

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150)
contains.

YIQ(98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(98.6140, 20.3170,
-32.3150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	627215
RGB	98, 114, 21
RGB Percent	38%, 45%, 8%
CMY	0.6158, 0.5529, 0.9175
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.82, 0.55
HSL	70°, 69%, 26%
HSV	70°, 82%, 45%
XYZ	11.1881, 14.6857, 2.9563
YIQ	98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

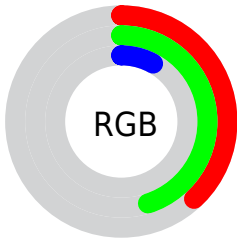
Format	Color
R _Y B	21, 114, 37
Decimal	6451733
CIE Lab	45.20, -18.75, 45.41
CIE LCh	45, 49.127, 112.440
Yxy	14.6857, 0.3881, 0.5094
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284641813 (0xFF627215)
YUV	98.6140, -38.2637, -0.5385
Hunter-Lab	38.3219, -14.9500, 22.2515

Details

The YIQ color **98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **36.3860, -20.3170, 32.3150**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.9130, 20.9130, -32.1030**, and **53.0940, 10.4580, -24.3420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.7620, 22.6560, -36.1600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.4660, 17.9780, -28.4700**.

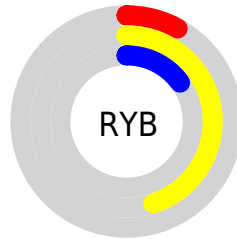
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (45%)

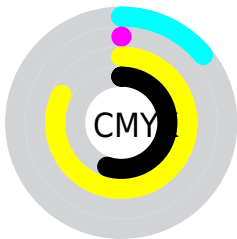
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (15%)

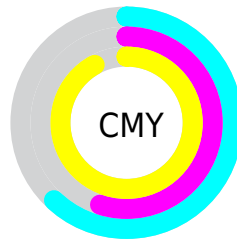


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (82%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150 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 98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

98.6140, 20.3170,
-32.3150

98.6140, 20.3170,
-32.3150

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

74.3580, 18.1620,
-31.8060

150.9130, 20.9130,
-32.1030

53.0940, 10.4580,
-24.3420

178.0980, 21.8300,
-32.2020

32.4060, 1.0120,
-18.3480

205.8700, 22.4720,
-32.8240

14.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

234.0550, 23.3890,
-32.9230

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.3360, 24.3960,
-23.6360

249.5280, 15.4080,

-14.9280

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

■ 98.6140, 20.3170,
-32.3150

■ 98.6140, 20.3170,
-32.3150

■ 96.7620, 22.6560,
-36.1600

■ 100.4660, 17.9780,
-28.4700

■ 95.0240, 24.6740,
-39.6940

■ 102.4320, 15.3180,
-24.3140

■ 104.2840, 12.9790,
-20.4690

■ 106.2500, 10.3190,
-16.3130

■ 108.1020, 7.9800,
-12.4680

■ 109.9540, 5.6410,
-8.6230

■ 111.9200, 2.9810,
-4.4670

■ 113.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 115.7380, -2.0180,
3.5340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.9600, 49.0620, -19.1140



98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150



90.9260, -24.6600, -37.6840

Triad

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



98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150



91.6950, -88.7160, -11.1480



105.8070, 47.4010, 38.5450

Complementary

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



98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150



36.3860, -20.3170, 32.3150

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.



109.6860, 14.0690, 36.8930



98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150



88.9370, -91.9730, -1.6770

Square

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



98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150



89.5800, -78.6270, -23.2910



105.8740, -33.7950, 23.2690



103.8020, 62.9920, 25.8080

Rectangle

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



98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150



82.6090, -60.3760, -40.1840



105.8740, -33.7950, 23.2690



107.9570, 38.2310, 39.5350

Sweetspot

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



98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150



142.1020, 7.9800, -12.4680



58.1990, 51.0280, 11.3480



70.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150



123.9950, 31.6450, -50.3950



84.8600, -7.0990, -42.0670



55.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



100.0410, 26.0040, -41.7720



206.2840, 54.2550, -85.7210

Inverse Universe

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



36.3860, -20.3170, 32.3150



27.0050, -31.6450, 50.3950



50.1400, 7.0990, 42.0670



50.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



19.9590, -26.0040, 41.7720



41.0150, -53.6590, 85.9330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150 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 98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

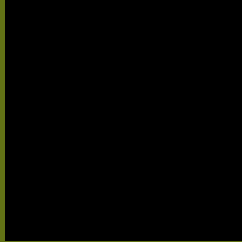
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150.

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

98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150

Protanopia

100.8550, 35.9960, -24.6120

Deuteranopia

102.5450, 43.1010, -15.7070



Tritanopia

107.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150

Protanomaly

100.3380, 30.0820, -27.5660

Deuteranomaly

101.2510, 34.9410, -22.0110

Tritanomaly

104.3130, 6.0080, -9.7680

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150 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(98, 114, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 114, 21)  
}
```

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(98, 114, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 114, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150 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(98, 114, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 114, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 114, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 114, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 114, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 114,  
21) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 114, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 114,  
21) }
```

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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