

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.1160, 93.6220,
10.3420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | B63600 |
| RGB | 182, 54, 0 |
| RGB Percent | 71%, 21%, 0% |
| CMY | 0.2860, 0.7884, 0.9996 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.70, 1.00, 0.29 |
| HSL | 18°, 100%, 36% |
| HSV | 18°, 100%, 71% |
| XYZ | 20.6250, 12.5870, 1.3455 |
| YIQ | 86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

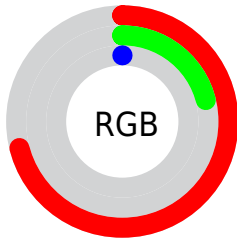
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 182, 77, 0 |
| Decimal | 11941376 |
| CIE Lab | 42.13, 49.88, 53.99 |
| CIE LCh | 42, 73.508, 47.266 |
| Yxy | 12.5870, 0.5968, 0.3642 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4290131456 (0xFFB63600) |
| YUV | 86.1160, -42.4552, 84.0903 |
| Hunter-Lab | 35.4782, 41.6826, 22.5862 |

Details

The YIQ color **86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3300**. A complement of this color would be **95.8840, -93.6220, -10.3420**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.2200, 99.2610, 12.7730**, and **35.8800, 71.5200, 25.4400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.7990, 84.2690, 9.1410**.

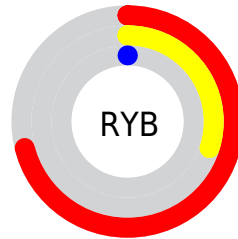
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (21%)

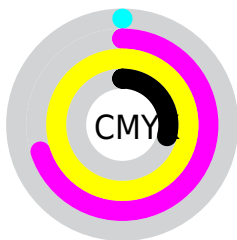
Blue (0%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (0%)

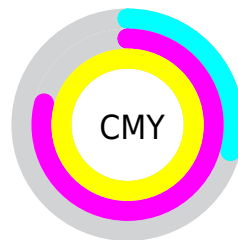


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420 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 86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.1160, 93.6220,
10.3420

86.1160, 93.6220,
10.3420

253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

58.6500, 83.6710,
19.9830

143.2200, 99.2610,
12.7730

35.8800, 71.5200,
25.4400

164.6100, 89.1750,
8.3350

26.9100, 53.6400,
19.0800

183.8960, 73.4500,
1.4660

18.6520, 36.6310,
13.4550

203.2960, 57.4040,
-5.0920

9.0840, 17.5590,
6.6710

223.3970, 40.7620,
-11.8620

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

243.4980, 24.1200,

-18.6320

■ 250.2120, 13.4820,
-13.0620

■ 86.1160, 93.6220,
10.3420

■ 95.7990, 84.2690,
9.1410

■ 105.5960, 74.5950,
8.2510

■ 114.6920, 65.5170,
7.5730

■ 124.3750, 56.1640,
6.3720

■ 134.0580, 46.8110,
5.1710

■ 143.7410, 37.4580,
3.9700

■ 153.5380, 27.7840,
3.0800

■ 163.2210, 18.4310,
1.8790

■ 172.3170, 9.3530,
1.2010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.8510, 97.9680, 63.7600



86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420



93.8260, 61.3030, -15.1850

Triad

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



86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420



80.1810, -56.2950, -42.5590



80.5030, -95.7820, 17.8020

Complementary

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



86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420



95.8840, -93.6220, -10.3420

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.



92.4710, -101.9240, 7.9640



86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420



88.0640, -77.1140, -23.1780

Square

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



86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420



69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140



93.6330, -94.1730, -5.8610



99.4260, 9.7100, 55.3260

Rectangle

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



86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420



92.4650, 36.9140, -30.2380



93.6330, -94.1730, -5.8610



85.7690, -99.5870, 15.1730

Sweetspot

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



86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420



199.5560, 36.5410, 4.0690



69.3520, 66.4210, 79.3250



96.9010, 22.3280, 2.8400



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420



111.9530, 122.0020, 13.6340



138.3590, 69.1470, -36.2050



86.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



73.6460, 80.3260, 9.0140



13.0680, 14.4880, 1.7520

Inverse Universe

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



95.8840, -93.6220, -10.3420



125.0470, -122.0020, -13.6340



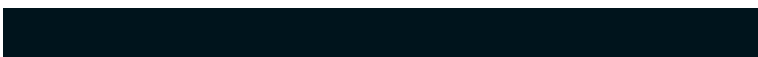
44.2280, -69.4220, 35.6820



87.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



82.3540, -80.3260, -9.0140



14.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420 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

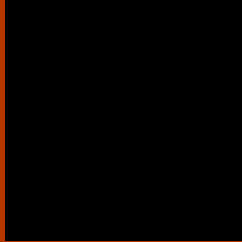
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.1160, 93.6220,

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

86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420

Protanopia

95.3540, 33.1530, -22.6470

Deuteranopia

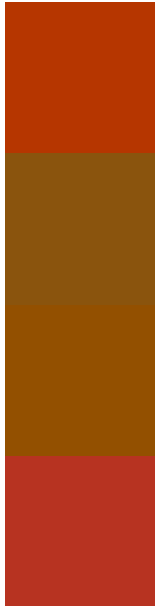
93.7380, 49.5670, -22.7610



Tritanopia

89.9950, 78.6260, 28.8180

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420

Protanomaly

92.0520, 54.9750, -10.6330

Deuteranomaly

90.9130, 65.6120, -10.6760

Tritanomaly

88.4160, 84.4500, 22.3860

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.8870, 34.1110, 4.0550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420 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(182, 54, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 54, 0)  
}
```

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(182, 54, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 54, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420 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(182, 54, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 54, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 54, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 54, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 54, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 54, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.1160, 93.6220, 10.3420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 54, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182, 54,  
0) }
```

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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