

# Converting Colors

YIQ(85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(85.9640, 79.9110,  
22.0470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B03223
RGB	176, 50, 35
RGB Percent	69%, 20%, 14%
CMY	0.3095, 0.8041, 0.8624
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.80, 0.31
HSL	6°, 67%, 41%
HSV	6°, 80%, 69%
XYZ	19.3642, 11.6373, 2.8223
YIQ	85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

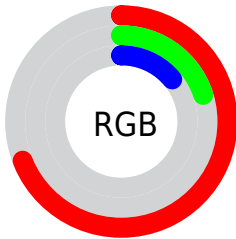
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	176, 52, 35
Decimal	11547171
CIE Lab	40.63, 50.10, 38.46
CIE LCh	41, 63.156, 37.509
Yxy	11.6373, 0.5725, 0.3441
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289737251 (0xFFB03223)
YUV	85.9640, -25.1253, 78.9616
Hunter-Lab	34.1134, 41.6255, 18.9743

# Details

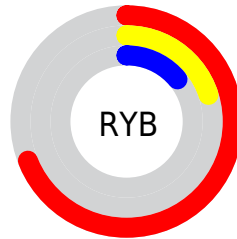
The YIQ color **85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. A complement of this color would be **125.0360, -79.9110, -22.0470**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.0310, 86.9720, 20.7320**, and **34.6840, 69.1360, 24.5920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.5200, 90.0890, 24.8170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.4080, 69.7330, 19.2770**.

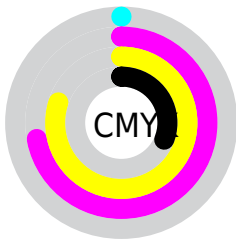
# Distribution



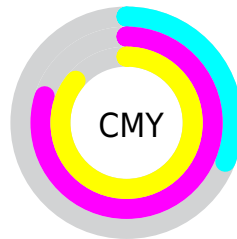
- Red (69%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Black (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470 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 85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 85.9640, 79.9110,  
22.0470

■ 85.9640, 79.9110,  
22.0470

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 54.8160, 77.5720,  
25.8920

■ 142.0310, 86.9720,  
20.7320

■ 34.6840, 69.1360,  
24.5920

■ 165.8130, 81.6540,  
17.9900

■ 25.4150, 50.6600,  
18.0200

■ 184.5120, 66.2040,  
11.6440

■ 17.8690, 34.5220,  
13.1300

■ 204.0260, 49.8370,  
5.3970

■ 6.2790, 12.5160,  
4.4520

■ 224.1270, 33.1950,  
-1.3730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 244.2280, 16.5530,

-8.1430

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,  
-4.3540

■ 85.9640, 79.9110,  
22.0470

■ 85.9640, 79.9110,  
22.0470

■ 74.5200, 90.0890,  
24.8170

■ 97.4080, 69.7330,  
19.2770

■ 63.7770, 99.6710,  
27.3750

■ 108.1510, 60.1510,  
16.7190

■ 119.5950, 49.9730,  
13.9490

■ 131.0390, 39.7950,  
11.1790

■ 142.3690, 29.9380,  
8.0980

■ 153.2260, 20.0350,  
5.8510

■ 164.5560, 10.1780,  
2.7700

■ 176.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 187.4440,  
-10.1780, -2.7700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.6800, 76.1000, 52.5800



85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470



89.7390, 66.1620, -9.6300

# Triad

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



85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470



74.1340, -48.9130, -44.1850



80.3260, -91.1500, 10.9460

# Complementary

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



85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470



125.0360, -79.9110, -22.0470

# 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.



87.6320, -92.4320, 1.1360



85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470



81.5780, -67.1180, -28.1260

# Square

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



85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470



78.6230, -2.2380, -47.5660



86.6910, -82.8930, -12.0530



97.6200, -11.9280, 39.9760



# Rectangle

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



85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470



89.8840, 46.2200, -22.6760



86.6910, -82.8930, -12.0530



83.8480, -92.8000, 7.8080

# Sweetspot

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



85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470



194.2660, 31.7260, 8.7340



91.6370, 43.2690, 69.3890



93.5140, 19.1640, 5.1160



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470



88.5800, 125.3910, 34.8230



127.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630



83.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



55.1390, 86.7880, 24.0680



9.5350, 14.6710, 3.9430



# Inverse Universe

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



125.0360, -79.9110, -22.0470



149.8330, -125.1160, -34.3000



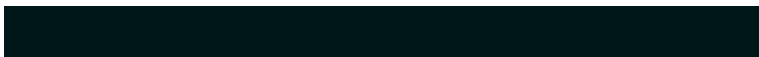
83.9460, -60.6610, 14.5630



85.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



97.8610, -86.7880, -24.0680



16.4650, -14.6710, -3.9430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

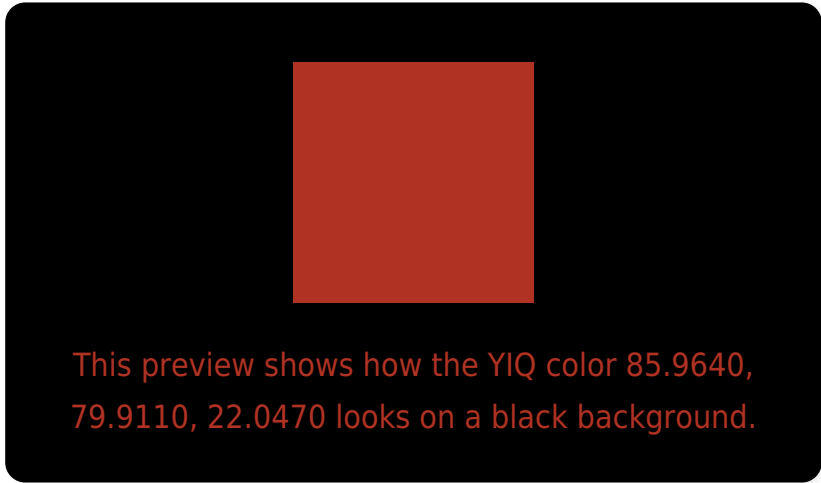
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.9640, 79.9110,



# 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

85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470

### Protanopia

94.4040, 21.6890, -13.1190

### Deuteranopia

93.2180, 39.7080, -14.7880



## Tritanopia

86.7990, 76.2420, 27.9700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470

## Protanomaly

91.3300, 42.8690, -0.4830

## Deuteranomaly

90.8490, 54.4690, -1.4590

## Tritanomaly

86.8160, 77.5720, 25.8920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.0700, 29.3420, 7.8860

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470 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(176, 50, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 50, 35)  
}
```

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(176, 50, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 50, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470 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(176, 50, 35) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 50, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 50, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 50, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 50, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 50,  
35) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.9640, 79.9110, 22.0470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 50, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 50,  
35) }
```

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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