

# Converting Colors

YIQ(115.2000, 111.1810,  
17.0130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(115.2000, 111.1810,  
17.0130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E84A15
RGB	232, 74, 21
RGB Percent	91%, 29%, 8%
CMY	0.0899, 0.7100, 0.9172
CMYK	0.00, 0.68, 0.91, 0.09
HSL	15°, 83%, 50%
HSV	15°, 91%, 91%
XYZ	35.8880, 22.1137, 3.0923
YIQ	115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

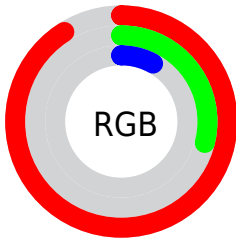
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	232, 92, 21
Decimal	15223317
CIE Lab	54.15, 59.03, 59.92
CIE LCh	54, 84.114, 45.432
Yxy	22.1137, 0.5874, 0.3620
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293413397 (0xFFE84A15)
YUV	115.2000, -46.4406, 102.4336
Hunter-Lab	47.0252, 53.9306, 29.0188

# Details

The YIQ color **115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3300**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **137.8000, -111.1810, -17.0130**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.8770, 92.7970, 8.7730**, and **49.9330, 99.5320, 35.4040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.4140, 122.3220, 18.8500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.8010, 99.1230, 15.2750**.

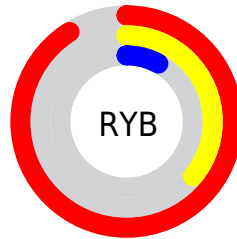
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (29%)

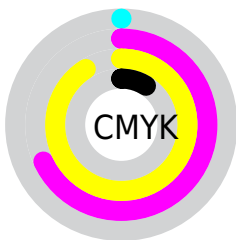
Blue (8%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (8%)

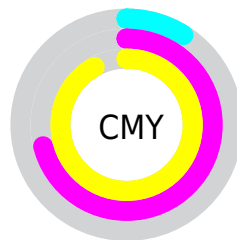


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130 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 115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



115.2000,  
111.1810, 17.0130

115.2000,  
111.1810, 17.0130

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

85.0410, 107.3750,  
19.9110

160.8770, 92.7970,  
8.7730

50.2320, 100.1280,  
35.6160

180.8640, 76.4760,  
1.6920

40.6640, 81.0560,  
28.8320

200.2640, 60.4300,  
-4.8660

31.0960, 61.9840,  
22.0480

220.3650, 43.7880,  
-11.6360

22.5390, 44.3790,  
16.2110

241.0530, 26.8710,  
-18.9290

13.6830, 26.1780,  
10.1620

249.5280, 15.4080,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-14.9280

0.0000

252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

115.2000,  
111.1810, 17.0130

115.2000,  
111.1810, 17.0130

103.4140,  
122.3220, 18.8500

127.8010, 99.1230,  
15.2750

141.1030, 86.4690,  
13.3250

153.7040, 74.4110,  
11.5870

166.8920, 62.0780,  
9.3260

179.4930, 50.0200,  
7.5880

■ 192.0940, 37.9620,  
5.8500

■ 205.3960, 25.3080,  
3.9000

■ 217.9970, 13.2500,  
2.1620

■ 231.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.3960, 115.8470, 75.6470



115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130



121.9450, 79.7810, -19.6670

# Triad

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



115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130



103.0060, -72.3400, -54.6440



103.0320, -116.5050, 13.4070

# Complementary

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



115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130



137.8000, -111.1810, -17.0130

# 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.



115.9460, -122.5550, 1.9010



115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130



112.8440, -97.2860, -32.0540

# Square

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



115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130



88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730



119.3080, -118.2430, -10.1710



130.8420, 5.9030, 63.7510



# Rectangle

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



115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130



120.5510, 50.9910, -37.5610



119.3080, -118.2430, -10.1710



108.3150, -118.9800, 8.7000

# Sweetspot

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



115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130



216.6100, 36.4490, 5.7370



102.1010, 75.0380, 93.8700



105.1290, 21.6860, 3.4620



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.



115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130



113.8130, 134.3800, 20.5880



176.8350, 82.3060, -37.9020



111.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630



80.5340, 95.5010, 14.8370



23.7770, 28.6090, 4.6490

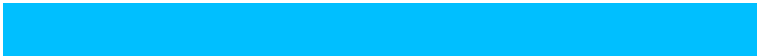


# Inverse Universe

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



137.8000, -111.1810, -17.0130



141.1870, -134.3800, -20.5880



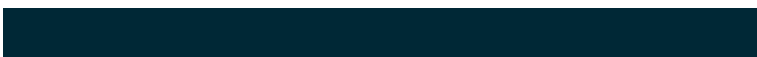
76.1650, -82.3060, 37.9020



111.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



100.4660, -95.5010, -14.8370



29.6360, -28.3340, -4.1260



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130 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



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

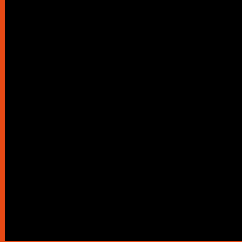
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.2000, 111.1810,



# 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

115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130

### Protanopia

123.9540, 40.0310, -26.1530

### Deuteranopia

121.2370, 63.9190, -29.5610



## Tritanopia

118.3780, 96.7810, 35.7010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130

## Protanomaly

120.9130, 65.6120, -10.6760

## Deuteranomaly

119.0580, 81.2010, -12.3590

## Tritanomaly

117.3860, 102.3300, 28.7460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130

## Achromatopsia

115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

115.1760, 40.6670, 6.3870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130 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(232, 74, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 74, 21)  
}
```

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(232, 74, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 74, 21) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130 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(232, 74, 21) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 74, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 74, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 74, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 74, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 74,  
21) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 115.2000, 111.1810, 17.0130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 74, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232, 74,  
21) }
```

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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