

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.8660, 82.1620,
-2.2380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B25006
RGB	178, 80, 6
RGB Percent	70%, 31%, 2%
CMY	0.3018, 0.6864, 0.9761
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.97, 0.30
HSL	26°, 93%, 36%
HSV	26°, 97%, 70%
XYZ	21.2701, 15.2152, 1.9909
YIQ	100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

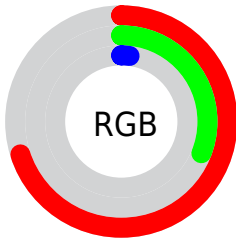
Format	Color
R_{YB}	178, 136, 6
Decimal	11685894
CIE Lab	45.93, 36.63, 54.08
CIE LCh	46, 65.321, 55.888
Yxy	15.2152, 0.5528, 0.3954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289875974 (0xFFB25006)
YUV	100.8660, -46.7689, 67.6465
Hunter-Lab	39.0067, 29.0730, 24.2786

Details

The YIQ color **100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **83.1340, -82.1620, 2.2380**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.7250, 87.1130, 1.6490**, and **52.8920, 62.0780, 9.3260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.8340, 85.1880, -2.0120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.7880, 73.6340, -1.8700**.

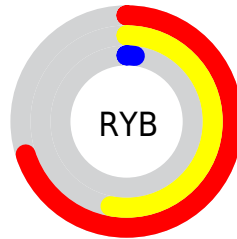
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (31%)

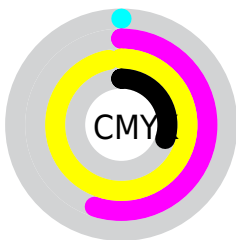
Blue (2%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (2%)

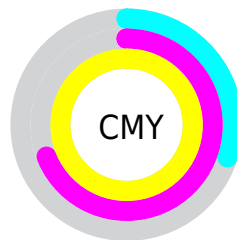


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380 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 100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100.8660, 82.1620,
-2.2380

100.8660, 82.1620,
-2.2380

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

76.5370, 73.0830,
2.6110

155.7250, 87.1130,
1.6490

52.8920, 62.0780,
9.3260

179.0230, 80.2820,
-1.2060

26.3120, 52.4480,
18.6560

198.3090, 64.5570,
-8.0750

17.9400, 35.7600,
12.7200

217.8230, 48.1900,
-14.3220

9.9810, 19.3470,
7.3070

237.3370, 31.8230,
-20.5690

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

248.1600, 19.2600,

-18.6600

■ 251.3520, 10.2720,
-9.9520

■ 100.8660, 82.1620,
-2.2380

■ 100.8660, 82.1620,
-2.2380

■ 97.8340, 85.1880,
-2.0120

■ 108.7880, 73.6340,
-1.8700

■ 116.7100, 65.1060,
-1.5020

■ 124.6320, 56.5780,
-1.1340

■ 133.0270, 48.0960,
-1.6000

■ 140.9490, 39.5680,
-1.2320

■ 148.8710, 31.0400,
-0.8640

■ 156.7930, 22.5120,
-0.4960

■ 164.7150, 13.9840,
-0.1280

■ 172.5230, 5.7770,
-0.0710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.4460, 84.9060, 36.1540



100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380



102.3100, 53.6480, -25.1360

Triad

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



100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380



88.7700, -68.0790, -38.2470



106.9520, -42.4620, 31.6660

Complementary

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



100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380



83.1340, -82.1620, 2.2380

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.



94.2320, -102.7490, 6.3950



100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380



95.7410, -86.3300, -21.3540

Square

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



100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380



79.9240, -48.6820, -53.8820



98.4090, -99.3540, -5.5780



109.0440, 25.3450, 52.8090

Rectangle

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



100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380



98.9000, 30.9550, -37.8850



98.4090, -99.3540, -5.5780



90.9180, -89.8210, 14.3950

Sweetspot

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



100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380



202.0560, 31.9570, -0.9630



68.8280, 70.4120, 67.5640



98.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380



128.0680, 110.7720, -3.1160



150.1740, 59.0620, -46.1700



85.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



84.4890, 73.0380, -2.0820



14.2310, 12.4710, -0.2410

Inverse Universe

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



83.1340, -82.1620, 2.2380



103.9320, -110.7720, 3.1160



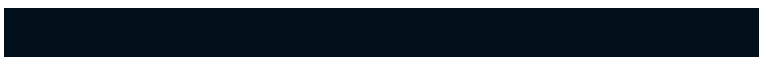
33.8260, -59.0620, 46.1700



83.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



68.5110, -73.0380, 2.0820



11.7690, -12.4710, 0.2410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380 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 100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380 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 100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380.

-2.2380.

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

100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380

Protanopia

103.3990, 37.2800, -25.8560

Deuteranopia

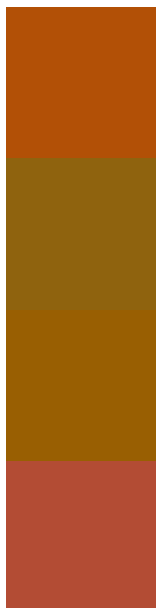
102.3100, 53.6480, -25.1360



Tritanopia

106.2640, 61.5710, 24.0270

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380

Protanomaly

102.4660, 53.5090, -17.1070

Deuteranomaly

101.7400, 64.4210, -16.6270

Tritanomaly

104.0610, 69.0920, 14.3720

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380 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(178, 80, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 80, 6)  
}
```

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(178, 80, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 80, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380 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(178, 80, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 80, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 80, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 80, 6); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 80, 6);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 80, 6)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.8660, 82.1620, -2.2380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 80, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178, 80,  
6) }
```

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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