

# Converting Colors

YIQ(42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(42.2990, 45.2950,  
21.6390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	63101D
RGB	99, 16, 29
RGB Percent	39%, 6%, 11%
CMY	0.6116, 0.9374, 0.8861
CMYK	0.00, 0.84, 0.71, 0.61
HSL	351°, 72%, 23%
HSV	351°, 84%, 39%
XYZ	5.5584, 3.1141, 1.4733
YIQ	42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

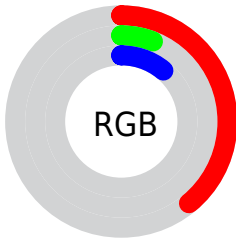
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	99, 16, 29
Decimal	6492189
CIELab	20.50, 36.77, 15.26
CIElCh	20, 39.813, 22.544
Yxy	3.1141, 0.5479, 0.3069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284682269 (0xFF63101D)
YUV	42.2990, -6.5564, 49.7268
Hunter-Lab	17.6467, 25.3424, 7.4026

# Details

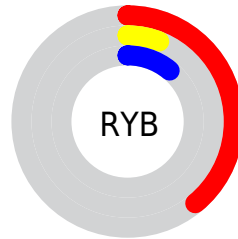
The YIQ color **42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **72.7010, -45.2950, -21.6390**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.4690, 50.5680, 19.6880**, and **14.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.5170, 50.6130, 24.3810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.0810, 39.9770, 18.8970**.

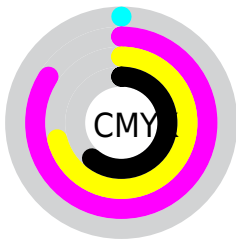
# Distribution



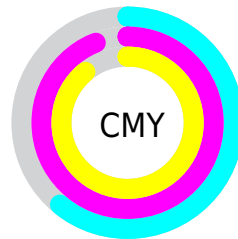
- Red (39%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390 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 42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



42.2990, 45.2950,  
21.6390

42.2990, 45.2950,  
21.6390

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

21.9840, 41.6280,  
16.5080

94.4690, 50.5680,  
19.6880

14.4660, 28.2870,  
10.4870

120.5510, 53.2730,  
20.2250

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

147.3340, 55.3820,  
20.5500


174.5300, 57.7660,  
21.3980


197.5180, 48.8720,  
17.3840


216.4450, 32.7800,


11.6600


 236.6600, 15.8170,  
5.2010


 42.2990, 45.2950,  
21.6390


 42.2990, 45.2950,  
21.6390


 35.5170, 50.6130,  
24.3810


 49.0810, 39.9770,  
18.8970

 31.4250, 53.8680,  
25.9640

 55.9770, 34.3380,  
16.4660

 62.7590, 29.0200,  
13.7240

 69.5410, 23.7020,  
10.9820

 75.8500, 18.3380,  
9.0740

■ 82.6320, 13.0200,  
6.3320

■ 89.4140, 7.7020,  
3.5900

■ 96.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590

■ 103.0920, -3.2550,  
-1.5830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.2460, 35.6190, 31.8030



42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390



45.0960, 43.6480, 1.9200

# Triad

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



42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390



35.6590, -19.1140, -28.0580



44.5970, -49.7930, 4.8230

# Complementary

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



42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390



72.7010, -45.2950, -21.6390

# 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.



46.1640, -47.3160, -1.5240



42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390



41.0680, -30.2110, -19.6750

# Square

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



42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390



44.2560, 10.1820, -19.3380



44.4880, -39.8410, -10.3450



46.6430, -29.0710, 14.7450



# Rectangle

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



42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390



47.3780, 33.7460, -5.8540



44.4880, -39.8410, -10.3450



45.5430, -49.7010, 3.1550

# Sweetspot

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



42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390



106.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



46.0930, 14.4810, 40.4410



51.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390



40.5520, 69.8680, 33.3560



57.2530, 41.7680, 2.9520



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



35.5400, 60.9740, 29.3420



76.0920, 130.8420, 62.6980



# Inverse Universe

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



42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390



40.5520, 69.8680, 33.3560



57.7470, -41.7680, -2.9520



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



35.5400, 60.9740, 29.3420

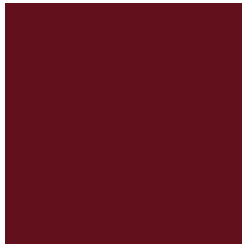


76.0920, 130.8420, 62.6980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

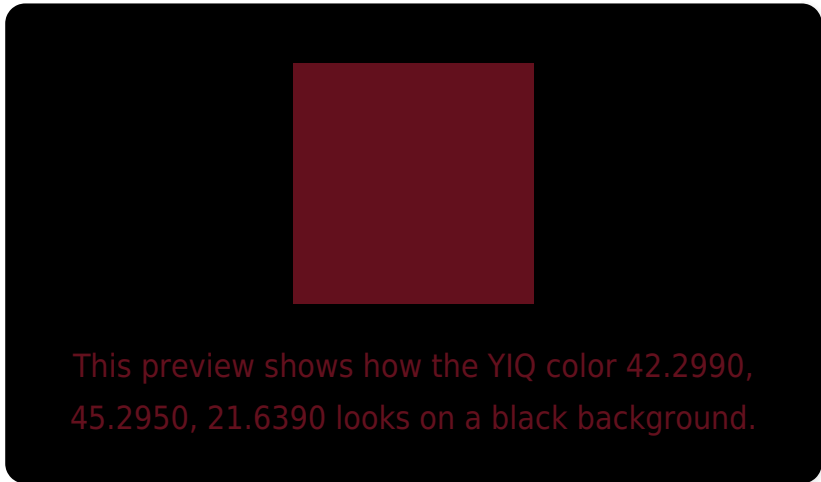
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

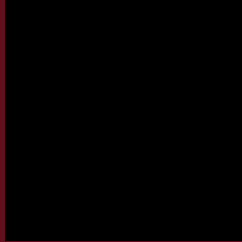
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.2990, 45.2950,



# 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

42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390

### Protanopia

51.6430, 5.3190, -2.7850

### Deuteranopia

50.6350, 16.9650, -4.5950



## Tritanopia

42.2190, 48.2760, 17.1720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390

## Protanomaly

48.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620

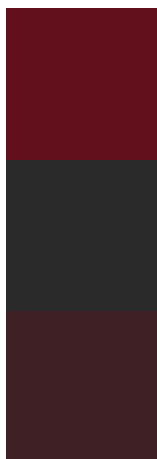
## Deuteranomaly

47.7060, 27.3710, 5.0590

## Tritanomaly

42.0880, 47.2670, 18.9390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390

## Achromatopsia

42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

42.4260, 16.5960, 7.6040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390 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(99, 16, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 16, 29)  
}
```

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(99, 16, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 16, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390 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(99, 16, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 16, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 16, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 16, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 16, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 16, 29)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 16, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 16,  
29) }
```

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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