

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.5740, 8.6260,
-35.1980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55771D
RGB	85, 119, 29
RGB Percent	33%, 47%, 11%
CMY	0.6668, 0.5333, 0.8862
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.76, 0.53
HSL	83°, 61%, 29%
HSV	83°, 76%, 47%
XYZ	10.5637, 15.2155, 3.5442
YIQ	98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

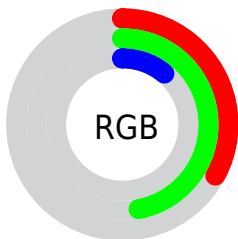
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 119, 63
Decimal	5601053
CIE _{Lab}	45.93, -26.53, 42.91
CIE _{LCh}	46, 50.454, 121.728
Yxy	15.2155, 0.3602, 0.5189
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283791133 (0xFF55771D)
YUV	98.5740, -34.3000, -11.9044
Hunter-Lab	39.0070, -19.9216, 21.9178

Details

The YIQ color **98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **49.4260, -8.6260, 35.1980**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.7590, 9.5430, -35.2970**, and **51.5550, 1.6100, -29.1900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.7110, 9.4980, -39.9900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.1380, 7.1580, -30.6180**.

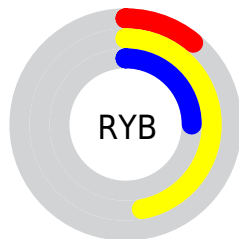
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (47%)

Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (25%)

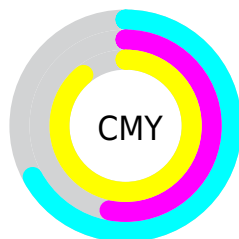


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (76%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980 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 98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.5740, 8.6260,
-35.1980

■ 98.5740, 8.6260,
-35.1980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.1180, 9.9100,
-36.4420

■ 150.7590, 9.5430,
-35.2970

■ 51.5550, 1.6100,
-29.1900

■ 178.1180, 9.9100,
-36.4420

■ 29.9700, -9.6240,
-23.8320

■ 205.8900, 10.5520,
-37.0640

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 233.7760, 10.8730,
-37.3750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.6390, 19.1690,
-22.5190

■ 250.3260, 13.1610,

-12.7510

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 98.5740, 8.6260,
-35.1980

■ 98.5740, 8.6260,
-35.1980

■ 95.7110, 9.4980,
-39.9900

■ 101.1380, 7.1580,
-30.6180

■ 93.1470, 10.9660,
-44.5700

■ 104.0010, 6.2860,
-25.8260

■ 91.9790, 11.3790,
-46.5490

■ 106.5650, 4.8180,
-21.2460

■ 109.4280, 3.9460,
-16.4540

■ 111.9920, 2.4780,
-11.8740

■ 114.7410, 1.9270,
-7.3930

■ 117.3050, 0.4590,
-2.8130

■ 120.1680, -0.4130,
1.9790

■ 122.7320, -1.8810,
6.5590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.6940, 43.6990, -26.5490



98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980



81.6000, -56.1570, -45.0610

Triad

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



98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980



93.0630, -92.5680, -7.4160



106.3580, 55.9750, 37.3430

Complementary

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



98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980



49.4260, -8.6260, 35.1980

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.



110.9110, 26.6770, 39.6770



98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980



88.3330, -93.0280, 0.9240

Square

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



98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980



92.4640, -83.9920, -19.6720



110.4740, -17.7490, 29.8270



105.1950, 66.0190, 20.5070

Rectangle

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



98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980



85.9660, -65.6950, -37.3990



110.4740, -17.7490, 29.8270



107.9320, 48.5470, 39.8030

Sweetspot

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



98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980



147.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640



75.2810, 44.5650, 1.8210



74.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380



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.



98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980



123.6660, 13.3980, -55.6100



85.4180, -17.5980, -44.5260



57.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



94.3380, 11.7460, -47.6940



193.0950, 23.6300, -97.8900

Inverse Universe

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



49.4260, -8.6260, 35.1980



46.3340, -13.3980, 55.6100



62.5820, 17.5980, 44.5260



54.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



27.6620, -11.7460, 47.6940



56.9050, -23.6300, 97.8900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980 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 98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980 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 98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980.

-35.1980.

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

98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980

Protanopia

103.4250, 34.3910, -23.0570

Deuteranopia

105.2290, 41.1750, -13.8410



Tritanopia

107.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980

Protanomaly

102.0000, 25.2220, -27.5940

Deuteranomaly

102.7280, 29.1640, -21.9400

Tritanomaly

104.3440, -4.4450, -13.0610

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.7640, 3.1200, -12.4960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980 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(85, 119, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 119, 29)  
}
```

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(85, 119, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 119, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980 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(85, 119, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 119, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 119, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 119, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 119, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 119,  
29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.5740, 8.6260, -35.1980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 119, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 119,  
29) }
```

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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