

# Converting Colors

YIQ(109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(109.5400, 77.0280,  
-8.3160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B25E0A
RGB	178, 94, 10
RGB Percent	70%, 37%, 4%
CMY	0.3018, 0.6315, 0.9604
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.94, 0.30
HSL	30°, 89%, 37%
HSV	30°, 94%, 70%
XYZ	22.4236, 17.4906, 2.4841
YIQ	109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

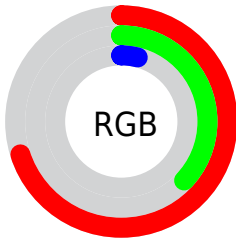
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	178, 178, 10
Decimal	11689482
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.87, 29.33, 55.13
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 62.443, 61.984
Yxy	17.4906, 0.5289, 0.4125
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289879562 (0xFFB25E0A)
YUV	109.5400, -49.0732, 60.0394
Hunter-Lab	41.8218, 22.5181, 25.7537

# Details

The YIQ color **109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. A complement of this color would be **78.4600, -77.0280, 8.3160**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.2140, 81.0620, -4.3300**, and **62.5830, 58.2740, 1.1700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.4650, 81.6130, -8.8110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116.8750, 68.7750, -7.4250**.

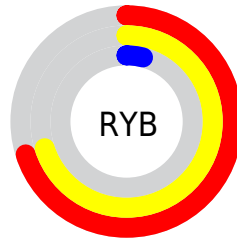
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (37%)

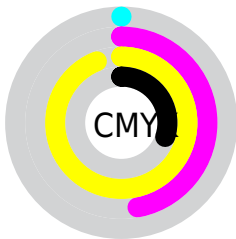
Blue (4%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (4%)

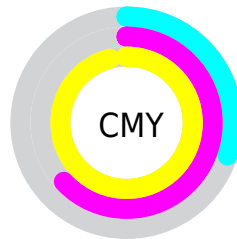


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160 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 109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 109.5400, 77.0280,  
-8.3160

■ 109.5400, 77.0280,  
-8.3160

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 85.3420, 68.9580,  
-5.2340

■ 164.2140, 81.0620,  
-4.3300

■ 62.5830, 58.2740,  
1.1700

■ 187.6970, 75.1480,  
-7.2840

■ 39.8240, 47.5900,  
7.5740

■ 207.0970, 59.1020,  
-13.8420

■ 18.5380, 36.9520,  
13.1440

■ 226.6110, 42.7350,  
-20.0890

■ 11.4760, 22.3270,  
8.3670

■ 245.5380, 26.6430,  
-25.8130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.7300, 17.6550,

-17.1050

252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

109.5400, 77.0280,  
-8.3160

109.5400, 77.0280,  
-8.3160

105.4650, 81.6130,  
-8.8110

116.8750, 68.7750,  
-7.4250

124.2100, 60.5220,  
-6.5340

131.5450, 52.2690,  
-5.6430

138.7660, 44.3370,  
-5.0630

146.1010, 36.0840,  
-4.1720

■ 152.8490, 28.1060,  
-2.7580

■ 160.1840, 19.8530,  
-1.8670

■ 167.5190, 11.6000,  
-0.9760

■ 174.7400, 3.6680,  
-0.3960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108.6810, 82.3860, 26.7540



109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160



108.4680, 50.0270, -31.1010

# Triad

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



109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160



95.6320, -76.3780, -36.5220



117.5800, -23.6190, 37.0930

# Complementary

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



109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160



78.4600, -77.0280, 8.3160

# 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.



97.0360, -105.1330, 5.5470



109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160



101.0870, -93.1160, -19.5160

# Square

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



109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160



87.0140, -57.6230, -51.5350



102.4840, -103.9390, -5.0830



116.5950, 33.9190, 51.6070



# Rectangle

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



109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160



104.1720, 27.0130, -43.5390



102.4840, -103.9390, -5.0830



112.4240, -49.8430, 27.7650

# Sweetspot

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



109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160



205.8060, 29.6650, -3.4790



70.1500, 72.2010, 62.6730



100.7000, 18.3400, -1.9800



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.



109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160



137.4600, 106.3720, -11.4840



157.0870, 54.7530, -50.6790



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.



78.4600, -77.0280, 8.3160



94.5400, -106.3720, 11.4840



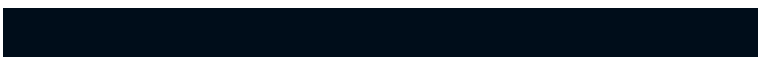
30.9130, -54.7530, 50.6790



83.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



62.6410, -70.2880, 7.3120

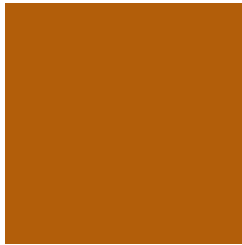


10.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160 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 109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160 looks on a black 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

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

**YIQ 109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160.

-8.3160.

# 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

109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160

### Protanopia

110.1990, 40.7190, -27.6090

### Deuteranopia

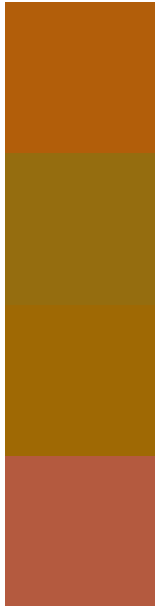
109.4090, 57.6830, -26.6770



## Tritanopia

115.9040, 53.7770, 22.1050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160

## Protanomaly

110.2440, 54.0140, -20.7540

## Deuteranomaly

109.6320, 64.6050, -19.9630

## Tritanomaly

113.8320, 62.3070, 10.6830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160

## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

109.8490, 28.1060, -2.7580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160 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(178, 94, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 94, 10)  
}
```

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(178, 94, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 94, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160 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(178, 94, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 94, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 94, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 94, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 94, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 94,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 109.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 94, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178, 94,  
10) }
```

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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