

# Converting Colors

YIQ(98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(98.7420, 88.4430,  
-0.4290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B74B00
RGB	183, 75, 0
RGB Percent	72%, 29%, 0%
CMY	0.2821, 0.7060, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.59, 1.00, 0.28
HSL	25°, 100%, 36%
HSV	25°, 100%, 72%
XYZ	22.0548, 15.1001, 1.7552
YIQ	98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

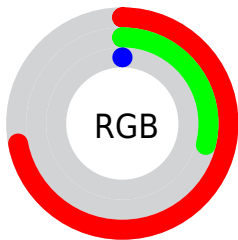
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	183, 127, 0
Decimal	12012288
CIE Lab	45.77, 41.00, 55.98
CIE LCh	46, 69.385, 53.783
Yxy	15.1001, 0.5668, 0.3881
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290202368 (0xFFB74B00)
YUV	98.7420, -48.6798, 73.8943
Hunter-Lab	38.8588, 33.3069, 24.5231

# Details

The YIQ color **98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. A complement of this color would be **84.2580, -88.4430, 0.4290**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.7150, 93.0730, 3.7690**, and **49.3920, 66.6620, 14.3580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.2510, 79.6400, -0.5840**.

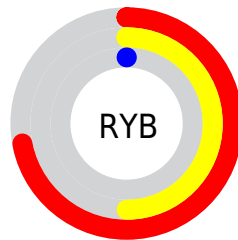
# Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (29%)

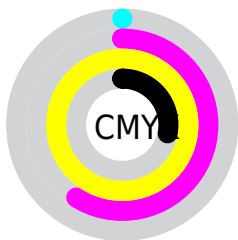
Blue (0%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (0%)

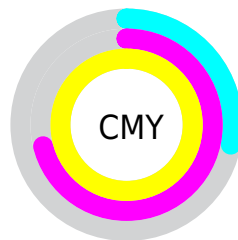


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290 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 98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



98.7420, 88.4430,  
-0.4290

98.7420, 88.4430,  
-0.4290

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

74.2110, 77.1170,  
6.5970

154.7150, 93.0730,  
3.7690

49.3920, 66.6620,  
14.3580

176.2190, 82.6660,  
-0.3580

27.5080, 54.8320,  
19.5040

194.9180, 67.2160,  
-6.7040

19.1360, 38.1440,  
13.5680

214.4320, 50.8490,  
-12.9510

10.8780, 21.1350,  
7.9430

234.5330, 34.2070,  
-19.7210

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

247.7040, 20.5440,

-19.9040

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,  
-11.1960

■ 98.7420, 88.4430,  
-0.4290

■ 107.2510, 79.6400,  
-0.5840

■ 115.8740, 70.5160,  
-0.4280

■ 123.7960, 61.9880,  
-0.0600

■ 132.3050, 53.1850,  
-0.2150

■ 140.9280, 44.0610,  
-0.0590

■ 149.4370, 35.2580,  
-0.2140

■ 157.9460, 26.4550,  
-0.3690

■ 165.9820, 17.6060,  
0.3100

■ 174.4910, 8.8030,  
0.1550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.1850, 90.3150, 42.7550



98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290



102.3320, 56.5820, -23.2420

# Triad

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



98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290



88.2000, -66.4740, -39.8020



103.3790, -53.9700, 30.9740

# Complementary

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



98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290



84.2580, -88.4430, 0.4290

# 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.



96.0900, -105.2250, 7.2150



98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290



95.6270, -86.0090, -21.6650

# Square

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



98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290



78.6700, -45.1510, -57.3030



99.3380, -100.5920, -5.1680



108.3690, 23.0520, 55.8200



# Rectangle

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



98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290



98.9110, 32.4220, -36.9380



99.3380, -100.5920, -5.1680



88.2310, -101.0080, 13.3920

# Sweetspot

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



98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290



204.2520, 34.3410, -0.1150



67.2570, 73.7580, 73.0060



99.8360, 20.9530, 0.2250



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290



127.8020, 114.5770, -0.4870



151.5720, 63.6930, -47.4990



87.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



84.2120, 75.3760, -0.4000



14.8290, 13.6630, 0.1830



# Inverse Universe

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



84.2580, -88.4430, 0.4290



109.1980, -114.5770, 0.4870



31.4280, -63.6930, 47.4990



86.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



71.7880, -75.3760, 0.4000



13.1710, -13.6630, -0.1830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290 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 98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290 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 98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.7420, 88.4430,

-0.4290.

# 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

98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290

### Protanopia

102.8120, 37.5550, -25.3330

### Deuteranopia

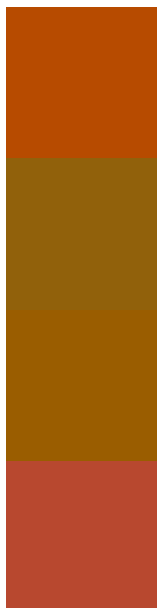
102.3100, 53.6480, -25.1360



## Tritanopia

104.8410, 67.2560, 25.6240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290

## Protanomaly

101.5480, 56.2140, -16.5700

## Deuteranomaly

100.6370, 66.2090, -15.9910

## Tritanomaly

102.6380, 74.7770, 15.9690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290

## Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

98.8820, 32.5070, 0.0830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290 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(183, 75, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 75, 0)  
}
```

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(183, 75, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 75, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290 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(183, 75, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 75, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(183, 75, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 75, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 75, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 75, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.7420, 88.4430, -0.4290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 75, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183, 75,  
0) }
```

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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