

# Converting Colors

YIQ(98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(98.9480, 32.1410,  
-4.2990)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7F5D38
RGB	127, 93, 56
RGB Percent	50%, 36%, 22%
CMY	0.5019, 0.6353, 0.7802
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.56, 0.50
HSL	31°, 39%, 36%
HSV	31°, 56%, 50%
XYZ	13.3825, 12.6252, 5.4781
YIQ	98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

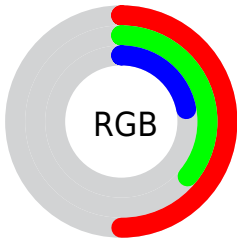
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	121, 127, 56
Decimal	8346936
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.19, 9.29, 26.50
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 28.079, 70.690
Yxy	12.6252, 0.4250, 0.4010
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286537016 (0xFF7F5D38)
YUV	98.9480, -21.1734, 24.6016
Hunter-Lab	35.5320, 5.0476, 15.7315

# Details

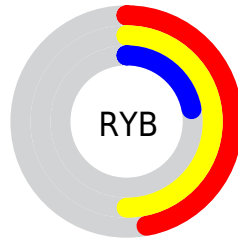
The YIQ color **98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **84.0520, -32.1410, 4.2990**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.2150, 35.7630, -3.8610**, and **51.3820, 27.9230, -4.9490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.9440, 37.9640, -5.2040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.9520, 26.3180, -3.3940**.

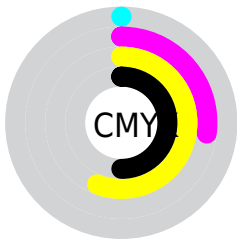
# Distribution



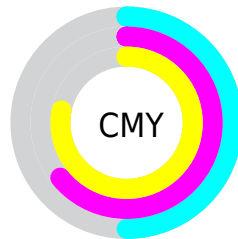
- Red (50%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990 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 98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 98.9480, 32.1410,  
-4.2990

■ 98.9480, 32.1410,  
-4.2990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 74.5780, 30.3070,  
-4.1010

■ 150.2150, 35.7630,  
-3.8610

■ 51.3820, 27.9230,  
-4.9490

■ 177.2860, 37.0010,  
-4.2710

■ 30.5110, 23.2460,  
-2.7860

■ 204.7700, 38.5140,  
-4.1580

■ 8.0730, 16.0920,  
5.7240

■ 229.0680, 31.6830,  
-7.0130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 249.2830, 14.7200,  
-13.4720

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,

-5.2870

■ 98.9480, 32.1410,  
-4.2990

■ 98.9480, 32.1410,  
-4.2990

■ 93.9440, 37.9640,  
-5.2040

■ 103.9520, 26.3180,  
-3.3940

■ 89.0540, 43.4660,  
-5.7980

■ 108.8420, 20.8160,  
-2.8000

■ 84.0500, 49.2890,  
-6.7030

■ 113.8460, 14.9930,  
-1.8950

■ 79.0460, 55.1120,  
-7.6080

■ 118.8500, 9.1700,  
-0.9900

■ 76.7150, 57.5420,  
-7.5940

■ 123.8540, 3.3470,  
-0.0850

■ 129.3310, -2.4300,  
-0.0140

■ 134.3350, -8.2530,  
0.8910

■ 139.3390,  
-14.0760, 1.7960

■ 144.2290,  
-19.5780, 2.3900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



100.1480, 37.8700, 7.5180



98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990



97.0230, 18.3880, -13.8680

# Triad

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



98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990



78.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870



102.0070, -0.7370, 18.8710

# Complementary

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



98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990



84.0520, -32.1410, 4.2990

# 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.



98.2640, -26.6860, 10.0660



98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990



79.2760, -71.6590, -17.4110

# Square

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



98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990



89.9820, -27.0930, -21.1170



88.0920, -55.9810, -4.1810



102.1960, 20.7200, 20.9760



# Rectangle

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



98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990



95.2710, 5.8260, -17.4860



88.0920, -55.9810, -4.1810



101.2340, -8.8060, 16.4260

# Sweetspot

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



98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990



154.5900, 12.8380, -1.3860



81.1050, 31.4020, 25.6260



77.3660, 7.6570, -1.1030



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990



122.2350, 50.2060, -6.8020



118.6070, 22.1950, -22.2930



61.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



77.0140, 58.1380, -7.3820



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



84.0520, -32.1410, 4.2990



98.7650, -50.2060, 6.8020



64.3930, -22.1950, 22.2930



59.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050

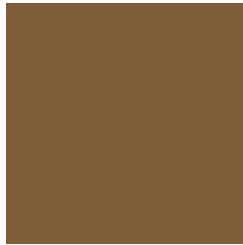


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990 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 98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

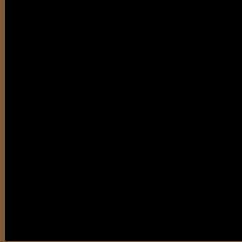
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.9480, 32.1410,

-4.2990.

# 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

98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990

### Protanopia

98.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

### Deuteranopia

98.6270, 28.6110, -6.4050



## Tritanopia

101.3560, 22.7850, 11.0810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990

## Protanomaly

98.2350, 23.8430, -8.1010

## Deuteranomaly

98.6380, 30.0780, -5.4580

## Tritanomaly

100.6350, 26.1330, 5.4690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990

## Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

98.9920, 11.6460, -1.8100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990 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(127, 93, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 93, 56)  
}
```

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(127, 93, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 93, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990 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(127, 93, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 93, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(127, 93, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 93, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 93, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 93,  
56) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 93, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 93,  
56) }
```

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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