

Converting Colors

YIQ(110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(110.3910, 76.4300,
2.5260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B9581E
RGB	185, 88, 30
RGB Percent	73%, 35%, 12%
CMY	0.2743, 0.6550, 0.8820
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.84, 0.27
HSL	22°, 72%, 42%
HSV	22°, 84%, 73%
XYZ	23.7414, 17.3874, 3.3390
YIQ	110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

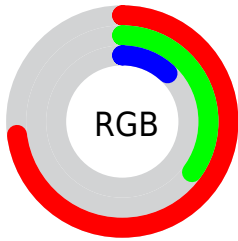
Format	Color
R_{YB}	185, 123, 30
Decimal	12146718
CIE Lab	48.74, 35.82, 49.03
CIE LCh	49, 60.718, 53.848
Yxy	17.3874, 0.5339, 0.3910
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290336798 (0xFFB9581E)
YUV	110.3910, -39.6328, 65.4321
Hunter-Lab	41.6982, 28.6595, 24.4410

Details

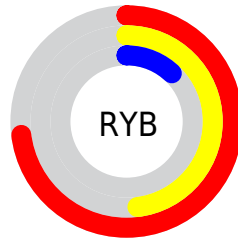
The YIQ color **110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **104.6090, -76.4300, -2.5260**, and the grayscale version is **111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.1530, 83.0320, 4.0240**, and **59.6810, 64.0500, 6.6260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.2950, 85.5080, 3.2040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.6010, 67.0310, 2.1590**.

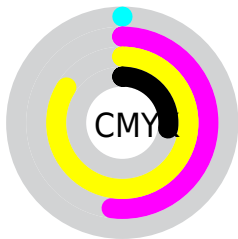
Distribution



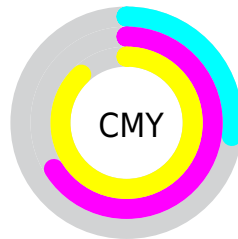
- Red (73%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260 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 110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 110.3910, 76.4300,
2.5260

■ 110.3910, 76.4300,
2.5260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.5540, 74.4130,
0.5330

■ 165.1530, 83.0320,
4.0240

■ 59.6810, 64.0500,
6.6260

■ 186.2440, 72.3500,
-0.6260

■ 35.1610, 54.1910,
14.5990

■ 205.0570, 56.5790,
-6.6610

■ 20.0330, 39.9320,
14.2040

■ 225.1580, 39.9370,
-13.4310

■ 12.9710, 25.3070,
9.4270

■ 244.6720, 23.5700,
-19.6780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.2120, 13.4820,

-13.0620

253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

110.3910, 76.4300,
2.5260

110.3910, 76.4300,
2.5260

101.2950, 85.5080,
3.2040

119.6010, 67.0310,
2.1590

95.8180, 91.2850,
3.1330

128.1100, 58.2280,
2.0040

137.3200, 48.8290,
1.6370

145.8290, 40.0260,
1.4820

155.0390, 30.6270,
1.1150

■ 164.1350, 21.5490,
0.4370

■ 172.7580, 12.4250,
0.5930

■ 181.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

■ 190.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108.9290, 78.9920, 33.2000



110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260



108.8220, 57.9580, -26.1540

Triad

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



110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260



92.7480, -71.0130, -40.1410



114.0720, -42.9200, 28.9520

Complementary

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



110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260



104.6090, -76.4300, -2.5260

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.



98.3410, -104.6740, 2.7340



110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260



99.3770, -88.3010, -24.1810

Square

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



110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260



87.3480, -46.9400, -52.4120



101.8170, -100.6830, -9.0270



118.2450, 20.1650, 47.5650

Rectangle

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



110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260



106.0100, 36.4570, -38.4790



101.8170, -100.6830, -9.0270



102.9040, -78.0380, 15.6100

Sweetspot

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



110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260



210.8540, 29.7100, 1.2140



87.5170, 60.9220, 63.3380



102.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260



124.5900, 118.2900, 3.8100



155.0030, 55.5300, -37.2220



87.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



80.6900, 77.0260, 2.7380



14.2420, 13.9380, 0.7060

Inverse Universe

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



104.6090, -76.4300, -2.5260



115.4100, -118.2900, -3.8100



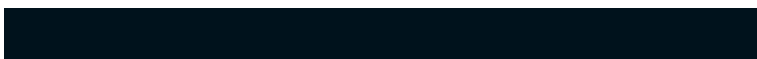
59.9970, -55.5300, 37.2220



86.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



74.7230, -76.7510, -2.2150



13.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260 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 110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260 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 110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.3910, 76.4300,

2.5260.

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

110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260

Protanopia

111.7670, 33.4280, -22.1240

Deuteranopia

110.6890, 51.2630, -20.4570



Tritanopia

114.0790, 60.6540, 24.1260

Trichromacy



Original Color

110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260

Protanomaly

110.9480, 49.3360, -13.0640

Deuteranomaly

110.6350, 60.5230, -12.0610

Tritanomaly

112.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370

Monochromacy



Original Color

110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260

Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

110.0710, 27.6010, 0.8890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260 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(185, 88, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 88, 30)  
}
```

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(185, 88, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 88, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260 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(185, 88, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 88, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(185, 88, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(185, 88, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 88, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 88,  
30) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.3910, 76.4300, 2.5260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 88, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185, 88,  
30) }
```

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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