

Converting Colors

YIQ(110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(110.3840, 69.1400,
2.4840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B25A26
RGB	178, 90, 38
RGB Percent	70%, 35%, 15%
CMY	0.3018, 0.6472, 0.8507
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.79, 0.30
HSL	22°, 65%, 42%
HSV	22°, 79%, 70%
XYZ	22.3746, 16.9168, 3.9265
YIQ	110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

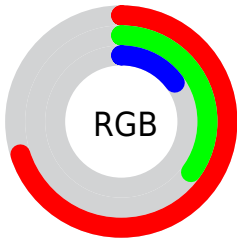
Format	Color
RYB	178, 121, 38
Decimal	11688486
CIELab	48.16, 32.20, 44.54
CIElCh	48, 54.956, 54.135
Yxy	16.9168, 0.5177, 0.3914
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289878566 (0xFFB25A26)
YUV	110.3840, -35.6853, 59.2992
Hunter-Lab	41.1301, 25.1258, 23.1309

Details

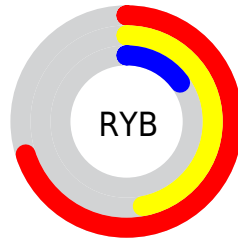
The YIQ color **110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **105.6160, -69.1400, -2.4840**, and the grayscale version is **111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.1460, 75.7420, 3.9820**, and **59.6480, 59.6490, 3.7850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.8750, 77.9430, 2.6390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.8930, 60.3370, 2.3290**.

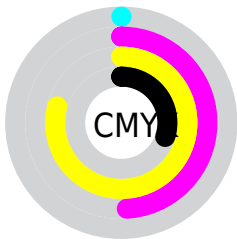
Distribution



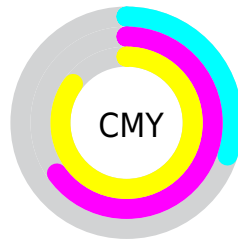
- Red (70%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840 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 110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 110.3840, 69.1400,
2.4840

■ 110.3840, 69.1400,
2.4840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.8890, 66.1600,
1.4240

■ 164.1460, 75.7420,
3.9820

■ 59.6480, 59.6490,
3.7850

■ 187.6290, 69.8280,
1.0280

■ 36.3020, 49.2400,
10.7120

■ 207.0290, 53.7820,
-5.5300

■ 18.5380, 36.9520,
13.1440

■ 226.5430, 37.4150,
-11.7770

■ 11.4760, 22.3270,
8.3670

■ 246.6440, 20.7730,
-18.5470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,

-10.8850

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

110.3840, 69.1400,
2.4840

110.3840, 69.1400,
2.4840

101.8750, 77.9430,
2.6390

118.8930, 60.3370,
2.3290

93.3660, 86.7460,
2.7940

127.4020, 51.5340,
2.1740

91.9640, 87.9380,
3.2180

136.3840, 42.7770,
1.1850

144.8930, 33.9740,
1.0300

153.4020, 25.1710,
0.8750

■ 161.9110, 16.3680,
0.7200

■ 170.4200, 7.5650,
0.5650

■ 179.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 187.9110, -9.9950,
-0.5790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109.8740, 71.6570, 28.4650



110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840



107.4520, 56.1240, -25.9560

Triad

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



110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840



90.9870, -70.1880, -38.5720



113.7260, -36.1340, 27.1140

Complementary

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



110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840



105.6160, -69.1400, -2.4840

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.



95.7990, -100.2720, 0.0480



110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840



97.0460, -85.8710, -24.1670

Square

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



110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840



93.1480, -34.3330, -44.1010



99.0300, -96.9690, -10.2570



117.3000, 18.3320, 42.2360

Rectangle

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



110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840



104.6510, 36.0900, -37.3340



99.0300, -96.9690, -10.2570



106.4560, -62.0370, 17.4750

Sweetspot

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



110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840



205.0710, 27.6010, 0.8890



90.0060, 54.8710, 57.3590



100.7970, 16.6890, 0.4090



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.



110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840



126.7290, 107.6530, 3.8530



150.8870, 50.1650, -33.6030



85.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



79.2060, 75.5130, 2.6250



13.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050

Inverse Universe

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



105.6160, -69.1400, -2.4840



119.2710, -107.6530, -3.8530



65.1130, -50.1650, 33.6030



84.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



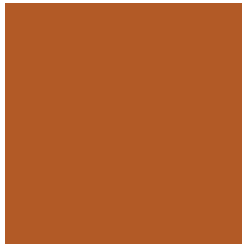
73.7940, -75.5130, -2.6250



12.3560, -12.7460, -0.2820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840 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 110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840 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 110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.3840, 69.1400,

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

110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840

Protanopia

110.9070, 30.2180, -19.0140

Deuteranopia

110.6870, 45.5770, -16.5270



Tritanopia

113.9750, 55.0150, 21.6950

Trichromacy



Original Color

110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840

Protanomaly

110.6640, 44.3840, -11.4240

Deuteranomaly

110.3940, 54.0120, -9.7000

Tritanomaly

112.6840, 59.9680, 14.5280

Monochromacy



Original Color

110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840

Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

110.4020, 25.1710, 0.8750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840 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, 90, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 90, 38)  
}
```

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, 90, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 90, 38) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840 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, 90, 38) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 90, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(178, 90, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 90, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 90, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 90,  
38) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.3840, 69.1400, 2.4840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 90, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178, 90,  
38) }
```

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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