

# Converting Colors

YIQ(108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(108.3580, 81.1970,  
9.7490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C05023
RGB	192, 80, 35
RGB Percent	75%, 31%, 14%
CMY	0.2468, 0.6864, 0.8624
CMYK	0.00, 0.58, 0.82, 0.25
HSL	17°, 69%, 45%
HSV	17°, 82%, 75%
XYZ	24.9236, 17.0667, 3.5778
YIQ	108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

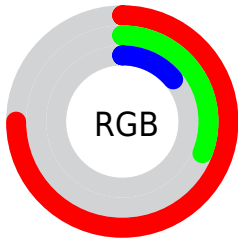
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	192, 98, 35
Decimal	12603427
CIE Lab	48.34, 42.69, 46.88
CIE LCh	48, 63.402, 47.679
Yxy	17.0667, 0.5470, 0.3745
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290793507 (0xFFC05023)
YUV	108.3580, -36.1655, 73.3540
Hunter-Lab	41.3119, 35.3937, 23.7835

# Details

The YIQ color **108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **118.6420, -81.1970, -9.7490**, and the grayscale version is **109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.4790, 88.1660, 10.1020**, and **55.0180, 70.6510, 13.6510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.9740, 91.1460, 11.1620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.7420, 71.2480, 8.3360**.

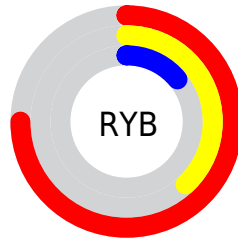
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (31%)

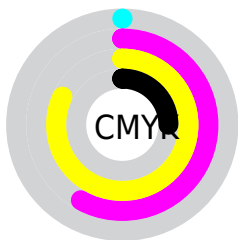
Blue (14%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (14%)

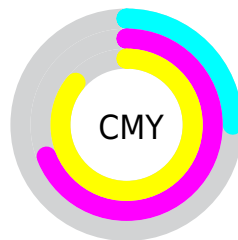


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (82%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490 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 108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



108.3580, 81.1970,  
9.7490

108.3580, 81.1970,  
9.7490

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

80.8630, 78.2170,  
8.6890

163.3050, 88.7160,  
11.1480

55.0180, 70.6510,  
13.6510

182.5910, 72.9910,  
4.2790

30.1990, 60.1960,  
21.4120

201.4040, 57.2200,  
-1.7560

21.5280, 42.9120,  
15.2640

221.3910, 40.8990,  
-8.8370

14.2810, 27.3700,  
10.5860

241.6060, 23.9360,  
-15.2960

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

250.6680, 12.1980,

-11.8180

253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

108.3580, 81.1970,  
9.7490

108.3580, 81.1970,  
9.7490

97.9740, 91.1460,  
11.1620

118.7420, 71.2480,  
8.3360

89.6930, 99.3070,  
11.9390

128.6530, 61.2530,  
7.7570

139.0370, 51.3040,  
6.3440

149.4210, 41.3550,  
4.9310

159.8050, 31.4060,  
3.5180

■ 169.6020, 21.7320,  
2.6280

■ 180.1000, 11.4620,  
1.5260

■ 190.4840, 1.5130,  
0.1130

■ 200.2810, -8.1610,  
-0.7770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.7540, 81.2830, 41.2430



108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490



107.9910, 64.9720, -21.1080

# Triad

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



108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490



90.6790, -66.5650, -43.6610



106.1660, -66.8520, 22.1400

# Complementary

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



108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490



118.6420, -81.1970, -9.7490

# 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.



100.2160, -105.8200, 1.4760



108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490



98.2370, -85.0910, -27.2910

# Square

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



108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490



92.1240, -25.7580, -50.8300



101.8340, -99.3530, -11.1050



117.3840, 9.5280, 47.6080



# Rectangle

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



108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490



106.3530, 42.9210, -34.4790



101.8340, -99.3530, -11.1050



93.9870, -103.4370, 7.8510

# Sweetspot

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



108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490



216.4030, 32.5980, 3.9420



94.8250, 57.2990, 68.4270



104.8190, 19.6230, 2.3030



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.



108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490



119.3450, 126.7700, 15.3300



154.1440, 59.7470, -31.0450



91.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



75.1410, 83.3060, 10.0740



15.1500, 17.1930, 2.2890



# Inverse Universe

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



118.6420, -81.1970, -9.7490



135.6550, -126.7700, -15.3300



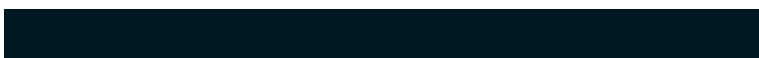
72.8560, -59.7470, 31.0450



92.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



85.8590, -83.3060, -10.0740



17.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490 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 108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490 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 108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.3580, 81.1970,



# 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

108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490

### Protanopia

111.7930, 30.5390, -19.3250

### Deuteranopia

110.6610, 48.4660, -19.3260



## Tritanopia

111.1510, 69.3190, 26.7830

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490

**Protanomaly**

110.5830, 49.1060, -8.8940

**Deuteranomaly**

109.7430, 60.3390, -8.7250

**Tritanomaly**

110.2020, 73.3090, 20.5490

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490

**Achromatopsia**

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

108.3210, 29.8930, 3.4050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490 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(192, 80, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 80, 35)  
}
```

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(192, 80, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 80, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490 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(192, 80, 35) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 80, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 80, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 80, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 80, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 80,  
35) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.3580, 81.1970, 9.7490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 80, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192, 80,  
35) }
```

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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