

Converting Colors

YIQ(115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(115.5750, 87.1150,
-9.4050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C16203
RGB	193, 98, 3
RGB Percent	76%, 38%, 1%
CMY	0.2430, 0.6158, 0.9878
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.98, 0.24
HSL	30°, 97%, 38%
HSV	30°, 98%, 76%
XYZ	26.3841, 20.0777, 2.5740
YIQ	115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

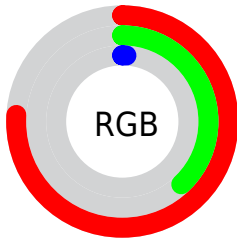
Format	Color
RYB	193, 193, 3
Decimal	12673539
CIELab	51.92, 33.39, 59.71
CIELCh	52, 68.411, 60.790
Yxy	20.0777, 0.5381, 0.4094
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290863619 (0xFFC16203)
YUV	115.5750, -55.4995, 67.9017
Hunter-Lab	44.8082, 26.6908, 27.9598

Details

The YIQ color **115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **80.4250, -87.1150, 9.4050**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171.7050, 89.8650, -4.1750**, and **68.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114.0590, 88.6280, -9.2920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.6110, 78.2660, -8.7260**.

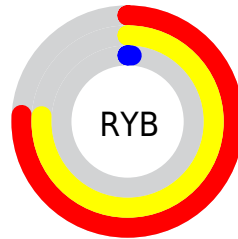
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (38%)

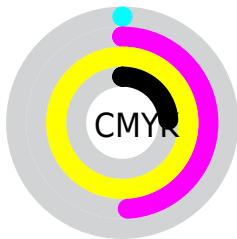
Blue (1%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (1%)

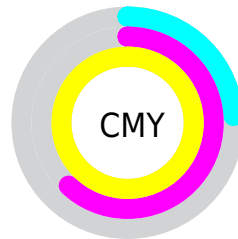


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050 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 115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

115.5750, 87.1150,
-9.4050

115.5750, 87.1150,
-9.4050

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

91.2890, 76.4770,
-3.8350

171.7050, 89.8650,
-4.1750

68.2310, 65.1970,
2.3570

190.5180, 74.0940,
-10.2100

44.8850, 54.7880,
9.2840

209.9180, 58.0480,
-16.7680

22.1260, 44.1040,
15.6880

229.4320, 41.6810,
-23.0150

14.3520, 28.6080,
10.1760

245.4240, 26.9640,
-26.1240

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

248.7300, 17.6550,

-17.1050

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 115.5750, 87.1150,
-9.4050

■ 115.5750, 87.1150,
-9.4050

■ 114.0590, 88.6280,
-9.2920

■ 123.6110, 78.2660,
-8.7260

■ 131.1740, 69.3710,
-7.2130

■ 139.2100, 60.5220,
-6.5340

■ 147.2460, 51.6730,
-5.8550

■ 154.8090, 42.7780,
-4.3420

■ 162.8450, 33.9290,
-3.6630

■ 170.8810, 25.0800,
-2.9840

■ 178.4440, 16.1850,
-1.4710

■ 186.4800, 7.3360,
-0.7920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114.3340, 90.9130, 31.9130



115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050



115.8660, 54.6580, -32.4300

Triad

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



115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050



101.5990, -80.7790, -39.3630



124.6380, -29.5340, 39.6660

Complementary

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



115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050



80.4250, -87.1150, 9.4050

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.



104.4850, -113.7070, 6.7490



115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050



108.3250, -99.7180, -21.0140

Square

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



115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050



92.7700, -60.0520, -57.0760



110.2920, -112.1460, -5.0260



123.3660, 36.3020, 57.9820

Rectangle

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



115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050



111.2600, 29.5810, -46.0270



110.2920, -112.1460, -5.0260



117.7910, -61.1220, 28.4300

Sweetspot

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



115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050



219.1440, 34.5250, -3.4510



70.9820, 81.7820, 70.7580



106.3690, 20.7700, -1.9660



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.



115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050



148.1250, 114.6250, -12.3750



169.5790, 61.8150, -57.5210



92.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950



95.0990, 73.9560, -7.7080



19.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950

Inverse Universe

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



80.4250, -87.1150, 9.4050



101.8750, -114.6250, 12.3750



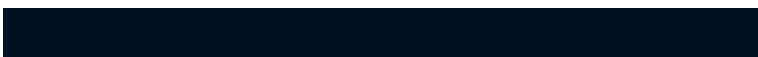
26.4210, -61.8150, 57.5210



91.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



65.3140, -73.6810, 8.2310



13.7410, -15.2680, 1.3720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050 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 115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050 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 115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.5750, 87.1150,

-9.4050.

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

115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050

Protanopia

117.1730, 43.6080, -30.4080

Deuteranopia

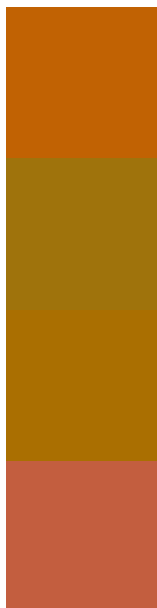
116.2090, 61.1220, -28.4300



Tritanopia

123.0790, 60.6540, 24.1260

Trichromacy



Original Color

115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050

Protanomaly

116.4140, 59.2870, -22.7050

Deuteranomaly

116.1010, 70.4740, -21.7020

Tritanomaly

120.6650, 70.1470, 11.7710

Monochromacy



Original Color

115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050

Achromatopsia

116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

115.5890, 31.7740, -3.1540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050 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, 98, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 98, 3)  
}
```

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, 98, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 98, 3) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050 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, 98, 3) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 98, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(193, 98, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 98, 3); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 98, 3);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 98, 3)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 115.5750, 87.1150, -9.4050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 98, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193, 98,  
3) }
```

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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