

# Converting Colors

YIQ(101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(101.9100, 80.0030,  
20.3790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BF4330
RGB	191, 67, 48
RGB Percent	75%, 26%, 19%
CMY	0.2507, 0.7374, 0.8114
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.75, 0.25
HSL	8°, 60%, 47%
HSV	8°, 75%, 75%
XYZ	24.0433, 15.3079, 4.4930
YIQ	101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

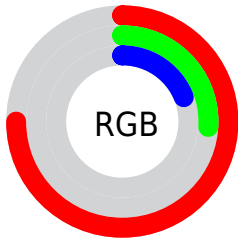
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	191, 70, 48
Decimal	12534576
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.05, 48.75, 37.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 61.734, 37.846
Yxy	15.3079, 0.5484, 0.3491
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290724656 (0xFFBF4330)
YUV	101.9100, -26.5776, 78.1319
Hunter-Lab	39.1254, 41.2225, 20.5792

# Details

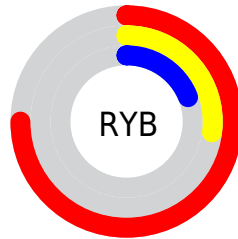
The YIQ color **101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. A complement of this color would be **137.0900, -80.0030, -20.3790**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.5040, 87.0180, 19.8980**, and **39.0980, 76.8380, 28.1820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.7650, 90.7770, 23.3610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.0550, 69.2290, 17.3970**.

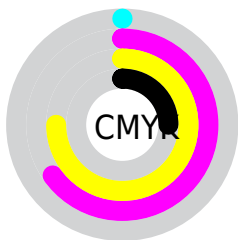
# Distribution



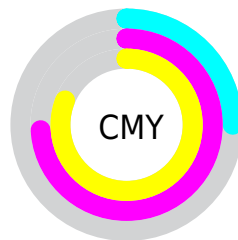
- Red (75%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (81%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790 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 101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 101.9100, 80.0030,  
20.3790


 101.9100, 80.0030,  
20.3790


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 73.6970, 76.2890,  
21.6090


 157.5040, 87.0180,  
19.8980


 39.0980, 76.8380,  
28.1820


 176.8010, 72.7600,  
13.9760

 29.9000, 59.6000,  
21.2000


 196.2010, 56.7140,  
7.4180

 21.2290, 42.3160,  
15.0520

 215.7150, 40.3470,  
1.1710

 13.2700, 25.9030,  
9.6390

 235.9300, 23.3840,  
-5.2880

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 252.0360, 8.3460,

-8.0860

■ 101.9100, 80.0030,  
20.3790

■ 101.9100, 80.0030,  
20.3790

■ 89.7650, 90.7770,  
23.3610

■ 114.0550, 69.2290,  
17.3970

■ 78.2070, 101.2760,  
25.8200

■ 125.6130, 58.7300,  
14.9380

■ 71.7840, 106.9610,  
27.4170

■ 137.7580, 47.9560,  
11.9560

■ 149.4300, 37.1360,  
9.8080

■ 161.5750, 26.3620,  
6.8260

■ 173.1330, 15.8630,  
4.3670

■ 185.2780, 5.0890,  
1.3850

■ 197.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

■ 208.9810,  
-16.1840, -4.0560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



99.4360, 73.6710, 47.0390



101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790



102.4420, 71.2520, -13.7720

# Triad

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



101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790



84.0620, -57.5780, -46.8420



89.3250, -98.5770, 7.8790

# Complementary

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



101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790



137.0900, -80.0030, -20.3790

# 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.



96.7450, -100.1800, -1.6200



101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790



91.3920, -75.4620, -31.0940

# Square

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



101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790



91.9500, 1.1550, -48.4850



96.5050, -91.2370, -15.0210



111.8050, -11.0110, 39.8770



# Rectangle

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



101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790



102.5870, 51.3100, -26.8180



96.5050, -91.2370, -15.0210



92.9610, -100.5480, 5.0520

# Sweetspot

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



101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790



213.2550, 30.2590, 7.7870



105.1210, 44.7820, 69.5020



104.8020, 18.2930, 4.3810



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790



108.4010, 124.3370, 31.8970



142.4130, 61.0280, -15.7080



88.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



59.5690, 88.3930, 22.5130



11.6170, 17.3760, 4.4800



# Inverse Universe

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



137.0900, -80.0030, -20.3790



163.5990, -124.3370, -31.8970



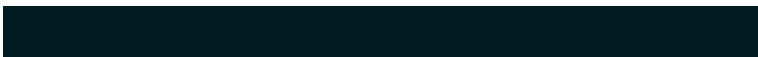
96.5870, -61.0280, 15.7080



90.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



98.4310, -88.3930, -22.5130

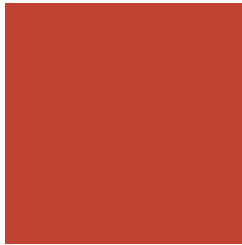


19.3830, -17.3760, -4.4800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

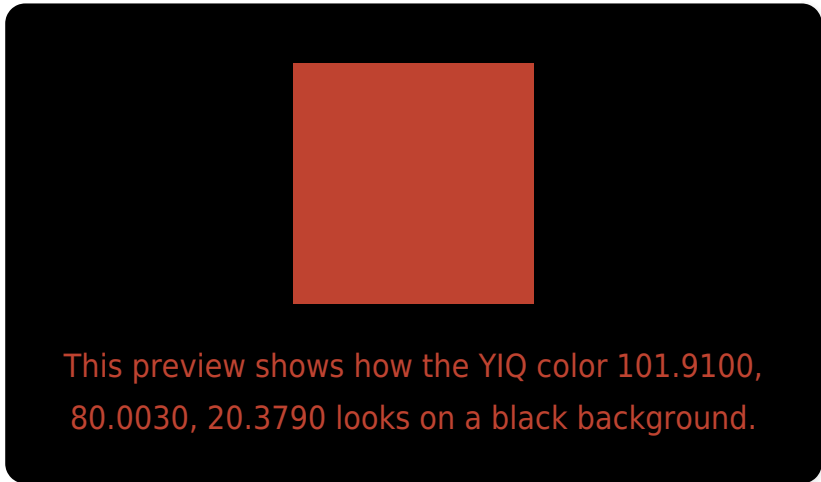
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.9100, 80.0030,



# 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

101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790

### Protanopia

107.8170, 21.9640, -12.5960

### Deuteranopia

106.5710, 40.2120, -12.9080



## Tritanopia

102.7280, 75.0040, 28.3800

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790

## Protanomaly

105.3300, 42.8690, -0.4830

## Deuteranomaly

105.2620, 54.7440, -0.9360

## Tritanomaly

102.5170, 76.9760, 25.6800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790

## Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.6570, 29.0670, 7.3630

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790 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(191, 67, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 67, 48)  
}
```

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(191, 67, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 67, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790 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(191, 67, 48) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 67, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(191, 67, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 67, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 67, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 67,  
48) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.9100, 80.0030, 20.3790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 67, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191, 67,  
48) }
```

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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