

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980)
contains.

YIQ(98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980)	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(98.7850, 6.6540,
-32.4980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	557624
RGB	85, 118, 36
RGB Percent	33%, 46%, 14%
CMY	0.6668, 0.5372, 0.8587
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.69, 0.54
HSL	84°, 53%, 30%
HSV	84°, 69%, 46%
XYZ	10.5421, 15.0173, 4.0139
YIQ	98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

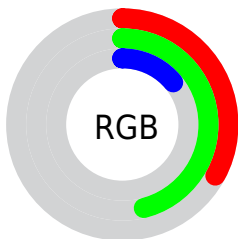
Format	Color
RYB	36, 118, 69
Decimal	5600804
CIELab	45.66, -25.53, 39.74
CIELCh	46, 47.239, 122.719
Yxy	15.0173, 0.3565, 0.5078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283790884 (0xFF557624)
YUV	98.7850, -30.9530, -12.0894
Hunter-Lab	38.7522, -19.2573, 20.9854

Details

The YIQ color **98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **55.2150, -6.6540, 32.4980**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.4430, 7.6170, -33.4310**, and **51.2670, 2.4810, -28.4550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.6480, 5.7820, -27.7060**.

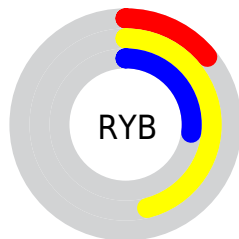
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (46%)

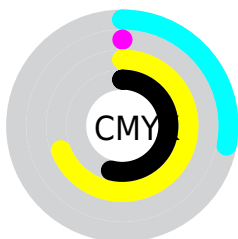
Blue (14%)



Red (14%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (27%)

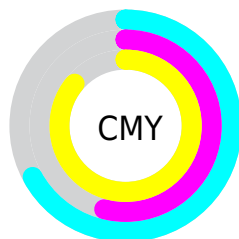


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980 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 98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.7850, 6.6540,
-32.4980

■ 98.7850, 6.6540,
-32.4980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.4430, 7.6170,
-33.4310

■ 150.5570, 7.2960,
-33.1200

■ 51.2670, 2.4810,
-28.4550

■ 177.9160, 7.6630,
-34.2650

■ 29.9810, -8.1570,
-22.8850

■ 205.6880, 8.3050,
-34.8870

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 234.4600, 8.9470,
-35.5090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.3230, 17.2430,
-20.6530

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,

-10.8850

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

98.7850, 6.6540,
-32.4980

98.7850, 6.6540,
-32.4980

95.9220, 7.5260,
-37.2900

101.6480, 5.7820,
-27.7060

93.0590, 8.3980,
-42.0820

104.2120, 4.3140,
-23.1260

90.6090, 9.5450,
-46.3510

106.9610, 3.7630,
-18.6450

90.1960, 9.2700,
-46.8740

109.8240, 2.8910,
-13.8530

112.6870, 2.0190,
-9.0610

■ 115.5500, 1.1470,
-4.2690

■ 118.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 120.8630, -0.8720,
4.7920

■ 123.7260, -1.7440,
9.5840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.4640, 38.6550, -23.2410



98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980



84.6550, -48.8220, -40.3260

Triad

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



98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980



91.9060, -90.6880, -8.4480



106.9830, 52.5370, 33.5690

Complementary

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



98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980



55.2150, -6.6540, 32.4980

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.



110.4440, 26.4940, 37.4860



98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980



86.4750, -90.5520, 0.1040

Square

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



98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980



91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480



110.3880, -14.6310, 28.3850



105.5750, 61.8930, 18.1890

Rectangle

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



98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980



85.0200, -65.7870, -35.7310



110.3880, -14.6310, 28.3850



107.8560, 45.7050, 36.2410

Sweetspot

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



98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980



145.4650, 2.5240, -12.7080



79.8890, 39.7970, 0.1250



72.3280, 1.6520, -7.9160



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980



123.2730, 10.3710, -50.3090



86.5260, -17.7820, -41.1900



57.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



93.4410, 9.9580, -48.3300



191.3010, 20.0540, -99.1620

Inverse Universe

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



55.2150, -6.6540, 32.4980



55.7270, -10.3710, 50.3090



67.4740, 17.7820, 41.1900



54.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



28.5590, -9.9580, 48.3300



58.6990, -20.0540, 99.1620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980 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 98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980 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 98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.7850, 6.6540,

-32.4980.

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

98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980

Protanopia

103.3370, 31.8230, -20.5690

Deuteranopia

104.7280, 38.3320, -11.8760



Tritanopia

106.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980

Protanomaly

101.9120, 22.6540, -25.1060

Deuteranomaly

102.6400, 26.5960, -19.4520

Tritanomaly

103.6860, -5.4080, -12.1280

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.9920, 2.4780, -11.8740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980 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, 118, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 118, 36)  
}
```

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, 118, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 118, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980 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, 118, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 118, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 118, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 118, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 118, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 118,  
36) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 118, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 118,  
36) }
```

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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