

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000)</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(90.2410, 94.7680,  
11.6000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BC3905
RGB	188, 57, 5
RGB Percent	74%, 22%, 2%
CMY	0.2625, 0.7767, 0.9800
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.97, 0.26
HSL	17°, 95%, 38%
HSV	17°, 97%, 74%
XYZ	22.2450, 13.6324, 1.6055
YIQ	90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

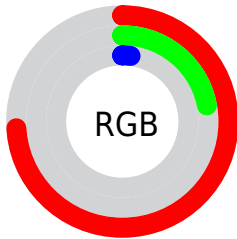
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	188, 78, 5
Decimal	12335365
CIE Lab	43.70, 50.80, 53.89
CIE LCh	44, 74.058, 46.691
Yxy	13.6324, 0.5935, 0.3637
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290525445 (0xFFBC3905)
YUV	90.2410, -42.0238, 85.7346
Hunter-Lab	36.9221, 42.9297, 23.2673

# Details

The YIQ color **90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3300**. A complement of this color would be **102.7590, -94.7680, -11.6000**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.2310, 100.7280, 13.7200**, and **37.6740, 75.0960, 26.7120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.3230, 97.4730, 12.1370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.0380, 85.0940, 10.7100**.

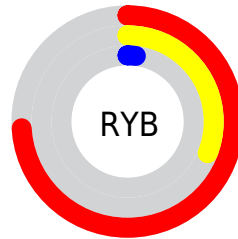
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (22%)

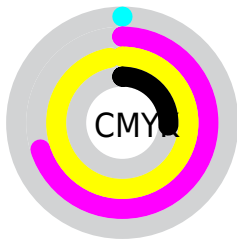
Blue (2%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (2%)

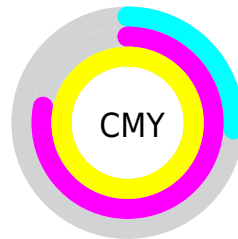


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000 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 90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.2410, 94.7680,  
11.6000

90.2410, 94.7680,  
11.6000

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

62.2050, 86.4220,  
19.6860

147.2310,  
100.7280, 13.7200

37.6740, 75.0960,  
26.7120

167.4140, 86.7910,  
7.4870

28.4050, 56.6200,  
20.1400

186.1130, 71.3410,  
1.1410

19.8480, 39.0150,  
14.3030

206.1000, 55.0200,  
-5.9400

11.1770, 21.7310,  
8.1550

225.6140, 38.6530,  
-12.1870

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

246.4160, 21.4150,

-19.1690

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,  
-11.5070

■ 90.2410, 94.7680,  
11.6000

■ 90.2410, 94.7680,  
11.6000

■ 87.3230, 97.4730,  
12.1370

■ 100.0380, 85.0940,  
10.7100

■ 110.4220, 75.1450,  
9.2970

■ 120.2190, 65.4710,  
8.4070

■ 130.4890, 55.8430,  
6.6830

■ 140.2860, 46.1690,  
5.7930

■ 150.6700, 36.2200,  
4.3800

■ 160.4670, 26.5460,  
3.4900

■ 170.8510, 16.5970,  
2.0770

■ 180.5340, 7.2440,  
0.8760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.1010, 100.2600, 66.2760



90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000



97.6690, 63.1830, -16.2170

# Triad

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



90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000



82.8710, -58.3580, -43.7180



83.5350, -98.8080, 17.5760

# Complementary

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



90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000



102.7590, -94.7680, -11.6000

# 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.



95.3890, -104.6290, 7.4270



90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000



91.3410, -79.4520, -24.8600

# Square

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



90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000



71.6140, -33.5500, -63.8060



96.5510, -96.8780, -6.3980



103.9420, 8.1970, 55.2130



# Rectangle

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



90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000



95.7210, 39.0690, -30.7470



96.5510, -96.8780, -6.3980



88.6870, -102.2920, 14.6360

# Sweetspot

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



90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000



206.9690, 36.8160, 4.5920



74.6510, 67.0170, 79.5370



99.6020, 21.7320, 2.6280



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000



113.7580, 127.0450, 15.8530



143.6580, 69.7430, -35.9930



89.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



73.6570, 81.7930, 9.9610



14.5520, 16.0010, 1.8650



# Inverse Universe

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



102.7590, -94.7680, -11.6000



130.6550, -126.7700, -15.3300



49.3420, -69.7430, 35.9930



90.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



84.3430, -81.7930, -9.9610



16.4480, -16.0010, -1.8650



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

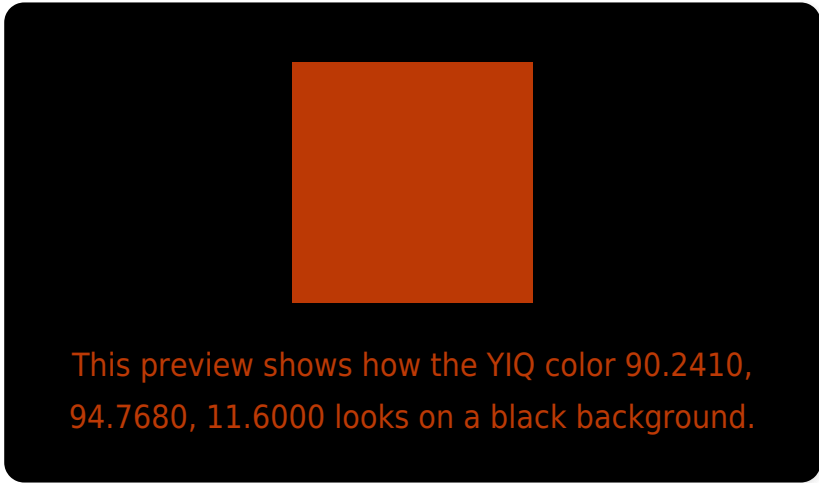
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.2410, 94.7680,



# 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

90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000

### Protanopia

98.4250, 34.3910, -23.0570

### Deuteranopia

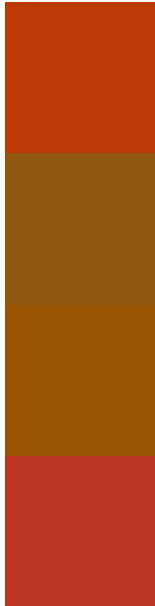
97.2820, 50.8510, -24.0050



## Tritanopia

93.8920, 80.4140, 29.4540

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000

## Protanomaly

95.5360, 56.4880, -10.5200

## Deuteranomaly

94.9840, 66.8500, -11.0860

## Tritanomaly

92.4270, 85.9170, 23.3330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.1860, 34.7070, 4.2670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000 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(188, 57, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 57, 5)  
}
```

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(188, 57, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 57, 5) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000 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(188, 57, 5) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 57, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 57, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 57, 5); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 57, 5);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 57, 5)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.2410, 94.7680, 11.6000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 57, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188, 57,  
5) }
```

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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