

# Converting Colors

YIQ(106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(106.6660, 60.3790,  
23.6030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B34B50
RGB	179, 75, 80
RGB Percent	70%, 29%, 31%
CMY	0.2978, 0.7060, 0.6860
CMYK	0.00, 0.58, 0.55, 0.30
HSL	357°, 41%, 50%
HSV	357°, 58%, 70%
XYZ	22.5685, 15.1976, 9.3450
YIQ	106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

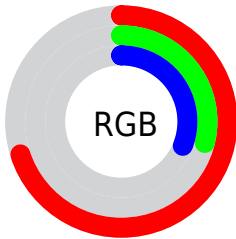
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	179, 75, 80
Decimal	11750224
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.90, 42.79, 18.51
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 46.622, 23.392
Yxy	15.1976, 0.4790, 0.3226
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289940304 (0xFFB34B50)
YUV	106.6660, -13.1463, 63.4369
Hunter-Lab	38.9841, 35.1140, 13.0763

# Details

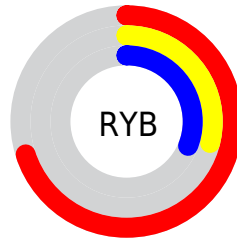
The YIQ color **106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **147.3340, -60.3790, -23.6030**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.7160, 66.1100, 24.3660**, and **52.0230, 55.0600, 26.3880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.1620, 70.7860, 27.7300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.1700, 49.9720, 19.4760**.

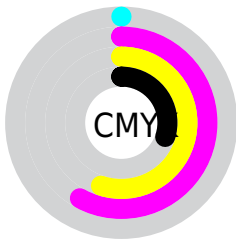
# Distribution



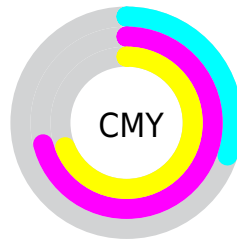
- Red (70%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (30%)




- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (69%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030 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 106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 106.6660, 60.3790,  
23.6030


 106.6660, 60.3790,  
23.6030


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 80.1110, 57.6280,  
23.9000


 160.7160, 66.1100,  
24.3660


 52.0230, 55.0600,  
26.3880


 184.3130, 59.8750,  
21.7230


 29.5170, 50.6130,  
24.3810

 203.8270, 43.5080,  
15.4760

 19.4350, 38.7400,  
13.7800

 223.4550, 26.8200,  
9.5400

 11.7750, 22.9230,  
8.5790

 243.6700, 9.8570,  
3.0810

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

106.6660, 60.3790,  
23.6030

106.6660, 60.3790,  
23.6030

94.1620, 70.7860,  
27.7300

119.1700, 49.9720,  
19.4760

81.6580, 81.1930,  
31.8570

131.6740, 39.5650,  
15.3490

69.1540, 91.6000,  
35.9840

144.1780, 29.1580,  
11.2220

56.6500, 102.0070,  
40.1110

156.6820, 18.7510,  
7.0950

54.5470, 103.7950,  
40.7470

168.5990, 8.6190,  
3.4910

181.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

193.6070,  
-12.1950, -4.7630

206.1110,

-22.6020, -8.8900

■ 218.6150,  
-33.0090, -13.0170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108.7420, 46.0260, 35.9300



106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030



106.2350, 59.3740, 3.2620

# Triad

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



106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030



93.6920, -23.8810, -35.2810



89.2960, -91.6060, -2.8220

# Complementary

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



106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030



147.3340, -60.3790, -23.6030

# 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.



92.2820, -88.9910, -11.6710



106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030



85.7210, -66.3830, -35.9430

# Square

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



106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030



101.1130, 17.4740, -30.3500



90.3950, -79.5440, -23.1920



108.6140, -30.1270, 22.8730



# Rectangle

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



106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030



105.4860, 50.7570, -11.2830



90.3950, -79.5440, -23.1920



90.7150, -91.4680, -5.3240

# Sweetspot

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



106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030



204.8890, 22.6020, 8.8900



116.4570, 25.6200, 53.3320



100.9910, 13.3870, 5.1870



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030



119.3500, 93.9840, 36.8320



133.6850, 49.0590, -2.5330



82.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



46.5450, 88.9410, 34.6130



7.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



# Inverse Universe

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



106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030



119.3500, 93.9840, 36.8320



120.3150, -49.0590, 2.5330



82.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



46.5450, 88.9410, 34.6130



7.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

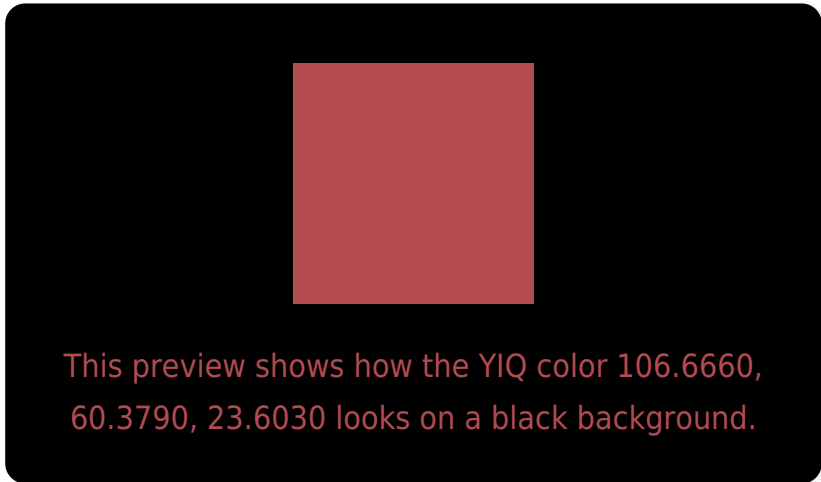
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

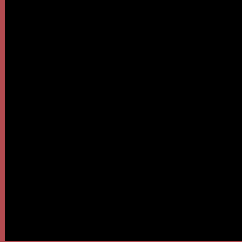
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.6660, 60.3790,



# 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

106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030

### Protanopia

109.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830

### Deuteranopia

109.3540, 25.1260, -3.8180



## Tritanopia

106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030

## Protanomaly

108.4610, 26.6830, 6.5150

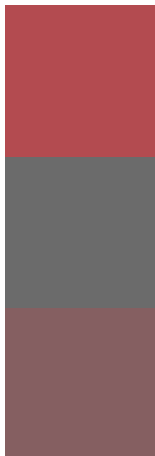
## Deuteranomaly

108.2080, 37.6410, 6.1610

## Tritanomaly

106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030

## Achromatopsia

107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

106.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030 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(179, 75, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 75, 80)  
}
```

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(179, 75, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 75, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030 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(179, 75, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 75, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(179, 75, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 75, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 75, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 75,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 75, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179, 75,  
80) }
```

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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