

Converting Colors

YIQ(104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(104.2800, 80.6960,
-8.7120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B05800
RGB	176, 88, 0
RGB Percent	69%, 35%, 0%
CMY	0.3097, 0.6550, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 1.00, 0.31
HSL	30°, 100%, 35%
HSV	30°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	21.4006, 16.2083, 2.0034
YIQ	104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

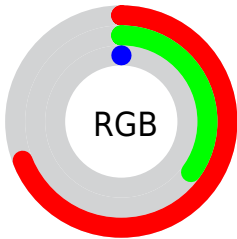
Format	Color
R_{YB}	176, 176, 0
Decimal	11556864
CIE _{Lab}	47.25, 31.57, 56.25
CIE _{LCh}	47, 64.499, 60.697
Yxy	16.2083, 0.5403, 0.4092
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289746944 (0xFFB05800)
YUV	104.2800, -51.4100, 62.8984
Hunter-Lab	40.2595, 24.4307, 25.2312

Details

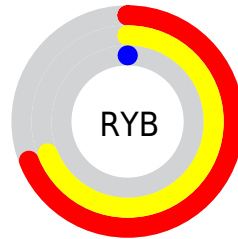
The YIQ color **104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. A complement of this color would be **71.7200, -80.6960, 8.7120**, and the grayscale version is **105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.5950, 84.3630, -3.5810**, and **58.1640, 58.1360, 3.6720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.6150, 72.4430, -7.8210**.

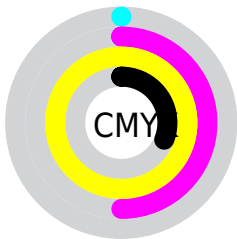
Distribution



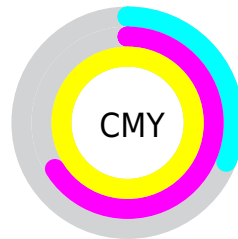
- Red (69%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120 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 104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

104.2800, 80.6960,
-8.7120

104.2800, 80.6960,
-8.7120

254.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

81.2220, 69.4160,
-2.5200

159.5950, 84.3630,
-3.5810

58.1640, 58.1360,
3.6720

183.4910, 78.7240,
-6.0120

34.8180, 47.7270,
10.5990

202.3040, 62.9530,
-12.0470

17.6410, 35.1640,
12.5080

221.7040, 46.9070,
-18.6050

9.9810, 19.3470,
7.3070

241.9190, 29.9440,
-25.0640

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

247.9320, 19.9020,

-19.2820

■ 251.2380, 10.5930,
-10.2630

■ 104.2800, 80.6960,
-8.7120

■ 111.6150, 72.4430,
-7.8210

■ 118.8360, 64.5110,
-7.2410

■ 125.5840, 56.5330,
-5.8270

■ 132.9190, 48.2800,
-4.9360

■ 140.1400, 40.3480,
-4.3560

■ 147.4750, 32.0950,
-3.4650

■ 154.6960, 24.1630,
-2.8850

■ 161.4440, 16.1850,
-1.4710

■ 168.7790, 7.9320,
-0.5800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.0450, 84.3570, 29.5810



104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120



104.6360, 49.6140, -29.1220

Triad

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



104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120



92.6000, -73.3520, -36.2960



113.0140, -27.8370, 36.4430

Complementary

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



104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120



71.7200, -80.6960, 8.7120

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.



95.1610, -103.9870, 6.8050



104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120



98.7560, -90.6860, -19.5020

Square

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



104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120



83.7540, -53.9550, -51.9310



100.4950, -102.4720, -4.1360



111.7630, 33.5060, 53.5860

Rectangle

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



104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120



100.9270, 26.3250, -42.0830



100.4950, -102.4720, -4.1360



106.1780, -57.9580, 26.1540

Sweetspot

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



104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120



201.5890, 31.7740, -3.1540



62.9980, 75.6850, 65.6130



97.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120



136.2750, 105.4550, -11.3850



154.1750, 57.3210, -53.1670



85.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



90.3590, 70.2880, -7.3120



15.4050, 11.9210, -1.2870

Inverse Universe

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



71.7200, -80.6960, 8.7120



93.7250, -105.4550, 11.3850



21.8250, -57.3210, 53.1670



83.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



62.6410, -70.2880, 7.3120



10.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120 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 104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120 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 104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120.

-8.7120.

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

104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120

Protanopia

106.0140, 39.8020, -27.5100

Deuteranopia

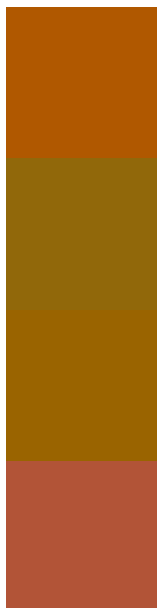
105.2670, 55.2070, -25.8570



Tritanopia

111.5730, 56.2070, 22.1190

Trichromacy



Original Color

104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120

Protanomaly

105.5430, 54.6100, -20.5420

Deuteranomaly

104.7460, 64.2840, -19.6520

Tritanomaly

108.8000, 65.3330, 10.9090

Monochromacy



Original Color

104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120

Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

103.9200, 29.3440, -3.1680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120 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(176, 88, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 88, 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(176, 88, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 88, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120 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(176, 88, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 88, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 88, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 88, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 88, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 88, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 88, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 88,  
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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