

# Converting Colors

YIQ(110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(110.4140, 61.5690,  
35.0810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BF4766
RGB	191, 71, 102
RGB Percent	75%, 28%, 40%
CMY	0.2507, 0.7217, 0.5998
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.47, 0.25
HSL	344°, 48%, 51%
HSV	344°, 63%, 75%
XYZ	26.1565, 16.5469, 14.4003
YIQ	110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

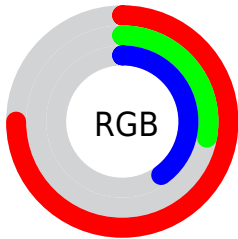
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	191, 71, 102
Decimal	12535654
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.68, 50.72, 7.90
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 51.337, 8.854
Yxy	16.5469, 0.4581, 0.2898
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290725734 (0xFFBF4766)
YUV	110.4140, -4.1481, 70.6739
Hunter-Lab	40.6779, 43.5917, 7.4855

# Details

The YIQ color **110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. A complement of this color would be **151.5860, -61.5690, -35.0810**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.8660, 66.1080, 35.4200**, and **48.4990, 60.1920, 43.5200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.6650, 71.2880, 40.6640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.1630, 51.8500, 29.4980**.

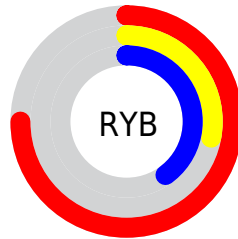
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (28%)

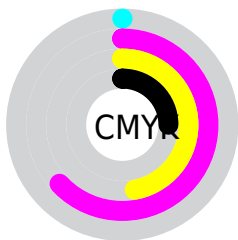
Blue (40%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (40%)

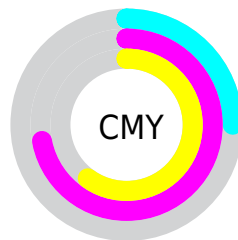


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (72%)


Yellow (60%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810 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 110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 110.4140, 61.5690,  
35.0810


 110.4140, 61.5690,  
35.0810


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 82.5710, 59.6890,  
36.1130


 165.8660, 66.1080,  
35.4200


 48.4990, 60.1920,  
43.5200


 186.5760, 52.1250,  
30.0210


 34.9720, 51.0700,  
32.6220

 206.0900, 35.7580,  
23.7740

 24.0920, 41.4440,  
19.8440

 225.7180, 19.0700,  
17.8380

 15.4770, 29.7540,  
11.4340

 245.0210, 4.6750,  
8.8910

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.4140, 61.5690,  
35.0810

■ 110.4140, 61.5690,  
35.0810

■ 97.6650, 71.2880,  
40.6640

■ 123.1630, 51.8500,  
29.4980

■ 84.9160, 81.0070,  
46.2470

■ 135.9120, 42.1310,  
23.9150

■ 72.1670, 90.7260,  
51.8300

■ 148.7750, 32.0910,  
18.6430

■ 62.6950, 98.1070,  
55.7310

■ 161.5240, 22.3720,  
13.0600


■ 174.2730, 12.6530,  
7.4770

■ 187.6090, 2.6590,  
1.3710

■ 200.3580, -7.0600,  
-4.2120

■ 213.1070,

-16.7790, -9.7950

 225.9700,  
-26.8190, -15.0670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



114.6410, 36.3050, 41.4010



110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810



110.1040, 67.5330, 15.0930

# Triad

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



110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810



101.2460, -2.1940, -37.3460



96.0780, -96.9240, -5.5640

# Complementary

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



110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810



151.5860, -61.5690, -35.0810

# 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.



96.4080, -89.5860, -17.4100



110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810



86.6040, -61.9800, -44.1560

# Square

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



110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810



105.7640, 37.5100, -30.0260



92.9080, -76.9750, -31.2070



101.2650, -71.9850, 10.5350



# Rectangle

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



110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810



109.9270, 62.9970, -1.8270



92.9080, -76.9750, -31.2070



97.0410, -95.5020, -9.3100

# Sweetspot

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



110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810



215.5350, 23.8390, 14.0070



110.9920, 13.9280, 55.9760



105.5830, 14.7160, 8.6360



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.



110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810



122.7870, 94.8520, 54.1480



123.3160, 63.8200, 10.7960



87.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



51.9160, 81.0070, 46.2470



10.1810, 15.9080, 9.0600



# Inverse Universe

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



110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810



122.7870, 94.8520, 54.1480



138.6840, -63.8200, -10.7960



87.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



51.9160, 81.0070, 46.2470



10.1810, 15.9080, 9.0600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

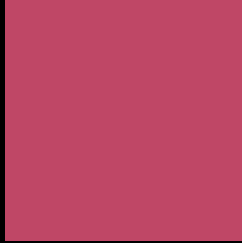
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

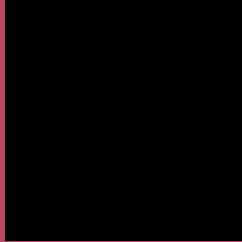
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.4140, 61.5690,



# 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

110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810

### Protanopia

114.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

### Deuteranopia

114.0960, 17.2850, 0.6210



## Tritanopia

109.9550, 66.9350, 25.9350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810

## Protanomaly

113.0230, 19.5290, 15.0250

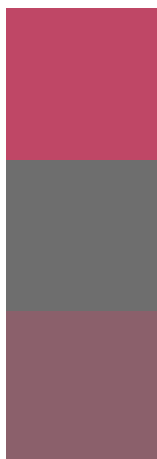
## Deuteranomaly

112.6840, 33.6050, 13.2290

## Tritanomaly

110.2800, 64.6420, 28.9460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810

## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

110.1110, 22.0970, 12.5370

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810 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(191, 71, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 71, 102)  
}
```

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(191, 71, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 71, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810 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(191, 71, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 71, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 71, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 71, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 71, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 71,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 71, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191, 71,  
102) }
```

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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