

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.8120, 82.2540,
-3.9060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B05002
RGB	176, 80, 2
RGB Percent	69%, 31%, 1%
CMY	0.3096, 0.6864, 0.9918
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.99, 0.31
HSL	27°, 98%, 35%
HSV	27°, 99%, 69%
XYZ	20.7921, 14.9714, 1.8542
YIQ	99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

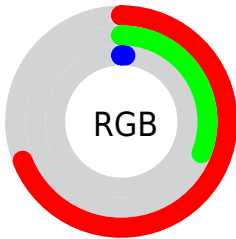
Format	Color
R_{YB}	176, 143, 2
Decimal	11554818
CIE _{Lab}	45.60, 35.77, 54.74
CIE _{LCh}	46, 65.396, 56.836
Yxy	14.9714, 0.5527, 0.3980
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289744898 (0xFFB05002)
YUV	99.8120, -48.2213, 66.8169
Hunter-Lab	38.6929, 28.2062, 24.2439

Details

The YIQ color **99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. A complement of this color would be **78.1880, -82.2540, 3.9060**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.8990, 86.5630, 0.6030**, and **52.2940, 60.8860, 8.9020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.9970, 83.1710, -4.0050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.7340, 73.7260, -3.5380**.

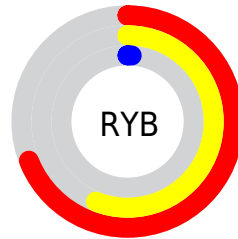
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (31%)

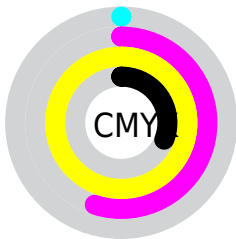
Blue (1%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (1%)

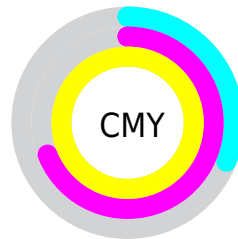


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060 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 99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.8120, 82.2540,
-3.9060

■ 99.8120, 82.2540,
-3.9060

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 75.9390, 71.8910,
2.1870

■ 154.8990, 86.5630,
0.6030

■ 52.2940, 60.8860,
8.9020

■ 178.6810, 81.2450,
-2.1390

■ 26.6000, 51.5770,
17.9210

■ 197.4940, 65.4740,
-8.1740

■ 17.6410, 35.1640,
12.5080

■ 216.8940, 49.4280,
-14.7320

■ 9.0840, 17.5590,
6.6710

■ 237.1090, 32.4650,
-21.1910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.8180, 20.2230,

-19.5930

■ 251.1240, 10.9140,
-10.5740

■ 99.8120, 82.2540,
-3.9060

■ 99.8120, 82.2540,
-3.9060

■ 98.9970, 83.1710,
-4.0050

■ 107.7340, 73.7260,
-3.5380

■ 114.9550, 65.7940,
-2.9580

■ 122.8770, 57.2660,
-2.5900

■ 130.7990, 48.7380,
-2.2220

■ 138.6070, 40.5310,
-2.1650

■ 145.9420, 32.2780,
-1.2740

■ 153.7500, 24.0710,
-1.2170

■ 161.6720, 15.5430,
-0.8490

■ 169.0070, 7.2900,
0.0420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.8050, 85.2730, 35.0090



99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060



101.7120, 52.4560, -25.5600

Triad

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



99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060



88.2970, -68.1250, -37.4130



106.5610, -39.8030, 33.0370

Complementary

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



99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060



78.1880, -82.2540, 3.9060

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.



93.5310, -102.1530, 6.6070



99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060



95.2680, -86.3760, -20.5200

Square

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



99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060



79.4510, -48.7280, -53.0480



97.8220, -99.0790, -5.0550



107.9410, 27.1330, 53.4450

Rectangle

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



99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060



98.0030, 29.1670, -38.5210



97.8220, -99.0790, -5.0550



93.2180, -81.7980, 17.6740

Sweetspot

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



99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060



199.2410, 32.8740, -1.0620



65.3120, 71.9250, 67.6770



96.7110, 19.8070, -1.0330



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.



99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060



129.2310, 108.7550, -5.1090



149.1200, 59.1540, -47.8380



85.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



85.6630, 72.4880, -3.1280



14.2310, 12.4710, -0.2410

Inverse Universe

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



78.1880, -82.2540, 3.9060



100.7690, -108.7550, 5.1090



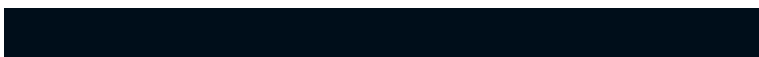
28.8800, -59.1540, 47.8380



83.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



67.3370, -72.4880, 3.1280



11.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060 looks on a 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 99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.8120, 82.2540,

-3.9060.

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

99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060

Protanopia

102.5840, 38.1970, -25.9550

Deuteranopia

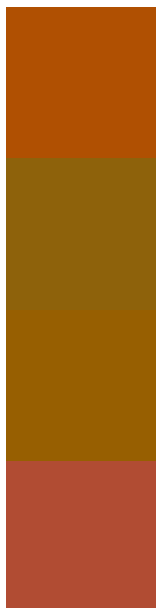
101.4240, 53.3270, -24.8250



Tritanopia

105.6660, 60.3790, 23.6030

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060

Protanomaly

101.2380, 54.1510, -17.7290

Deuteranomaly

101.0280, 63.5500, -17.3620

Tritanomaly

103.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.1590, 30.1690, -1.5990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060 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, 80, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 80, 2)  
}
```

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, 80, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 80, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060 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, 80, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 80, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 80, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 80, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 80, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 80, 2)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.8120, 82.2540, -3.9060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 80, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 80,  
2) }
```

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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