

Converting Colors

YIQ(104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(104.0300, 79.5450,
17.6650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF472E
RGB	191, 71, 46
RGB Percent	75%, 28%, 18%
CMY	0.2507, 0.7217, 0.8193
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.76, 0.25
HSL	10°, 61%, 47%
HSV	10°, 76%, 75%
XYZ	24.2480, 15.7833, 4.3621
YIQ	104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

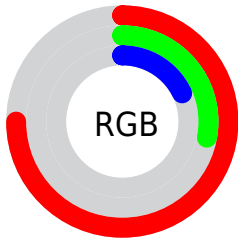
Format	Color
RYB	191, 76, 46
Decimal	12535598
CIELab	46.69, 46.90, 39.65
CIELCh	47, 61.417, 40.209
Yxy	15.7833, 0.5462, 0.3555
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290725678 (0xFFBF472E)
YUV	104.0300, -28.6088, 76.2727
Hunter-Lab	39.7282, 39.4229, 21.2998

Details

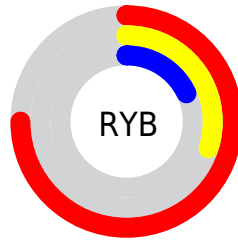
The YIQ color **104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. A complement of this color would be **132.9700, -79.5450, -17.6650**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.0370, 86.8350, 17.7070**, and **44.7400, 74.7300, 22.3300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.4720, 90.0440, 20.1240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115.5880, 69.0460, 15.2060**.

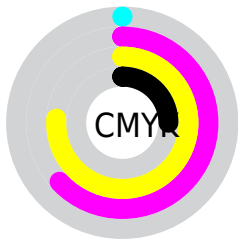
Distribution



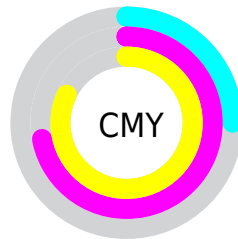
- Red (75%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (25%)





- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650 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 104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 104.0300, 79.5450,
17.6650


 104.0300, 79.5450,
17.6650


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 76.4040, 75.5560,
18.3720


 159.1510, 86.5140,
18.0180


 44.7400, 74.7300,
22.3300


 178.4480, 72.2560,
12.0960


 30.1990, 60.1960,
21.4120

 197.8480, 56.2100,
5.5380

 21.2290, 42.3160,
15.0520

 217.8350, 39.8890,
-1.5430

 13.5690, 26.4990,
9.8510

 237.4630, 23.2010,
-7.4790

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 251.8080, 8.9880,

-8.7080

■ 104.0300, 79.5450,
17.6650

■ 104.0300, 79.5450,
17.6650

■ 92.4720, 90.0440,
20.1240

■ 115.5880, 69.0460,
15.2060

■ 80.9140, 100.5430,
22.5830

■ 127.1460, 58.5470,
12.7470

■ 76.4800, 104.7610,
23.2330

■ 138.1170, 48.3230,
10.8110

■ 149.7890, 37.5030,
8.6630

■ 161.3470, 27.0040,
6.2040

■ 172.9050, 16.5050,
3.7450

■ 184.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

■ 196.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

■ 206.9920,
-14.7170, -3.1090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.4530, 75.0010, 44.9610



104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650



103.9040, 69.8310, -15.5530

Triad

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



104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650



85.8060, -59.7330, -46.3330



89.4390, -98.8980, 8.1900

Complementary

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



104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650



132.9700, -79.5450, -17.6650

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.



97.6740, -101.4180, -1.2100



104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650



93.1360, -77.6170, -30.5850

Square

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



104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650



93.6550, -5.2640, -47.7920



97.5480, -92.7960, -14.3000



113.3820, -5.3260, 41.4740

Rectangle

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



104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650



103.7500, 49.2930, -28.8110



97.5480, -92.7960, -14.3000



93.1890, -101.1900, 5.6740

Sweetspot

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



104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650



212.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540



103.1490, 47.5790, 68.3710



103.9870, 19.2100, 4.2820



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.



104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650



112.1680, 123.3750, 27.3030



146.2940, 59.7450, -19.9910



88.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



63.0910, 86.7430, 19.3750



12.2040, 17.1010, 3.9570

Inverse Universe

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



132.9700, -79.5450, -17.6650



157.4190, -123.6500, -27.8260



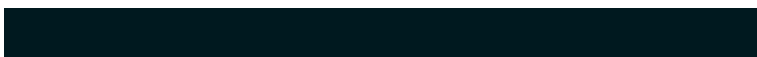
90.7060, -59.7450, 19.9910



90.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



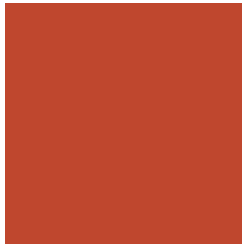
94.9090, -86.7430, -19.3750



18.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

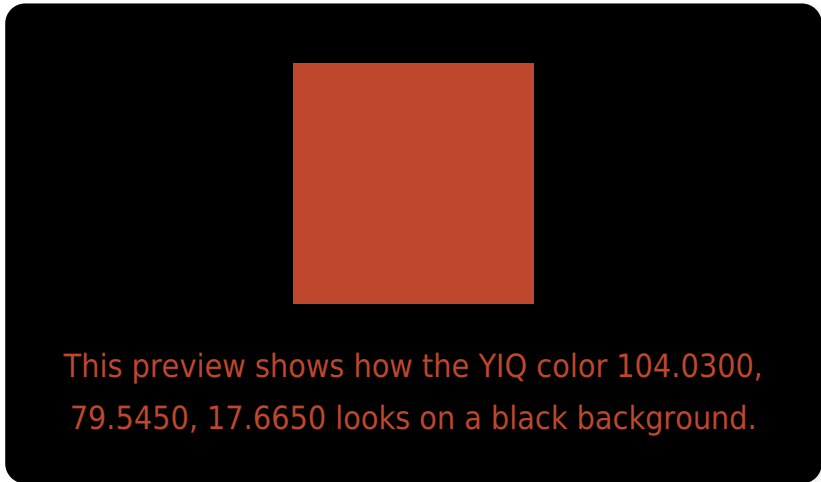
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.0300, 79.5450,

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

104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650

Protanopia

108.5460, 24.1650, -13.9390

Deuteranopia

108.1150, 41.4960, -14.1520



Tritanopia

105.5320, 72.6200, 27.5320

Trichromacy



Original Color

104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650

Protanomaly

106.7600, 44.4740, -2.0380

Deuteranomaly

106.5070, 55.4320, -2.3920

Tritanomaly

105.0930, 75.2340, 24.2100

Monochromacy



Original Color

104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650

Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

104.1300, 29.1130, 6.5290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650 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, 71, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 71, 46)  
}
```

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, 71, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 71, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650 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, 71, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 71, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 71, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 71, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 71, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 71,  
46) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 71, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191, 71,  
46) }
```

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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