

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.6800, 74.9590,
23.6870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BB413A
RGB	187, 65, 58
RGB Percent	73%, 25%, 23%
CMY	0.2664, 0.7453, 0.7722
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.69, 0.27
HSL	3°, 53%, 48%
HSV	3°, 69%, 73%
XYZ	23.1644, 14.6550, 5.6211
YIQ	100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

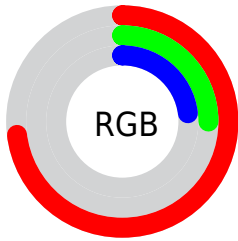
Format	Color
R _Y B	187, 65, 58
Decimal	12271930
CIE Lab	45.16, 48.71, 30.97
CIE LCh	45, 57.721, 32.454
Yxy	14.6550, 0.5332, 0.3374
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290462010 (0xFFBB413A)
YUV	100.6800, -21.0412, 75.7026
Hunter-Lab	38.2818, 41.0175, 18.0915

Details

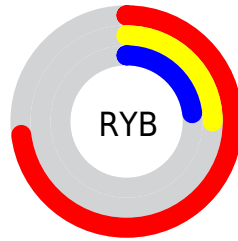
The YIQ color **100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. A complement of this color would be **144.3200, -74.9590, -23.6870**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.3880, 81.6530, 23.5170**, and **39.6830, 70.8770, 31.5890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.9480, 86.0080, 27.1920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.4120, 63.9100, 20.1820**.

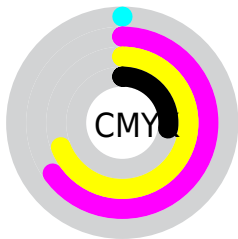
Distribution



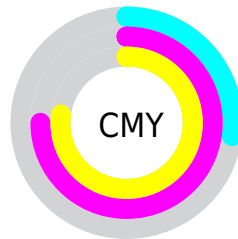
- Red (73%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870 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 100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 100.6800, 74.9590,
23.6870


 100.6800, 74.9590,
23.6870


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 72.7660, 71.8410,
25.1290


 156.3880, 81.6530,
23.5170


 39.6830, 70.8770,
31.5890


 176.8810, 69.7790,
18.4430


 29.3020, 58.4080,
20.7760

 196.2810, 53.7330,
11.8850

 20.6310, 41.1240,
14.6280

 215.7950, 37.3660,
5.6380

 12.3730, 24.1150,
9.0030

 236.0100, 20.4030,
-0.8210

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 253.2900, 4.8150,

-4.6650

■ 100.6800, 74.9590,
23.6870

■ 100.6800, 74.9590,
23.6870

■ 87.9480, 86.0080,
27.1920

■ 113.4120, 63.9100,
20.1820

■ 75.9170, 96.4610,
30.4850

■ 125.4430, 53.4570,
16.8890

■ 63.1850, 107.5100,
33.9900

■ 138.1750, 42.4080,
13.3840

■ 61.7830, 108.7020,
34.4140

■ 150.9070, 31.3590,
9.8790

■ 163.6390, 20.3100,
6.3740

■ 175.6700, 9.8570,
3.0810

■ 188.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 201.1340,
-12.2410, -3.9290

■ 213.1650,
-22.6940, -7.2220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.4780, 64.6850, 44.6930



100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



101.0600, 69.6920, -7.5240

Triad

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



100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



80.6880, -53.5890, -47.5490



89.0000, -96.2840, 4.8680

Complementary

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



100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



144.3200, -74.9590, -23.6870

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.



94.0890, -95.4570, -4.6170



100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



87.6760, -70.5100, -32.7340

Square

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



100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



93.2610, 10.6450, -44.2590



93.1480, -85.9180, -17.8060



108.4400, -20.4090, 33.9830

Rectangle

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



100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



100.2610, 55.3440, -22.8320



93.1480, -85.9180, -17.8060



91.2340, -97.0630, 2.4650

Sweetspot

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



100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



208.0100, 29.5710, 9.2430



110.5930, 37.4010, 65.6010



101.5570, 17.6050, 5.8370



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



107.5560, 116.7710, 36.8590



138.2480, 57.3590, -9.7850



87.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



51.9380, 91.9680, 29.3120



10.4430, 17.9260, 5.5260

Inverse Universe

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



144.3200, -74.9590, -23.6870



176.0310, -117.0460, -37.3820



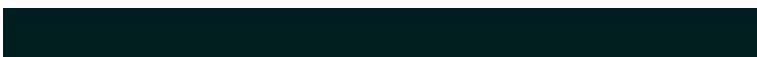
106.7520, -57.3590, 9.7850



91.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



106.0620, -91.9680, -29.3120



20.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

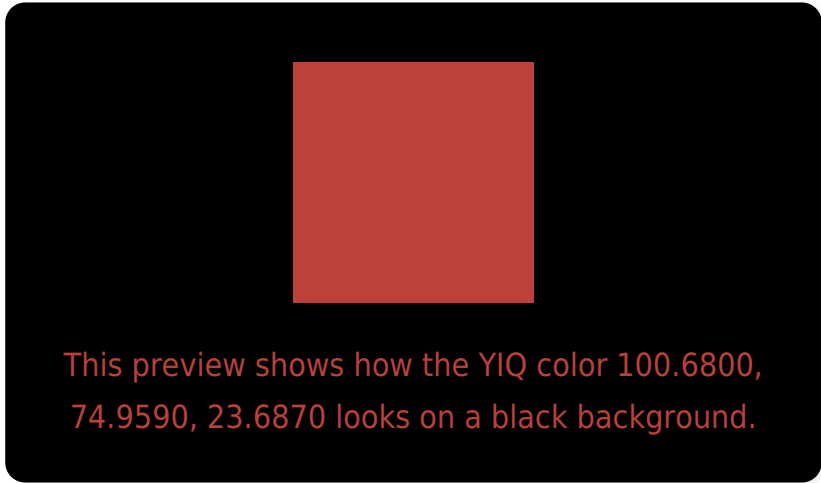
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6800, 74.9590,

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

100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870

Protanopia

106.4020, 16.0030, -9.1890

Deuteranopia

105.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890



Tritanopia

101.1190, 72.3450, 27.0090

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870

Protanomaly

104.2140, 37.5040, 3.1360

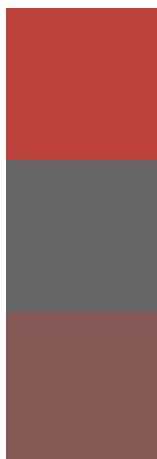
Deuteranomaly

104.1460, 49.3790, 2.6830

Tritanomaly

100.7770, 73.3080, 26.0760

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.8140, 27.1870, 8.3950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870 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(187, 65, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 65, 58)  
}
```

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(187, 65, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 65, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870 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(187, 65, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 65, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(187, 65, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 65, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 65, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 65,  
58) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 65, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187, 65,  
58) }
```

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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