

# Converting Colors

YIQ(115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(115.0460, 73.4480,  
12.5200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C15737
RGB	193, 87, 55
RGB Percent	76%, 34%, 22%
CMY	0.2429, 0.6590, 0.7840
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.71, 0.24
HSL	14°, 56%, 49%
HSV	14°, 71%, 76%
XYZ	26.1035, 18.4310, 5.8063
YIQ	115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

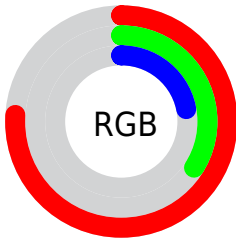
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	193, 97, 55
Decimal	12670775
CIE Lab	50.01, 40.46, 38.54
CIE LCh	50, 55.876, 43.608
Yxy	18.4310, 0.5185, 0.3661
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290860855 (0xFFC15737)
YUV	115.0460, -29.6027, 68.3657
Hunter-Lab	42.9314, 33.4034, 22.0332

# Details

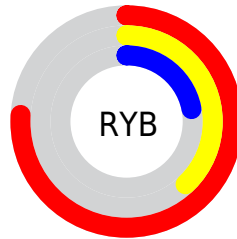
The YIQ color **115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **132.9540, -73.4480, -12.5200**, and the grayscale version is **115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.5800, 80.6920, 13.3960**, and **61.3380, 66.7540, 12.6900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104.0750, 83.6720, 14.4560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126.0170, 63.2240, 10.5840**.

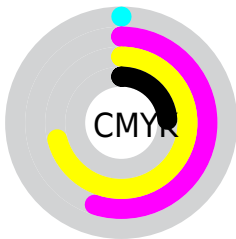
# Distribution



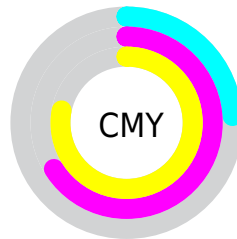
- Red (76%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (78%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200 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 115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 115.0460, 73.4480,  
12.5200


 115.0460, 73.4480,  
12.5200


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 88.1920, 70.1010,  
12.6050


 169.5800, 80.6920,  
13.3960


 61.3380, 66.7540,  
12.6900


 188.9800, 64.6460,  
6.8380


 32.8570, 61.1590,  
20.4790

 207.7930, 48.8750,  
0.8030

 22.4250, 44.7000,  
15.9000

 227.8940, 32.2330,  
-5.9670

 15.1780, 29.1580,  
11.2220

 248.1090, 15.2700,  
-12.4260

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 253.0620, 5.4570,

-5.2870

■ 115.0460, 73.4480,  
12.5200

■ 115.0460, 73.4480,  
12.5200

■ 104.0750, 83.6720,  
14.4560

■ 126.0170, 63.2240,  
10.5840

■ 92.9900, 94.2170,  
16.0810

■ 137.1020, 52.6790,  
8.9590

■ 84.1220, 102.6530,  
17.3810

■ 147.4860, 42.7300,  
7.5460

■ 158.4570, 32.5060,  
5.6100

■ 169.5420, 21.9610,  
3.9850

■ 180.5130, 11.7370,  
2.0490

■ 191.4840, 1.5130,  
0.1130

■ 202.5690, -9.0320,  
-1.5120

■ 213.5400,  
-19.2560, -3.4480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



114.5460, 70.0050, 36.3810



115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200



113.6690, 63.1830, -16.2170

# Triad

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



115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200



92.4400, -67.3900, -45.2300



110.4880, -65.0630, 17.2490

# Complementary

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



115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200



132.9540, -73.4480, -12.5200

# 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.



101.4240, -103.7100, -3.7260



115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200



98.7270, -83.7150, -30.2030

# Square

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



115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200



103.7070, -11.0420, -42.1940



102.5690, -97.2890, -15.4730



122.3350, 2.0560, 39.8480



# Rectangle

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



115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200



110.8160, 48.9270, -33.1930



102.5690, -97.2890, -15.4730



96.5970, -102.5190, 2.2250

# Sweetspot

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



115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200



220.4780, 28.0130, 4.4370



108.5740, 47.5800, 62.8440



107.3780, 16.5510, 2.9110



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.



115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200



128.6350, 114.3900, 19.4300



154.3750, 55.0230, -22.5210



91.1640, 5.4100, 1.0740



69.8580, 85.7810, 14.7810



14.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120



# Inverse Universe

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



132.9540, -73.4480, -12.5200



156.3650, -114.3900, -19.4300



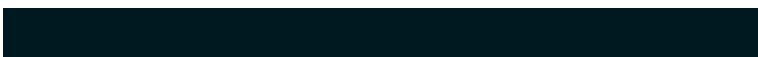
93.6250, -55.0230, 22.5210



92.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



91.1420, -85.7810, -14.7810

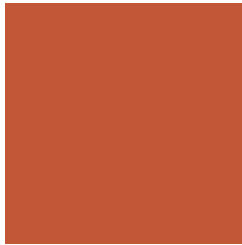


18.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200 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 115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200 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 115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.0460, 73.4480,



# 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

115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200

### Protanopia

117.4320, 24.4860, -14.2500

### Deuteranopia

117.0550, 41.7250, -12.7950



## Tritanopia

117.0580, 65.1470, 25.2990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200

## Protanomaly

116.5100, 42.1820, -4.5540

## Deuteranomaly

116.1970, 53.3690, -3.5510

## Tritanomaly

115.9780, 68.1280, 20.8320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200

## Achromatopsia

115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

114.9940, 26.5000, 4.3240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200 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(193, 87, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 87, 55)  
}
```

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(193, 87, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 87, 55) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200 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(193, 87, 55) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 87, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(193, 87, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 87, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 87, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 87,  
55) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 115.0460, 73.4480, 12.5200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 87, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193, 87,  
55) }
```

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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