

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.1860, 70.2380,
15.6300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B04630
RGB	176, 70, 48
RGB Percent	69%, 27%, 19%
CMY	0.3096, 0.7256, 0.8115
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.73, 0.31
HSL	10°, 57%, 44%
HSV	10°, 73%, 69%
XYZ	20.6407, 13.8260, 4.3853
YIQ	99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

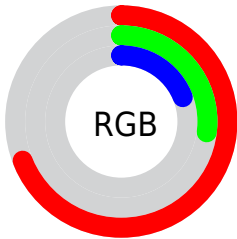
Format	Color
R_{YB}	176, 75, 48
Decimal	11552304
CIE _{Lab}	43.98, 41.99, 34.86
CIE _{LCh}	44, 54.578, 39.699
Yxy	13.8260, 0.5313, 0.3559
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289742384 (0xFFB04630)
YUV	99.1860, -25.2347, 67.3659
Hunter-Lab	37.1833, 34.0158, 19.0358

Details

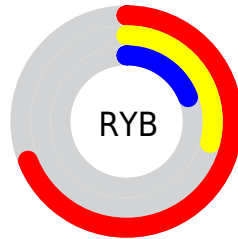
The YIQ color **99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **124.8140, -70.2380, -15.6300**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.3070, 77.2070, 15.9830**, and **43.4290, 65.2400, 18.1040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.3290, 80.1410, 17.8770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.0430, 60.3350, 13.3830**.

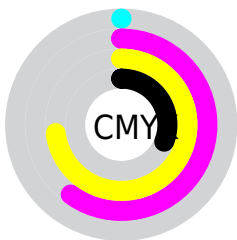
Distribution



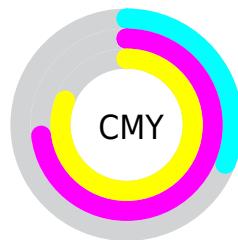
- Red (69%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (31%)





- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300 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 99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 99.1860, 70.2380,
15.6300


 99.1860, 70.2380,
15.6300


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 72.4460, 66.5700,
16.0260


 153.3070, 77.2070,
15.9830


 43.4290, 65.2400,
18.1040


 177.3880, 72.4850,
13.4530


 26.3120, 52.4480,
18.6560

 196.2010, 56.7140,
7.4180

 17.9400, 35.7600,
12.7200

 216.3020, 40.0720,
0.6480

 9.0840, 17.5590,
6.6710

 235.8160, 23.7050,
-5.5990

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 252.0360, 8.3460,

-8.0860

■ 99.1860, 70.2380,
15.6300

■ 99.1860, 70.2380,
15.6300

■ 88.3290, 80.1410,
17.8770

■ 110.0430, 60.3350,
13.3830

■ 78.1730, 89.4480,
19.9120

■ 120.1990, 51.0280,
11.3480

■ 70.2340, 96.6460,
21.6220

■ 131.0560, 41.1250,
9.1010

■ 141.3260, 31.4970,
7.3770

■ 152.0690, 21.9150,
4.8190

■ 162.9260, 12.0120,
2.5720

■ 173.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 183.9390, -7.1980,
-1.7100

■ 194.2090,
-16.8260, -3.4340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.2620, 65.0530, 38.0210



99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300



98.1360, 63.3660, -14.0260

Triad

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



99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300



80.2950, -56.6160, -42.2480



83.7510, -91.1490, 5.4190

Complementary

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



99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300



124.8140, -70.2380, -15.6300

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.



90.2250, -92.8440, -2.4120



99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300



86.8270, -72.2530, -28.6770

Square

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



99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300



90.0670, -3.2480, -40.2720



90.5550, -85.5060, -14.2580



106.8070, -5.3250, 35.9470

Rectangle

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



99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300



97.2490, 46.4500, -26.8460



90.5550, -85.5060, -14.2580



86.8000, -92.8450, 3.1150

Sweetspot

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



99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300



199.5320, 27.9210, 6.1050



98.4700, 41.9410, 60.4130



96.9050, 16.5050, 3.7450



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.



99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300



109.7580, 109.8500, 24.6180



136.1670, 52.9130, -17.3190



83.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



61.0090, 84.0380, 18.8380



10.1220, 14.3960, 3.4200

Inverse Universe

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



124.8140, -70.2380, -15.6300



149.6550, -109.5750, -24.0950



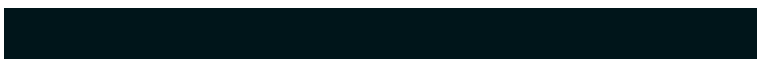
87.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190



85.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



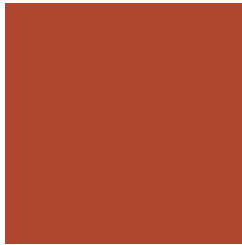
91.9910, -84.0380, -18.8380



15.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

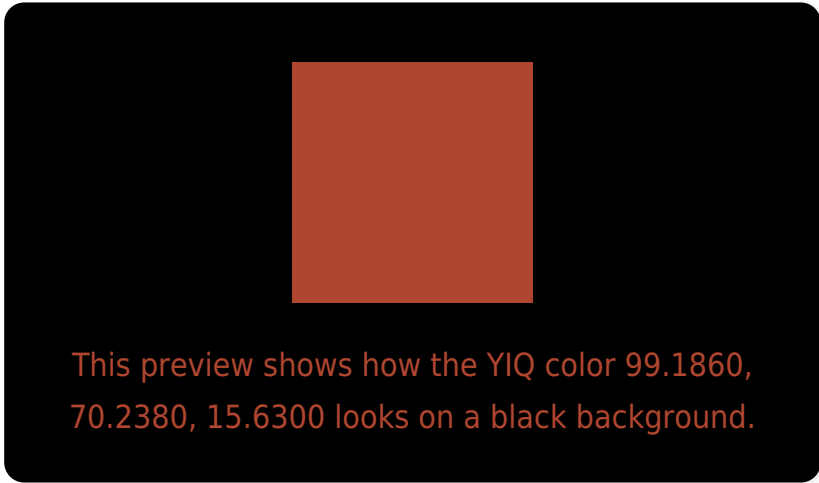
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

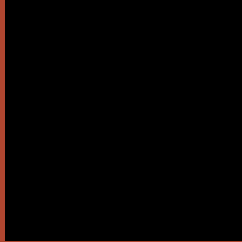
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.1860, 70.2380,

15.6300.

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

99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300

Protanopia

102.7460, 20.7260, -12.1860

Deuteranopia

102.3580, 36.4980, -11.6780



Tritanopia

100.3460, 64.2760, 24.5640

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300

Protanomaly

101.2370, 38.6970, -1.9670

Deuteranomaly

101.2120, 49.0130, -1.6990

Tritanomaly

100.0210, 66.5690, 21.5530

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.7490, 25.8120, 5.7800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300 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, 70, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 70, 48)  
}
```

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, 70, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 70, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300 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, 70, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 70, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 70, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 70, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 70, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 70,  
48) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 70, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 70,  
48) }
```

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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