

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	626365
RGB	98, 99, 101
RGB Percent	38%, 39%, 40%
CMY	0.6157, 0.6118, 0.6039
CMYK	0.03, 0.02, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	220°, 2%, 39%
HSV	220°, 3%, 40%
XYZ	11.8477, 12.4600, 14.0921
YIQ	98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

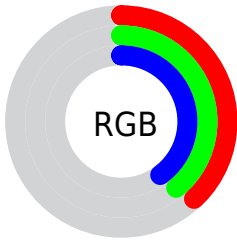
Format	Color
R_{YB}	98, 99, 101
Decimal	6447973
CIE Lab	41.94, 0.03, -1.27
CIE LCh	42, 1.273, 271.552
Yxy	12.4600, 0.3085, 0.3245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284638053 (0xFF626365)
YUV	98.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147
Hunter-Lab	35.2987, -1.8605, 1.0391

Details

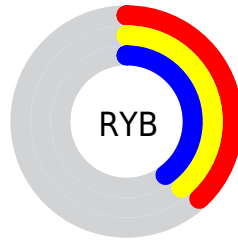
The YIQ color **98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **100.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100**, and **52.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310**.

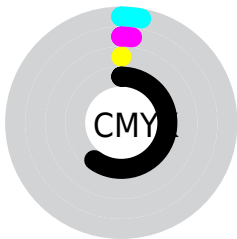
Distribution



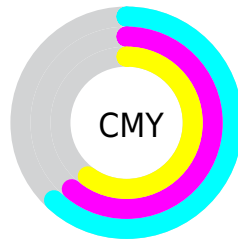
- Red (38%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100 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 98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 98.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 149.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 52.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 176.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 31.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 203.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 7.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 231.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 98.9290, -1.2380,

■ 98.9290, -1.2380,

0.4100

■ 91.8300, -5.2730,
1.9510

■ 85.3180, -9.5830,
2.9690

■ 78.2190, -13.6180,
4.5100

■ 71.1200, -17.6530,
6.0510

■ 64.0210, -21.6880,
7.5920

■ 57.2100, -26.5940,
8.3980

■ 50.1110, -30.6290,
9.9390

■ 43.0120, -34.6640,
11.4800

0.4100

■ 106.0280, 2.7970,
-1.1310

■ 112.5400, 7.1070,
-2.1490

■ 119.6390, 11.1420,
-3.6900

■ 126.7380, 15.1770,
-5.2310

■ 134.1360, 19.8080,
-6.5600

■ 140.6480, 24.1180,
-7.5780

■ 147.7470, 28.1530,
-9.1190

■ 154.8460, 32.1880,
-10.6600

■ 35.9130, -38.6990,
13.0210

■ 161.9450, 36.2230,
-12.2010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



99.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Triad

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



98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



98.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



98.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

Complementary

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



98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



100.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

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.



98.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



99.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Square

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



98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



99.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



99.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



98.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

Rectangle

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



98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



98.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



99.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



98.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230

Sweetspot

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



98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



129.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



99.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



126.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



98.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



48.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



35.4160, -47.3650, 15.8910



75.1350, -99.9570, 32.8990

Inverse Universe

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



99.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



126.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



100.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



49.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



38.7170, 56.3420, 36.1980



81.5920, 118.2310, 76.4950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100 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 98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

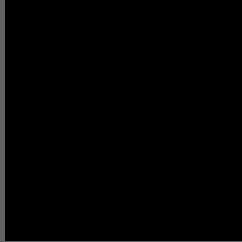
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

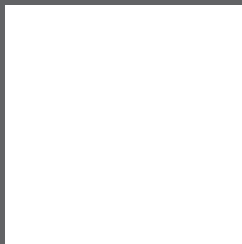
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.9290, -1.2380,

0.4100.

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

98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Protanopia

98.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

Deuteranopia

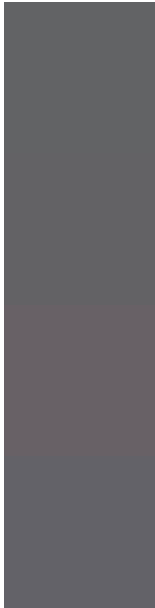
99.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



Tritanopia

99.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Protanomaly

98.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

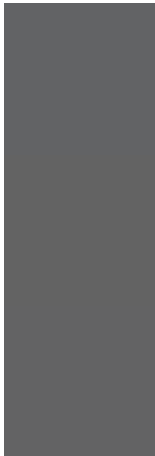
Deuteranomaly

99.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390

Tritanomaly

98.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100 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, 99, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 99, 101)  
}
```

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, 99, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 99, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100 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, 99, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 99, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 99, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 99, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 99, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 99,  
101) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 99, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 99,  
101) }
```

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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