

# Converting Colors

YIQ(105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(105.6210, 56.2520,  
26.8120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	<a href="#">B04959</a>
RGB	<a href="#">176, 73, 89</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">69%, 29%, 35%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.3095, 0.7139, 0.6508</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.00, 0.59, 0.49, 0.31</a>
HSL	<a href="#">351°, 41%, 49%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">351°, 59%, 69%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">22.1043, 14.7193, 11.1391</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

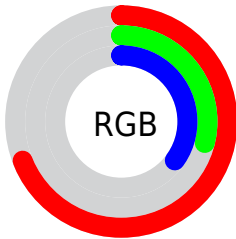
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	176, 73, 89
Decimal	11553113
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.25, 43.48, 12.06
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 45.124, 15.501
Yxy	14.7193, 0.4609, 0.3069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289743193 (0xFFB04959)
YUV	105.6210, -8.1942, 61.7224
Hunter-Lab	38.3657, 35.7025, 9.6417

# Details

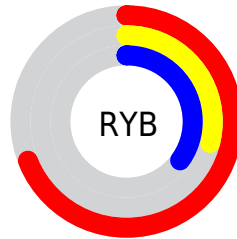
The YIQ color **105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **143.3790, -56.2520, -26.8120**, and the grayscale version is **106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.0730, 60.7910, 27.1510**, and **50.5760, 52.1250, 30.0210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.3450, 66.0170, 31.5610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.8970, 46.4870, 22.0630**.

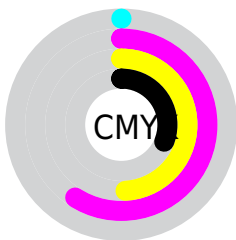
# Distribution



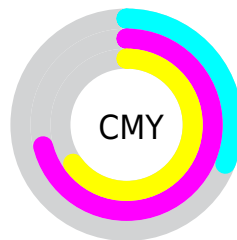
- Red (69%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (31%)




- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (65%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120 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 105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 105.6210, 56.2520,  
26.8120


 105.6210, 56.2520,  
26.8120


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 79.0660, 53.5010,  
27.1090


 159.4860, 61.0660,  
27.6740


 50.5760, 52.1250,  
30.0210


 184.8660, 56.9400,  
25.3560

 29.9450, 46.5320,  
26.7560

 203.7930, 40.8480,  
19.6320

 19.1360, 38.1440,  
13.5680

 223.4210, 24.1600,  
13.6960

 11.1770, 21.7310,  
8.1550

 243.7500, 6.8760,  
7.5480

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 105.6210, 56.2520,  
26.8120

■ 105.6210, 56.2520,  
26.8120

■ 93.3450, 66.0170,  
31.5610

■ 117.8970, 46.4870,  
22.0630

■ 81.6560, 75.5070,  
35.7870

■ 129.5860, 36.9970,  
17.8370

■ 69.3800, 85.2720,  
40.5360

■ 141.8620, 27.2320,  
13.0880

■ 57.8050, 94.4410,  
45.0730

■ 153.4370, 18.0630,  
8.5510

■ 55.7020, 96.2290,  
45.7090


■ 165.7130, 8.2980,  
3.8020

■ 177.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

■ 189.6780,  
-10.9570, -5.1730

■ 201.9540,

-20.7220, -9.9220

 213.6430,  
-30.2120, -14.1480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108.1370, 37.5440, 35.4640



105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120



105.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650

# Triad

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



105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120



95.6890, -10.6310, -33.1190



88.6120, -89.6800, -4.6880

# Complementary

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



105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120



143.3790, -56.2520, -26.8120

# 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.



90.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690



105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120



82.7060, -62.0270, -37.7950

# Square

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



105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120



100.8260, 25.7720, -26.5480



87.7390, -74.8210, -26.1890



103.3950, -42.8720, 17.0640



# Rectangle

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



105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120



104.8440, 52.8650, -5.4310



87.7390, -74.8210, -26.1890



89.8030, -88.9000, -7.8120

# Sweetspot

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



105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120



201.3560, 22.7850, 11.0810



110.4560, 18.1930, 50.2650



97.8170, 13.9370, 6.2330



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.



105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120



119.9890, 87.9310, 41.9070



123.7550, 52.0380, 4.0540



82.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



48.4830, 83.4840, 39.9000



8.2300, 14.2120, 6.7560



# Inverse Universe

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



105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120



119.9890, 87.9310, 41.9070



125.2450, -52.0380, -4.0540



82.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



48.4830, 83.4840, 39.9000

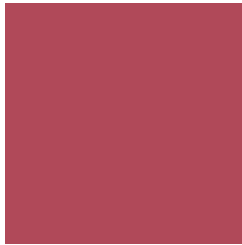


8.2300, 14.2120, 6.7560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

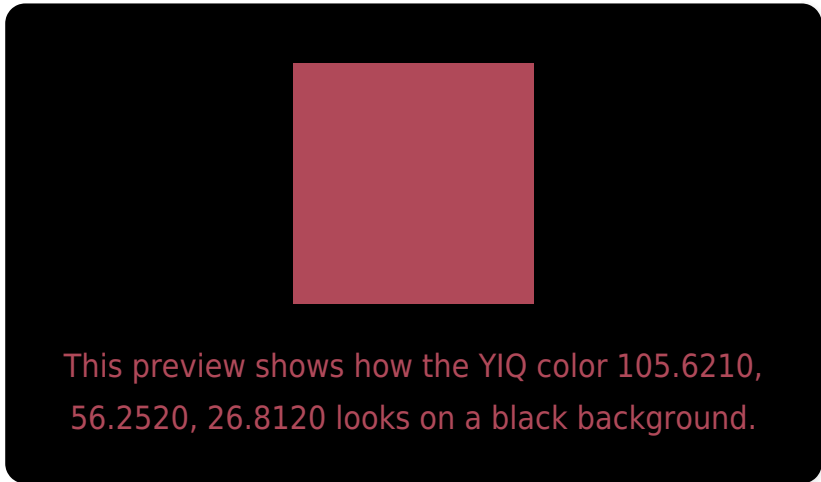
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.6210, 56.2520,



# 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

105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120

### Protanopia

107.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

### Deuteranopia

107.7110, 19.8070, -1.0330



## Tritanopia

105.4700, 57.9950, 22.7550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120

## Protanomaly

107.2310, 21.6390, 9.8230

## Deuteranomaly

106.8640, 32.9180, 9.1580

## Tritanomaly

105.2250, 57.3070, 24.2110

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120

## Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

105.7470, 20.1260, 9.7100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120 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, 73, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 73, 89)  
}
```

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, 73, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 73, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120 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, 73, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 73, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 73, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 73, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 73, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 73,  
89) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 105.6210, 56.2520, 26.8120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 73, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 73,  
89) }
```

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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