

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.2050, 103.6170,
10.9210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CA3D00
RGB	202, 61, 0
RGB Percent	79%, 24%, 0%
CMY	0.2075, 0.7610, 0.9995
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 1.00, 0.21
HSL	18°, 100%, 40%
HSV	18°, 100%, 79%
XYZ	26.0439, 15.8985, 1.6994
YIQ	96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

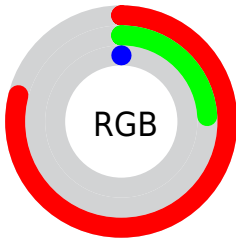
Format	Color
RYB	202, 87, 0
Decimal	13253888
CIELab	46.84, 53.89, 58.37
CIElCh	47, 79.440, 47.283
Yxy	15.8985, 0.5968, 0.3643
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291443968 (0xFFCA3D00)
YUV	96.2050, -47.4291, 92.7822
Hunter-Lab	39.8730, 46.8133, 25.3841

Details

The YIQ color **96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3300**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **105.7950, -103.6170, -10.9210**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.9490, 101.4620, 11.4300**, and **41.5610, 82.8440, 29.4680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.7030, 93.3470, 9.8190**.

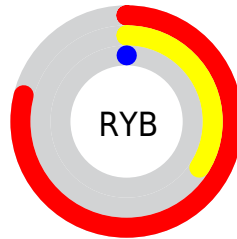
Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (24%)

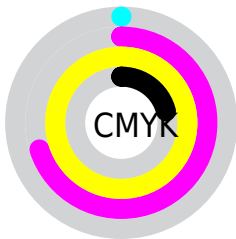
Blue (0%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (0%)

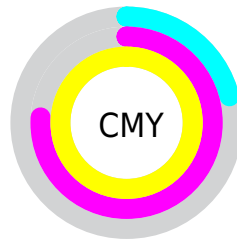


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210 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 96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.2050, 103.6170,
10.9210

■ 96.2050, 103.6170,
10.9210

■ 254.0880, 2.5680,
-2.4880

■ 68.4400, 93.0700,
20.3500

■ 150.9490,
101.4620, 11.4300

■ 41.5610, 82.8440,
29.4680

■ 170.2350, 85.7370,
4.5610

■ 32.2920, 64.3680,
22.8960

■ 189.6350, 69.6910,
-1.9970

■ 23.3220, 46.4880,
16.5360

■ 209.0350, 53.6450,
-8.5550

■ 15.1780, 29.1580,
11.2220

■ 229.1360, 37.0030,
-15.3250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.5900, 20.8650,

-20.2150

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,
-11.5070

■ 96.2050, 103.6170,
10.9210

■ 106.7030, 93.3470,
9.8190

■ 117.3150, 82.7560,
9.0280

■ 127.8130, 72.4860,
7.9260

■ 138.3110, 62.2160,
6.8240

■ 149.3960, 51.6710,
5.1990

■ 159.8940, 41.4010,
4.0970

■ 170.5060, 30.8100,
3.3060

■ 181.0040, 20.5400,
2.2040

■ 191.5020, 10.2700,
1.1020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.3410, 108.5120, 70.9120



96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210



105.0670, 67.8140, -17.5460

Triad

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



96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210



89.4250, -63.0340, -47.0820



89.6960, -106.5110, 19.5130

Complementary

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



96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210



105.7950, -103.6170, -10.9210

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.



102.8380, -113.2030, 8.6290



96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210



98.5790, -86.0540, -26.3580

Square

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



96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210



76.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130



104.2450, -104.7640, -6.6520



111.1860, 10.6260, 60.7540

Rectangle

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



96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210



103.0970, 40.7660, -33.9700



104.2450, -104.7640, -6.6520



95.5490, -110.5910, 16.3610

Sweetspot

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



96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210



215.2250, 38.9710, 4.0830



76.4720, 75.1310, 86.6750



103.3850, 23.8410, 2.9530



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210



121.4440, 130.8050, 13.7890



155.4920, 75.8420, -41.9020



96.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



78.9840, 85.1860, 9.0420



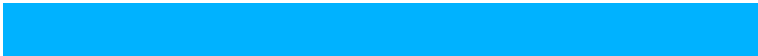
18.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800

Inverse Universe

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



105.7950, -103.6170, -10.9210



133.5560, -130.8050, -13.7890



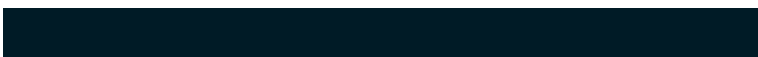
47.0950, -76.1170, 41.3790



97.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



87.0160, -85.1860, -9.0420



20.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

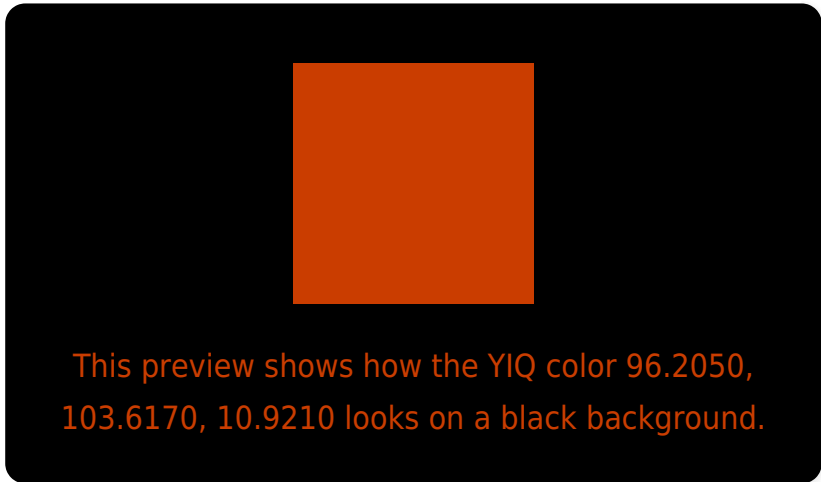
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.2050, 103.6170,

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

96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210

Protanopia

105.9260, 37.2340, -25.0220

Deuteranopia

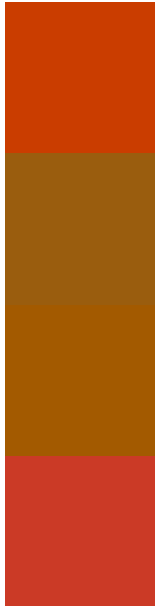
104.3810, 54.8860, -25.5460



Tritanopia

100.8820, 86.3740, 31.5740

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210

Protanomaly

102.2330, 61.7150, -11.6370

Deuteranomaly

101.5670, 72.3980, -12.5140

Tritanomaly

99.0750, 92.8400, 24.5200

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.0400, 38.0540, 4.1820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210 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(202, 61, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 61, 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(202, 61, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 61, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210 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(202, 61, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 61, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(202, 61, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 61, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 61, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 61, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.2050, 103.6170, 10.9210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 61, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202, 61,  
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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