

# Converting Colors

YIQ(119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(119.6520, 80.1890,  
5.9890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C85E29
RGB	200, 94, 41
RGB Percent	78%, 37%, 16%
CMY	0.2155, 0.6315, 0.8388
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.79, 0.22
HSL	20°, 66%, 47%
HSV	20°, 79%, 78%
XYZ	28.2349, 20.4453, 4.5644
YIQ	119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

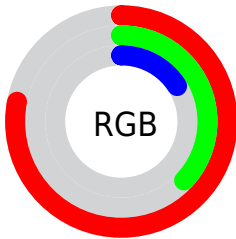
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 121, 41
Decimal	13131305
CIE Lab	52.34, 39.06, 48.35
CIE LCh	52, 62.156, 51.061
Yxy	20.4453, 0.5303, 0.3840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291321385 (0xFFC85E29)
YUV	119.6520, -38.7754, 70.4652
Hunter-Lab	45.2164, 32.3337, 25.6664

# Details

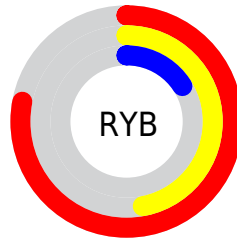
The YIQ color **119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **121.3480, -80.1890, -5.9890**, and the grayscale version is **120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.7940, 82.6650, 5.1690**, and **66.8020, 71.0190, 6.9790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109.7410, 90.1840, 6.5680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129.5630, 70.1940, 5.4100**.

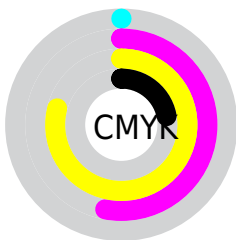
# Distribution



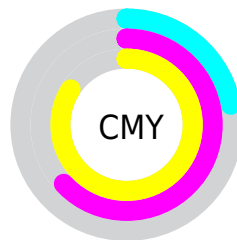
- Red (78%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890 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 119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 119.6520, 80.1890,  
5.9890

■ 119.6520, 80.1890,  
5.9890

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 92.7440, 76.9340,  
4.4060

■ 172.2070, 82.9400,  
5.6920

■ 66.8020, 71.0190,  
6.9790

■ 191.6070, 66.8940,  
-0.8660

■ 41.6950, 61.4350,  
15.4750

■ 211.0070, 50.8480,  
-7.4240

■ 23.9200, 47.6800,  
16.9600

■ 230.5210, 34.4810,  
-13.6710

■ 16.2600, 31.8630,  
11.7590

■ 248.3880, 18.6180,  
-18.0380

■ 4.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-9.3300

0.0000

254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 119.6520, 80.1890,  
5.9890

■ 119.6520, 80.1890,  
5.9890

■ 109.7410, 90.1840,  
6.5680

■ 129.5630, 70.1940,  
5.4100

■ 99.2430, 100.4540,  
7.6700

■ 140.0610, 59.9240,  
4.3080

■ 99.1290, 100.7750,  
7.3590

■ 149.9720, 49.9290,  
3.7290

■ 159.8830, 39.9340,  
3.1500

■ 170.3810, 29.6640,  
2.0480

■ 180.2920, 19.6690,  
1.4690

■ 190.2030, 9.6740,  
0.8900

■ 200.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 210.6120,  
-10.5910, -0.7910

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



118.0050, 81.8340, 36.7620



119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890



117.4160, 64.9730, -26.6350

# Triad

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



119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890



99.0740, -75.0470, -44.1270



121.5270, -51.6310, 27.1290

# Complementary

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



119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890



121.3480, -80.1890, -5.9890

# 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.



106.1660, -111.5510, 0.7130



119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890



105.9310, -92.9770, -27.5450

# Square

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



119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890



101.5300, -32.7730, -50.3490



109.3000, -106.5970, -11.9810



128.3200, 15.5800, 48.0600



# Rectangle

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



119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890



115.1910, 43.1970, -39.4830



109.3000, -106.5970, -11.9810



105.5750, -96.2850, 10.3950

# Sweetspot

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



119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890



223.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720



100.9670, 59.7750, 67.6070



109.1070, 18.7520, 1.5680



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.



119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890



132.3180, 122.2320, 9.4640



164.8510, 59.0140, -34.2820



94.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



80.4350, 82.2980, 6.3140



17.8080, 18.1560, 1.3560

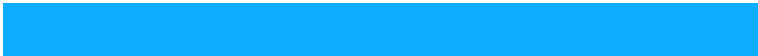


# Inverse Universe

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



121.3480, -80.1890, -5.9890



135.0950, -121.9570, -8.9410



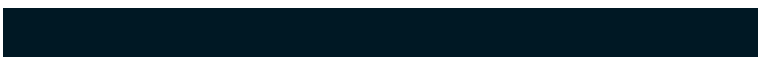
76.1490, -59.0140, 34.2820



94.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



82.5650, -82.2980, -6.3140

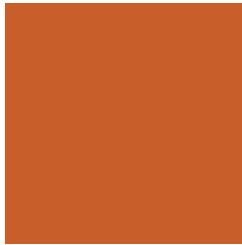


18.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890 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 119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890 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 119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.6520, 80.1890,



# 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

119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890

### Protanopia

121.5220, 32.7400, -20.6680

### Deuteranopia

120.8570, 50.8500, -18.4780



## Tritanopia

122.7700, 66.0180, 26.0340

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890

## Protanomaly

120.7140, 50.1150, -10.6610

## Deuteranomaly

120.4010, 61.3020, -9.6580

## Tritanomaly

121.4790, 70.9710, 18.8670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890

## Achromatopsia

120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

120.0820, 29.0680, 1.8360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890 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(200, 94, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 94, 41)  
}
```

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(200, 94, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 94, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890 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(200, 94, 41) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 94, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 94, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 94, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 94, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 94,  
41) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 119.6520, 80.1890, 5.9890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 94, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200, 94,  
41) }
```

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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