

# Converting Colors

YIQ(101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(101.9760, 87.6640,  
-2.8320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B85000
RGB	184, 80, 0
RGB Percent	72%, 31%, 0%
CMY	0.2782, 0.6864, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 1.00, 0.28
HSL	26°, 100%, 36%
HSV	26°, 100%, 72%
XYZ	22.6453, 15.9277, 1.8838
YIQ	101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

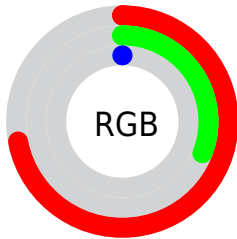
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">184, 142, 0</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12079104</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">46.88, 38.94, 56.69</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">47, 68.769, 55.516</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">15.9277, 0.5597, 0.3937</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290269184</a> (0xFFB85000)
YUV	<a href="#">101.9760, -50.2742, 71.9350</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">39.9095, 31.4419, 25.1380</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. A complement of this color would be **82.0240, -87.6640, 2.8320**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.0630, 91.9730, 1.6770**, and **53.8000, 65.3330, 10.9090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.0120, 78.8150, -2.1530**.

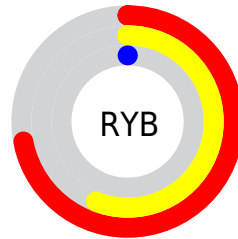
# Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (31%)

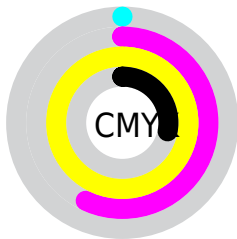
Blue (0%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (0%)

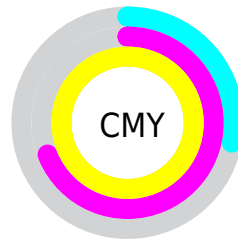


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (69%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320 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 101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 101.9760, 87.6640,  
-2.8320


 101.9760, 87.6640,  
-2.8320


 254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660


 78.0320, 76.0630,  
3.6710


 158.0630, 91.9730,  
1.6770


 53.8000, 65.3330,  
10.9090


 179.2680, 80.9700,  
-2.6620


 27.8070, 55.4280,  
19.7160

 198.0810, 65.1990,  
-8.6970

 19.4350, 38.7400,  
13.7800

 217.4810, 49.1530,  
-15.2550

 11.7750, 22.9230,  
8.5790

 237.5820, 32.5110,  
-22.0250

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 247.8180, 20.2230,

-19.5930

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,  
-10.8850

■ 101.9760, 87.6640,  
-2.8320

■ 110.0120, 78.8150,  
-2.1530

■ 118.5210, 70.0120,  
-2.3080

■ 126.4430, 61.4840,  
-1.9400

■ 135.0660, 52.3600,  
-1.7840

■ 142.9880, 43.8320,  
-1.4160

■ 151.0240, 34.9830,  
-0.7370

■ 159.5330, 26.1800,  
-0.8920

■ 167.4550, 17.6520,  
-0.5240

■ 176.0780, 8.5280,  
-0.3680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97.7780, 89.9030, 39.2070



101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320



104.6800, 55.4820, -25.3340

# Triad

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



101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320



90.6450, -69.2250, -39.5050



108.5540, -47.0930, 32.9950

# Complementary

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



101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320



82.0240, -87.6640, 2.8320

# 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.



97.0190, -106.4630, 7.6250



101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320



98.0720, -88.7600, -21.3680

# Square

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



101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320



81.3430, -48.5440, -56.3840



100.9680, -102.4260, -4.9700



111.3370, 26.0780, 56.0460



# Rectangle

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



101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320



101.2590, 31.3220, -39.0300



100.9680, -102.4260, -4.9700



88.9320, -101.6040, 13.1800

# Sweetspot

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



101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320



207.7250, 34.3870, -0.9490



66.8720, 76.2800, 71.3520



100.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320



132.8080, 114.4400, -3.5120



155.9800, 62.3640, -50.9480



88.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



86.5600, 74.2760, -2.4920



15.4160, 13.3880, -0.3400



# Inverse Universe

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



82.0240, -87.6640, 2.8320



107.1920, -114.4400, 3.5120



28.0200, -62.3640, 50.9480



86.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



69.4400, -74.2760, 2.4920



12.5840, -13.3880, 0.3400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

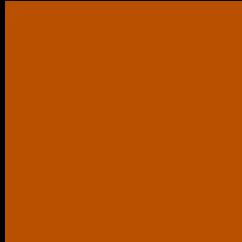
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320 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 101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.9760, 87.6640,

-2.8320.

# 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

101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320

### Protanopia

105.3560, 38.8390, -26.5770

### Deuteranopia

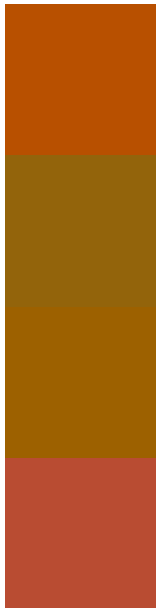
104.3810, 54.8860, -25.5460



## Tritanopia

108.0580, 65.1470, 25.2990

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320

**Protanomaly**

103.9070, 56.5810, -17.7150

**Deuteranomaly**

103.8820, 66.8970, -17.4470

**Tritanomaly**

105.6270, 73.3100, 15.0220

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320

**Achromatopsia**

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

102.0560, 31.9570, -0.9630

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320 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(184, 80, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 80, 0)  
}
```

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(184, 80, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 80, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320 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(184, 80, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 80, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 80, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 80, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 80, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 80, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 80, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184, 80,  
0) }
```

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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