

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.1250, 81.3760,
34.0480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C73844
RGB	199, 56, 68
RGB Percent	78%, 22%, 27%
CMY	0.2193, 0.7806, 0.7330
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.66, 0.22
HSL	355°, 56%, 50%
HSV	355°, 72%, 78%
XYZ	26.0338, 15.3951, 7.0811
YIQ	100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

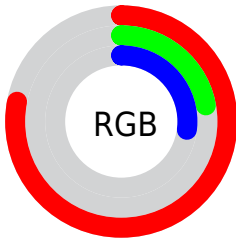
Format	Color
R_{YB}	199, 56, 68
Decimal	13056068
CIE Lab	46.17, 56.74, 26.76
CIE LCh	46, 62.733, 25.252
Yxy	15.3951, 0.5367, 0.3174
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291246148 (0xFFC73844)
YUV	100.1250, -15.8376, 86.7134
Hunter-Lab	39.2366, 49.7722, 16.7655

Details

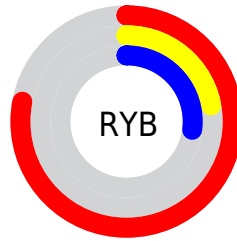
The YIQ color **100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **154.8750, -81.3760, -34.0480**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.8000, 83.6690, 31.0370**, and **44.1120, 74.2230, 37.0310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.3330, 92.6540, 38.9100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.9170, 70.0980, 29.1860**.

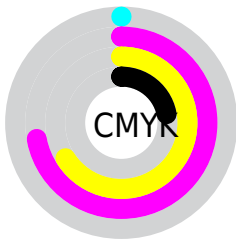
Distribution



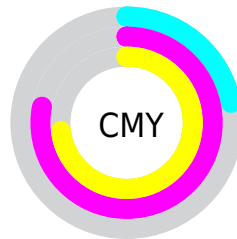
- Red (78%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480 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 100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.1250, 81.3760,
34.0480

■ 100.1250, 81.3760,
34.0480

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 67.8030, 79.5870,
38.9390

■ 155.8000, 83.6690,
31.0370

■ 44.1120, 74.2230,
37.0310

■ 175.2000, 67.6230,
24.4790

■ 32.2920, 64.3680,
22.8960

■ 194.6000, 51.5770,
17.9210

■ 23.3220, 46.4880,
16.5360

■ 214.1140, 35.2100,
11.6740

■ 15.1780, 29.1580,
11.2220

■ 234.3290, 18.2470,
5.2150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

254.6580, 0.9630,

-0.9330

■ 100.1250, 81.3760,
34.0480

■ 100.1250, 81.3760,
34.0480

■ 86.3330, 92.6540,
38.9100

■ 113.9170, 70.0980,
29.1860

■ 72.5410, 103.9320,
43.7720

■ 127.8230, 58.4990,
24.6350

■ 61.4390, 113.1470,
47.4750

■ 141.6150, 47.2210,
19.7730

■ 155.4070, 35.9430,
14.9110

■ 168.6120, 24.9400,
10.5720

■ 182.4040, 13.6620,
5.7100

■ 196.3100, 2.0630,
1.1590

■ 210.1020, -9.2150,
-3.7030

■ 223.8940,
-20.4930, -8.5650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.3460, 65.4170, 53.4570



100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480



102.2940, 78.0810, 0.1370

Triad

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



100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480



80.1520, -49.3240, -53.2600



93.7760, -101.4650, 5.1510

Complementary

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



100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480



154.8750, -81.3760, -34.0480

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.



98.0670, -98.3910, -6.5110



100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480



88.7700, -68.0790, -38.2470

Square

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



100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480



96.4640, 20.3190, -43.3690



95.5130, -85.6880, -21.9760



107.4960, -41.1780, 30.4220

Rectangle

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



100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480



102.6860, 64.5130, -18.2950



95.5130, -85.6880, -21.9760



96.3690, -101.8770, 1.6030

Sweetspot

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



100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480



216.3140, 31.7710, 13.4270



110.8730, 30.9810, 71.8210



104.5080, 19.3010, 8.1410



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480



103.5330, 124.7460, 52.0260



132.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050



92.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



50.3330, 92.6540, 38.9100



11.1060, 20.4930, 8.5650

Inverse Universe

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



100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480



103.5330, 124.7460, 52.0260



122.7840, -69.5530, -0.5050



92.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



50.3330, 92.6540, 38.9100



11.1060, 20.4930, 8.5650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

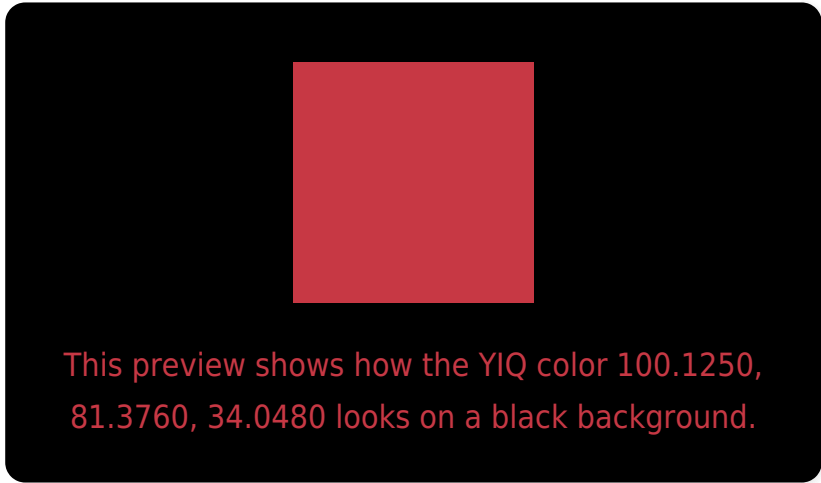
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1250, 81.3760,

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

100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480

Protanopia

109.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360

Deuteranopia

108.8400, 32.3250, -7.6350



Tritanopia

99.8000, 83.6690, 31.0370

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480

Protanomaly

106.1310, 36.5400, 9.5960

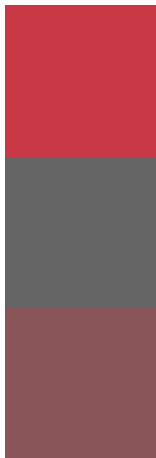
Deuteranomaly

105.4930, 50.0200, 7.5880

Tritanomaly

100.1420, 82.7060, 31.9700

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.0040, 29.7080, 12.2680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480 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(199, 56, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 56, 68)  
}
```

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(199, 56, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 56, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480 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(199, 56, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 56, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(199, 56, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 56, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 56, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 56,  
68) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 56, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199, 56,  
68) }
```

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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