

# Converting Colors

YIQ(131.7030, 75.0110,  
-10.3090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(131.7030, 75.0110,  
-10.3090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C5761F
RGB	197, 118, 31
RGB Percent	77%, 46%, 12%
CMY	0.2273, 0.5374, 0.8781
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.84, 0.23
HSL	31°, 73%, 45%
HSV	31°, 84%, 77%
XYZ	29.7579, 24.9233, 4.5450
YIQ	131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

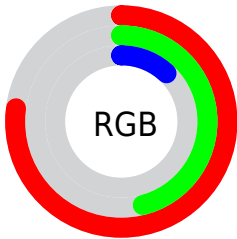
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	182, 197, 31
Decimal	12940831
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.00, 24.86, 56.49
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 61.712, 66.248
Yxy	24.9233, 0.5024, 0.4208
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291130911 (0xFFC5761F)
YUV	131.7030, -49.6466, 57.2655
Hunter-Lab	49.9233, 19.0334, 29.5485

# Details

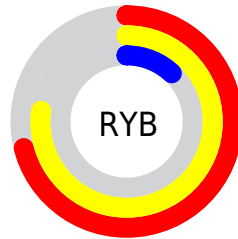
The YIQ color **131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **96.2970, -75.0110, 10.3090**, and the grayscale version is **132.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186.1980, 77.9910, -9.2490**, and **81.4660, 62.6770, -7.0430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124.1400, 83.9060, -11.8220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139.2660, 66.1160, -8.7960**.

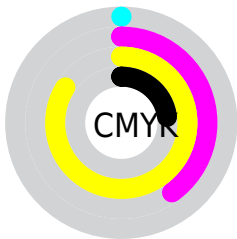
# Distribution



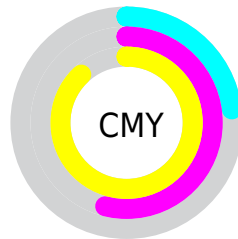
- Red (77%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Black (23%)




- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (88%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090 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 131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 131.7030, 75.0110,  
-10.3090


 131.7030, 75.0110,  
-10.3090


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 104.5240, 73.9570,  
-13.2350


 185.6110, 78.2660,  
-8.7260


 81.4660, 62.6770,  
-7.0430


 205.0110, 62.2200,  
-15.2840


 59.2940, 51.7180,  
-1.1620


 224.5250, 45.8530,  
-21.5310

 37.4210, 41.3550,  
4.9310

 244.6260, 29.2110,  
-28.3010

 17.0210, 31.0380,  
10.1900

 247.8180, 20.2230,  
-19.5930

 7.5890, 14.5790,  
5.6110

 251.0100, 11.2350,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.8850

0.0000

254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

131.7030, 75.0110,  
-10.3090

131.7030, 75.0110,  
-10.3090

124.1400, 83.9060,  
-11.8220

139.2660, 66.1160,  
-8.7960

119.3640, 89.0870,  
-12.1050

147.4160, 56.9460,  
-7.8060

154.8650, 48.3720,  
-6.6040

163.0150, 39.2020,  
-5.6140

170.5780, 30.3070,  
-4.1010

■ 178.0270, 21.7330,  
-2.8990

■ 186.1770, 12.5630,  
-1.9090

■ 193.7400, 3.6680,  
-0.3960

■ 201.1890, -4.9060,  
0.8060

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



132.0030, 84.1750, 21.8630



131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090



126.8670, 52.9170, -39.4270

# Triad

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



131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090



111.8520, -91.7370, -39.0090



139.6630, -13.4870, 40.6970

# Complementary

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



131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090



96.2970, -75.0110, 10.3090

# 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.



109.4090, -116.5490, 3.1870



131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090



117.1930, -108.1540, -22.3140

# Square

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



131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090



103.7070, -72.9360, -54.8560



117.1880, -117.7850, -7.4570



138.0150, 41.4840, 52.1720



# Rectangle

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



131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090



124.7090, 21.0070, -44.8250



117.1880, -117.7850, -7.4570



136.8280, -36.1810, 33.4750

# Sweetspot

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



131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090



230.0940, 28.7940, -4.2140



89.7540, 73.2560, 60.0720



112.4010, 17.7440, -2.1920



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.



131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090



154.9030, 115.1300, -16.0220



177.1790, 51.4980, -52.2620



95.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



98.6320, 73.7730, -9.8990



21.9170, 16.2310, -2.3050



# Inverse Universe

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



96.2970, -75.0110, 10.3090



100.0970, -115.1300, 16.0220



50.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620



93.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



64.3680, -73.7730, 9.8990



14.0830, -16.2310, 2.3050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090 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 131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090 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 131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090.

-10.3090.

# 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

131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090

### Protanopia

131.1560, 42.2780, -28.3300

### Deuteranopia

130.7730, 59.6540, -23.8500



## Tritanopia

138.1210, 51.6680, 21.7800

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090

## Protanomaly

131.6030, 54.3810, -21.8990

## Deuteranomaly

131.4580, 65.1550, -18.9170

## Tritanomaly

135.9350, 60.5190, 10.0470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090

## Achromatopsia

132.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

132.0230, 27.5560, -3.8040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090 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(197, 118, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(197, 118, 31)  
}
```

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(197, 118, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(197, 118, 31) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090 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(197, 118, 31) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(197, 118, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(197, 118, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(197, 118, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 118, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 118,  
31) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 131.7030, 75.0110, -10.3090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(197, 118, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(197,  
118, 31) }
```

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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