

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.2960, 84.9080,
25.1000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B32B1F
RGB	179, 43, 31
RGB Percent	70%, 17%, 12%
CMY	0.2977, 0.8316, 0.8781
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 0.83, 0.30
HSL	5°, 70%, 41%
HSV	5°, 83%, 70%
XYZ	19.7193, 11.4163, 2.4667
YIQ	82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

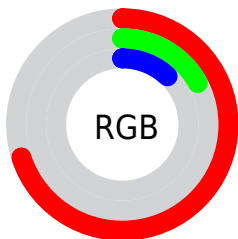
Format	Color
R_{YB}	179, 44, 31
Decimal	11741983
CIE Lab	40.27, 53.44, 40.43
CIE LCh	40, 67.013, 37.109
Yxy	11.4163, 0.5868, 0.3397
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289932063 (0xFFB32B1F)
YUV	82.2960, -25.2889, 84.8094
Hunter-Lab	33.7880, 45.0469, 19.3232

Details

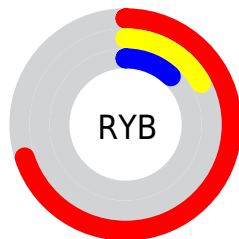
The YIQ color **82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. A complement of this color would be **127.7040, -84.9080, -25.1000**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.8360, 92.0150, 22.9510**, and **35.2820, 70.3280, 25.0160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.2650, 95.3610, 28.3930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.7400, 74.7300, 22.3300**.

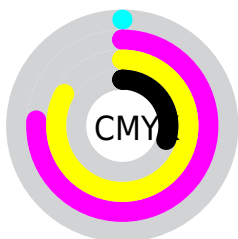
Distribution



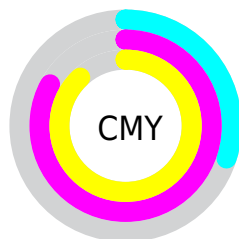
- Red (70%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (30%)





- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Black (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000 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 82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 82.2960, 84.9080,
25.1000


 82.2960, 84.9080,
25.1000


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 45.8650, 85.0440,
33.6520


 139.8360, 92.0150,
22.9510


 35.2820, 70.3280,
25.0160


 162.3080, 84.6340,
19.0500


 26.0130, 51.8520,
18.4440

 181.7080, 68.5880,
12.4920

 18.4670, 35.7140,
13.5540

 201.1080, 52.5420,
5.9340

 7.2900, 13.9830,
5.3990

 221.2090, 35.9000,
-0.8360

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 241.4240, 18.9370,

-7.2950

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

■ 82.2960, 84.9080,
25.1000

■ 82.2960, 84.9080,
25.1000

■ 70.2650, 95.3610,
28.3930

■ 93.7400, 74.7300,
22.3300

■ 61.7390, 102.8340,
30.6260

■ 105.7710, 64.2770,
19.0370

■ 117.2150, 54.0990,
16.2670

■ 129.2460, 43.6460,
12.9740

■ 140.6900, 33.4680,
10.2040

■ 152.7210, 23.0150,
6.9110

■ 164.0510, 13.1580,
3.8300

■ 176.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 187.5260, -7.4730,
-2.2330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.9620, 84.5340, 64.9340



82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000



89.1630, 67.9040, -8.1600

Triad

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



82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000



73.0910, -47.3540, -44.9060



80.8960, -92.7550, 12.5010

Complementary

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



82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000



127.7040, -84.9080, -25.1000

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.



88.2020, -94.0370, 2.6910



82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000



81.4640, -66.7970, -28.4370

Square

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



82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000



76.2420, -5.5390, -48.3150



86.9190, -83.5350, -11.4310



96.3040, -13.8540, 41.8420

Rectangle

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



82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000



89.5960, 47.0910, -21.9410



86.9190, -83.5350, -11.4310



84.5320, -94.7260, 9.6740

Sweetspot

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



82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000



194.2770, 33.1930, 9.6810



90.9840, 43.9100, 74.2940



94.2260, 20.0350, 5.8510



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000



81.9230, 131.8550, 38.8230



124.5600, 65.1080, -12.5560



83.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



52.7910, 87.8880, 26.1600



8.9480, 14.9460, 4.4660

Inverse Universe

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



127.7040, -84.9080, -25.1000



152.6640, -132.1300, -39.3460



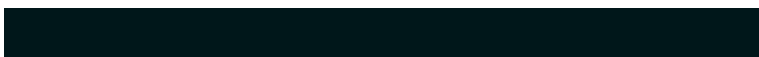
85.4400, -65.1080, 12.5560



86.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



100.2090, -87.8880, -26.1600



16.4650, -14.6710, -3.9430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

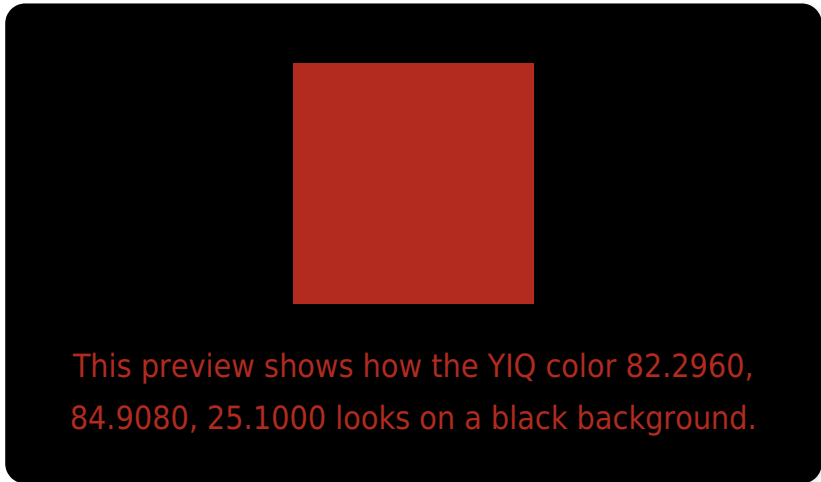
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black 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

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

YIQ 82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.2960, 84.9080,

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

82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000

Protanopia

93.1760, 22.3310, -13.7410

Deuteranopia

91.4200, 41.9550, -16.9650



Tritanopia

82.3760, 81.9270, 29.5670

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000

Protanomaly

89.5260, 45.2530, 0.3650

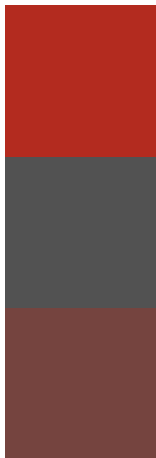
Deuteranomaly

88.2900, 57.5410, -2.0670

Tritanomaly

82.5070, 82.9360, 27.8000

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.0810, 30.8090, 8.8330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000 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(179, 43, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 43, 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(179, 43, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 43, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000 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(179, 43, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 43, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 43, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 43, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 43, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 43,  
31) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 43, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179, 43,  
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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