,
-23.3250

■ 249.6420, 15.0870,

-14.6170

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 98.4960, 44.7970,
-13.4030

■ 98.4960, 44.7970,
-13.4030

■ 94.0790, 50.3450,
-14.8310

■ 102.9130, 39.2490,
-11.9750

■ 90.2490, 55.6180,
-16.7820

■ 106.8570, 33.6550,
-9.7130

■ 111.2740, 28.1070,
-8.2850

■ 115.6910, 22.5590,
-6.8570

■ 120.2220, 16.6900,
-5.1180

■ 124.0520, 11.4170,
-3.1670

■ 128.4690, 5.8690,
-1.7390

■ 132.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 137.4170, -5.5480,
1.4280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.0760, 55.5680, 6.1600



98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030



95.6730, 21.8290, -26.6750

Triad

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



98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030



83.9890, -72.5290, -23.6730



105.2890, 7.6970, 31.2250

Complementary

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



98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030



60.5040, -44.7970, 13.4030

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.



100.0430, -35.9490, 18.2510



98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030



86.3490, -81.9300, -12.9860

Square

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



98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030



79.6570, -60.3310, -35.4910



84.2920, -85.7830, -3.7270



102.6810, 38.8280, 34.2200

Rectangle

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



98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030



92.2450, -0.4530, -30.3490



84.2920, -85.7830, -3.7270



104.7650, -5.5070, 28.2290

Sweetspot

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



98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030



160.1080, 17.0110, -5.4290



62.4390, 51.2530, 34.8130



78.8670, 10.5000, -3.0680



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030



119.4430, 69.5110, -20.7690



116.6160, 26.0030, -36.2450



64.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



88.1780, 54.3800, -16.3720



2.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Inverse Universe

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



60.5040, -44.7970, 13.4030



60.5570, -69.5110, 20.7690



42.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450



61.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



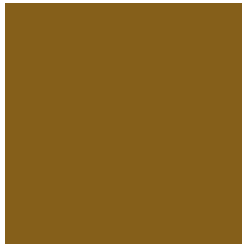
41.8220, -54.3800, 16.3720



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030 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, 44.7970, -13.4030 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, 44.7970, -13.4030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4960, 44.7970,

-13.4030.

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, 44.7970, -13.4030

Protanopia

97.4510, 31.5020, -20.2580

Deuteranopia

98.3600, 42.1840, -15.6080



Tritanopia

104.0360, 26.6820, 12.0420

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030

Protanomaly

97.6690, 36.8200, -17.5160

Deuteranomaly

98.0720, 43.0550, -14.8730

Tritanomaly

102.0610, 33.5610, 3.0090

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.3360, 16.3690, -4.8070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030 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(133, 95, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 95, 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(133, 95, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 95, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030 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(133, 95, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 95, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 95, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 95, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 95, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 95,  
26) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.4960, 44.7970, -13.4030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 95, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 95,  
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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