

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.6870, 11.1870,
1.0030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E5F58
RGB	110, 95, 88
RGB Percent	43%, 37%, 35%
CMY	0.5686, 0.6275, 0.6548
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.20, 0.57
HSL	19°, 11%, 39%
HSV	19°, 20%, 43%
XYZ	12.2850, 12.2036, 10.9433
YIQ	98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

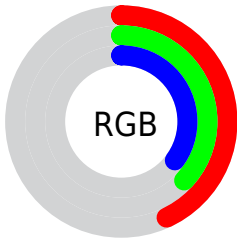
Format	Color
R_{YB}	110, 98, 88
Decimal	7233368
CIE _{Lab}	41.54, 4.80, 6.22
CIE _{LCh}	42, 7.850, 52.350
Yxy	12.2036, 0.3467, 0.3444
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285423448 (0xFF6E5F58)
YUV	98.6870, -5.2687, 9.9215
Hunter-Lab	34.9336, 1.6388, 5.8803

Details

The YIQ color **98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **99.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.2850, 12.3790, 1.4270**, and **52.2030, 9.6740, 0.8900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.7370, 16.9180, 1.7660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400**.

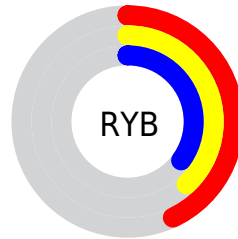
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (37%)

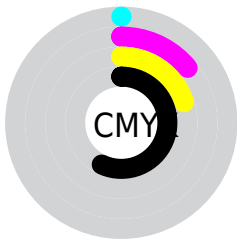
Blue (35%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (35%)

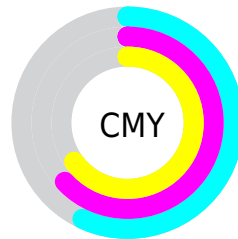


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030 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 98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.6870, 11.1870,
1.0030

■ 98.6870, 11.1870,
1.0030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.5020, 10.2700,
1.1020

■ 149.2850, 12.3790,
1.4270

■ 52.2030, 9.6740,
0.8900

■ 176.1710, 12.7000,
1.1160

■ 30.9040, 9.0780,
0.6780

■ 203.4700, 13.2960,
1.3280

■ 6.8550, 10.7740,
2.9820

■ 231.4700, 13.2960,
1.3280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 98.6870, 11.1870,
1.0030

■ 98.6870, 11.1870,
1.0030

■ 92.7370, 16.9180,
1.7660

■ 104.6370, 5.4560,
0.2400

■ 87.3740, 22.3740,
2.0060

■ 110.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 81.4240, 28.1050,
2.7690

■ 115.9500, -5.7310,
-0.7630

■ 76.0610, 33.5610,
3.0090

■ 121.3130,
-11.1870, -1.0030

■ 70.1110, 39.2920,
3.7720

■ 127.2630,
-16.9180, -1.7660

■ 64.7480, 44.7480,
4.0120

■ 132.6260,
-22.3740, -2.0060

■ 58.7980, 50.4790,
4.7750

■ 138.5760,
-28.1050, -2.7690

■ 53.4350, 55.9350,

■ 143.9390,

5.0150

-33.5610, -3.0090

■ 149.8890,
-39.2920, -3.7720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.2680, 11.0490, 3.5050



98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030



98.0240, 8.6200, -2.0360

Triad

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



98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030



96.2330, -8.2060, -5.4700



98.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430

Complementary

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



98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030



99.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030

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.



97.3780, -9.8120, 1.6120



98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030



96.1340, -12.2410, -3.9290

Square

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



98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030



96.7560, -2.4290, -5.5410



96.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390



99.2440, 2.4290, 5.5410

Rectangle

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



98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030



97.1160, 5.3650, -3.6190



96.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390



98.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

Sweetspot

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



98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030



138.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



96.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290



68.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030



125.0360, 17.5140, 1.9780



105.1440, 8.1620, -4.7500



52.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



58.1860, 61.0700, 5.5660



120.2260, 125.4870, 11.0470

Inverse Universe

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



99.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030



126.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550



92.8560, -8.1620, 4.7500



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



61.8140, -61.0700, -5.5660



127.3610, -125.7620, -11.5700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030 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 98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

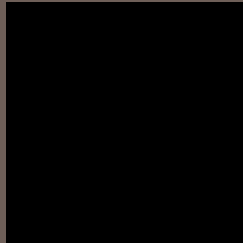
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.6870, 11.1870,

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

98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030

Protanopia

98.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

Deuteranopia

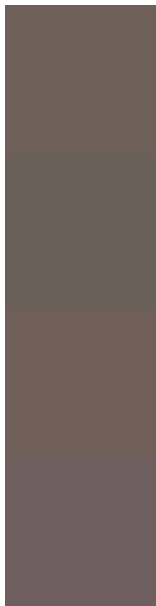
98.9860, 11.7830, 1.2150



Tritanopia

99.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030

Protanomaly

98.4800, 7.3360, -0.7920

Deuteranomaly

98.9860, 11.7830, 1.2150

Tritanomaly

99.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030 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(110, 95, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 95, 88)  
}
```

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(110, 95, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 95, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030 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(110, 95, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 95, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 95, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 95, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 95, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 95,  
88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 95, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 95,  
88) }
```

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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