

# Converting Colors

YIQ(110.0810, 119.0660,  
22.7940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(110.0810, 119.0660,  
22.7940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EE3F11
RGB	238, 63, 17
RGB Percent	93%, 25%, 7%
CMY	0.0663, 0.7532, 0.9328
CMYK	0.00, 0.74, 0.93, 0.07
HSL	12°, 87%, 50%
HSV	12°, 93%, 93%
XYZ	37.1687, 21.7820, 2.7810
YIQ	110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

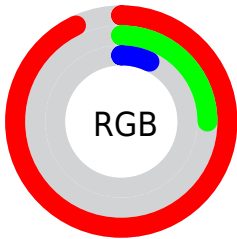
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	238, 75, 17
Decimal	15613713
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.79, 64.80, 61.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 89.292, 43.475
Yxy	21.7820, 0.6021, 0.3528
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293803793 (0xFFEE3F11)
YUV	110.0810, -45.8889, 112.1850
Hunter-Lab	46.6712, 60.4820, 29.1369

# Details

The YIQ color **110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3300**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **144.9190, -119.0660, -22.7940**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.8390, 95.9600, 12.0240**, and **51.7270, 103.1080, 36.6760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.9250, 128.3730, 24.8290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.9700, 106.1370, 20.3210**.

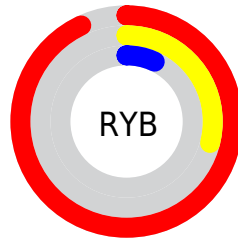
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (25%)

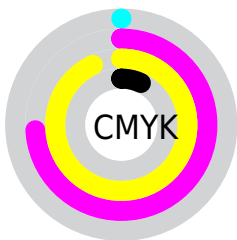
Blue (7%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (7%)

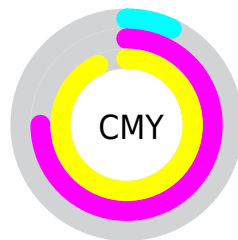


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (75%)


Yellow (93%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940 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 110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 110.0810,  
119.0660, 22.7940


 110.0810,  
119.0660, 22.7940


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 76.5570, 115.0300,  
29.8620


 155.8390, 95.9600,  
12.0240


 51.7270, 103.1080,  
36.6760


 175.8260, 79.6390,  
4.9430


 41.8600, 83.4400,  
29.6800


 195.8130, 63.3180,  
-2.1380

 32.5910, 64.9640,  
23.1080

 215.8000, 46.9970,  
-9.2190

 23.5500, 45.8460,  
17.1580

 236.6020, 29.7590,  
-16.2010

 14.8790, 28.5620,  
11.0100

 249.1860, 16.3710,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-15.8610

0.0000

252.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

110.0810,  
119.0660, 22.7940

110.0810,  
119.0660, 22.7940

99.9250, 128.3730,  
24.8290

123.9700,  
106.1370, 20.3210

137.8590, 93.2080,  
17.8480

151.7480, 80.2790,  
15.3750

164.9360, 67.9460,  
13.1140

178.8250, 55.0170,  
10.6410

■ 192.7140, 42.0880,  
8.1680

■ 206.6030, 29.1590,  
5.6950

■ 220.4920, 16.2300,  
3.2220

■ 234.2670, 3.6220,  
0.4380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.4170, 120.5220, 84.5380



110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940



121.0920, 83.8610, -16.5150

# Triad

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



110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940



101.9800, -69.4510, -57.4430



103.6190, -116.7800, 12.8840

# Complementary

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



110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940



144.9190, -119.0660, -22.7940

# 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.



117.1200, -123.1050, 0.8550



110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940



112.5020, -96.3230, -32.9870

# Square

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



110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940



88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730



120.0090, -118.8390, -10.3830



129.1990, 0.5840, 66.5360



# Rectangle

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



110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940



120.2740, 53.3290, -35.8790



120.0090, -118.8390, -10.3830



109.4890, -119.5300, 7.6540

# Sweetspot

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



110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940



213.4470, 38.4660, 7.7300



103.2570, 74.8990, 101.8990



102.4390, 23.7490, 4.6210



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940



107.3560, 137.4050, 26.3410



174.0640, 89.0910, -34.2130



112.7620, 6.6020, 1.4980



77.3220, 99.2140, 19.1340



23.7880, 30.0760, 5.5960

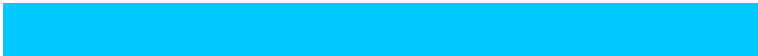


# Inverse Universe

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



144.9190, -119.0660, -22.7940



147.6440, -137.4050, -26.3410



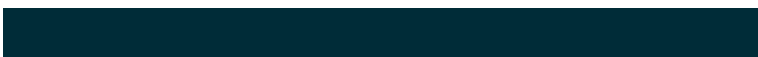
80.9360, -89.0910, 34.2130



114.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



106.6780, -99.2140, -19.1340



32.2120, -30.0760, -5.5960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940 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 110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940.

22.7940.

# 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

110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940

### Protanopia

122.9540, 40.0310, -26.1530

### Deuteranopia

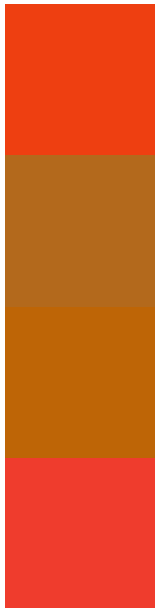
120.9380, 63.3230, -29.7730



## Tritanopia

113.0480, 106.6380, 38.7820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940

## Protanomaly

118.3480, 68.8210, -8.2590

## Deuteranomaly

116.7810, 83.5390, -10.6770

## Tritanomaly

111.8110, 111.4990, 33.2830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940

## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

110.1980, 43.6010, 8.2810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940 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(238, 63, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 63, 17)  
}
```

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(238, 63, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 63, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940 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(238, 63, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 63, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 63, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 63, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 63, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 63,  
17) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.0810, 119.0660, 22.7940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 63, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238, 63,  
17) }
```

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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