

# Converting Colors

YIQ(94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(94.3780, 95.6400,  
6.8080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BE4000
RGB	190, 64, 0
RGB Percent	75%, 25%, 0%
CMY	0.2546, 0.7492, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.66, 1.00, 0.25
HSL	20°, 100%, 37%
HSV	20°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	23.0828, 14.6167, 1.6079
YIQ	94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

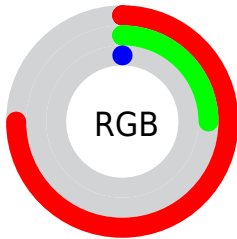
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	190, 97, 0
Decimal	12468224
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.10, 48.57, 56.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 74.344, 49.209
Yxy	14.6167, 0.5872, 0.3719
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290658304 (0xFFBE4000)
YUV	94.3780, -46.5284, 83.8605
Hunter-Lab	38.2318, 40.8651, 24.2688

# Details

The YIQ color **94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3300**. A complement of this color would be **95.6220, -95.6400, -6.8080**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.7100, 100.6370, 9.8610**, and **38.2720, 76.2880, 27.1360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.1750, 85.9660, 5.9180**.

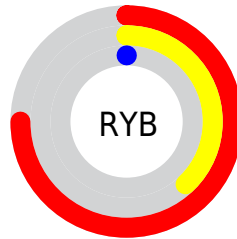
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (25%)

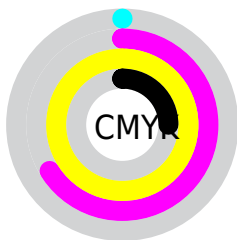
Blue (0%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (0%)

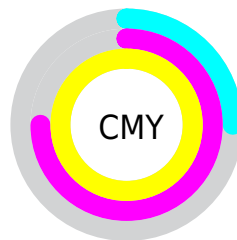


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (75%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080 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 94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 94.3780, 95.6400,  
6.8080


 94.3780, 95.6400,  
6.8080


 253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990


 68.6730, 84.8640,  
14.8800


 151.1230,  
100.9120, 10.3840


 38.2720, 76.2880,  
27.1360


 170.7080, 85.7830,  
3.7270


 29.0030, 57.8120,  
20.5640

 189.5210, 70.0120,  
-2.3080

 20.3320, 40.5280,  
14.4160

 209.5080, 53.6910,  
-9.3890

 12.3730, 24.1150,  
9.0030

 229.0220, 37.3240,  
-15.6360

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 247.4760, 21.1860,

-20.5260

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,  
-11.8180

■ 94.3780, 95.6400,  
6.8080

■ 104.1750, 85.9660,  
5.9180

■ 113.3850, 76.5670,  
5.5510

■ 123.1820, 66.8930,  
4.6610

■ 132.3920, 57.4940,  
4.2940

■ 142.1890, 47.8200,  
3.4040

■ 151.9860, 38.1460,  
2.5140

■ 161.1960, 28.7470,  
2.1470

■ 170.9930, 19.0730,  
1.2570

■ 180.7900, 9.3990,  
0.3670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.1130, 99.9860, 60.2260



94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080



100.9030, 62.4040, -18.6200

# Triad

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



94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080



86.1310, -62.0260, -43.3220



85.0510, -100.3210, 17.4630

# Complementary

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



94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080



95.6220, -95.6400, -6.8080

# 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.



97.2470, -107.1050, 8.2470



94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080



94.7150, -83.4410, -24.1530

# Square

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



94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080



74.0760, -34.9710, -65.5870



99.2240, -100.2710, -5.4790



106.9320, 14.1570, 57.3330



# Rectangle

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



94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080



98.3570, 37.0980, -33.5740



99.2240, -100.2710, -5.4790



90.3170, -104.1260, 14.8340

# Sweetspot

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



94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080



209.8010, 37.2290, 2.6130



71.2880, 72.4730, 79.7770



102.2600, 22.6950, 1.6950



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080



122.5740, 124.3870, 8.9550



149.5560, 69.7900, -42.3540



89.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



78.3530, 79.5930, 5.7770



15.1390, 15.7260, 1.3420



# Inverse Universe

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



95.6220, -95.6400, -6.8080



124.4260, -124.3870, -8.9550



40.4440, -69.7900, 42.3540



89.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



79.6470, -79.5930, -5.7770



15.2740, -15.4510, -0.8190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

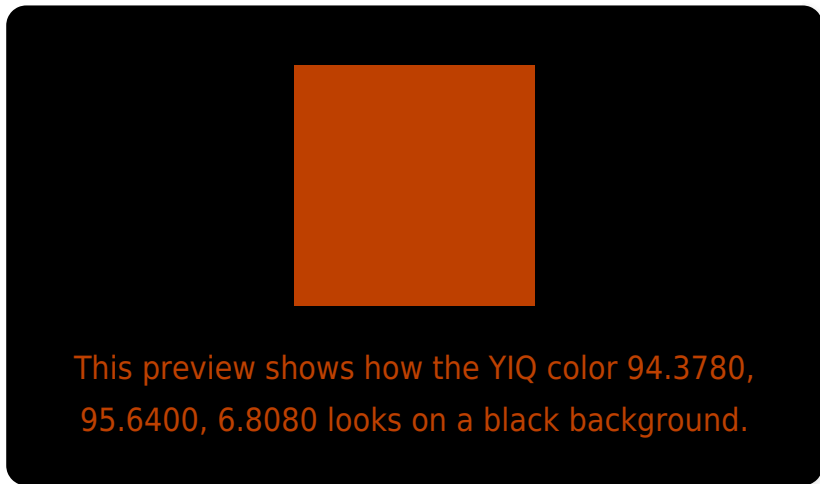
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.3780, 95.6400,



# 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

94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080

### Protanopia

101.8550, 35.9960, -24.6120

### Deuteranopia

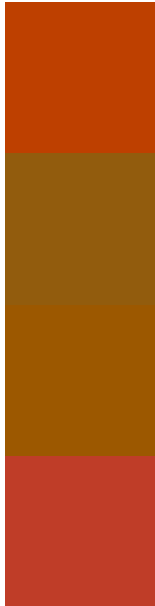
100.5380, 53.0060, -24.5140



## Tritanopia

99.5110, 77.1130, 28.7050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080

## Protanomaly

99.1400, 57.5430, -13.1210

## Deuteranomaly

98.3000, 68.7760, -12.9520

## Tritanomaly

97.4760, 84.2210, 21.0290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080

## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

94.1320, 34.7990, 2.5990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080 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(190, 64, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 64, 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(190, 64, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 64, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080 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(190, 64, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 64, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(190, 64, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 64, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 64, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 64, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.3780, 95.6400, 6.8080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 64, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190, 64,  
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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