

# Converting Colors

YIQ(98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(98.5820, 60.0150,  
8.1670)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A14D2E
RGB	161, 77, 46
RGB Percent	63%, 30%, 18%
CMY	0.3684, 0.6982, 0.8193
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.71, 0.37
HSL	16°, 56%, 41%
HSV	16°, 71%, 63%
XYZ	17.8531, 13.0824, 4.1759
YIQ	98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

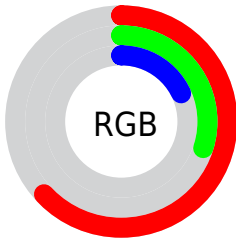
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	161, 88, 46
Decimal	10571054
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.89, 32.52, 34.08
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 47.112, 46.341
Yxy	13.0824, 0.5085, 0.3726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288761134 (0xFFA14D2E)
YUV	98.5820, -25.9229, 54.7406
Hunter-Lab	36.1697, 24.8095, 18.4736

# Details

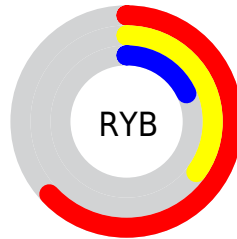
The YIQ color **98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.5180, 66.0670, 8.6190**, and **47.5320, 54.2840, 7.4040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.7140, 68.4510, 9.4670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.4500, 51.5790, 6.8670**.

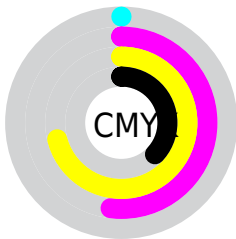
# Distribution



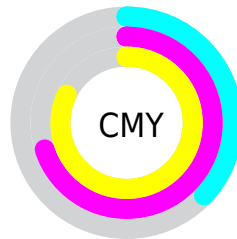
- Red (63%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (82%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670 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 98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 98.5820, 60.0150,  
8.1670


 98.5820, 60.0150,  
8.1670


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 73.3150, 56.3930,  
7.7290


 151.5180, 66.0670,  
8.6190


 47.5320, 54.2840,  
7.4040

 178.8990, 69.3680,  
9.3680


 23.3110, 45.0210,  
15.5890


 199.4950, 55.7060,  
3.6580

 14.9500, 29.8000,  
10.6000

 218.4220, 39.6140,  
-2.0660

 1.4950, 2.9800,  
1.0600

 238.5230, 22.9720,  
-8.8360

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 251.6940, 9.3090,

-9.0190

■ 98.5820, 60.0150,  
8.1670

■ 98.5820, 60.0150,  
8.1670

■ 89.7140, 68.4510,  
9.4670

■ 107.4500, 51.5790,  
6.8670

■ 80.8460, 76.8870,  
10.7670

■ 116.3180, 43.1430,  
5.5670

■ 73.3800, 84.1310,  
11.6430

■ 124.5990, 34.9820,  
4.7900

■ 133.4670, 26.5460,  
3.4900

■ 142.4490, 17.7890,  
2.5010

■ 151.3170, 9.3530,  
1.2010

■ 159.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 168.4660, -7.2440,  
-0.8760

■ 177.3340,  
-15.6800, -2.1760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.9310, 58.3150, 27.9710



98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



97.3070, 49.7030, -14.2090

# Triad

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



98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



79.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350



97.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740

# Complementary

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



98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670

# 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.



85.3350, -87.3420, -3.0060



98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



84.3480, -72.1620, -24.8180

# Square

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



98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



88.3790, -12.6940, -34.2780



87.1640, -82.8470, -12.8870



104.0870, 5.4500, 33.4020



# Rectangle

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



98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



94.9150, 35.7670, -25.9690



87.1640, -82.8470, -12.8870



85.9500, -75.6520, 5.4040

# Sweetspot

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



98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



185.2000, 22.9240, 3.0520



89.9610, 41.5760, 50.5040



90.1820, 14.1670, 2.0630



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



111.5830, 93.8050, 12.5330



132.0410, 44.3400, -21.6440



77.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



66.2480, 75.6950, 10.3430



8.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



# Inverse Universe

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



108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670



127.0040, -94.0800, -13.0560



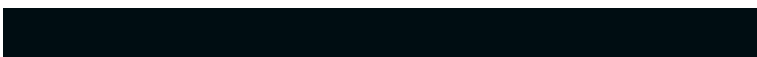
74.9590, -44.3400, 21.6440



77.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



78.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430



9.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670 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 98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670 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 98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.5820, 60.0150,

8.1670.

# 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

98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670

### Protanopia

99.5180, 21.3680, -12.8080

### Deuteranopia

99.5860, 35.8560, -11.0560



## Tritanopia

100.4800, 52.0350, 20.6350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670

## Protanomaly

99.2750, 35.5340, -5.2180

## Deuteranomaly

99.2930, 44.2910, -4.2290

## Tritanomaly

99.4000, 55.0160, 16.1680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670

## Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.0150, 22.0070, 3.1510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670 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(161, 77, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 77, 46)  
}
```

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(161, 77, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 77, 46) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670 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(161, 77, 46) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 77, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(161, 77, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 77, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 77, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 77,  
46) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 77, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161, 77,  
46) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor