

# Converting Colors

YIQ(54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(54.7140, 77.6190,  
19.5310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D1502
RGB	141, 21, 2
RGB Percent	55%, 8%, 1%
CMY	0.4468, 0.9178, 0.9918
CMYK	0.00, 0.85, 0.99, 0.45
HSL	8°, 97%, 28%
HSV	8°, 99%, 55%
XYZ	11.2750, 6.2079, 0.6638
YIQ	54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

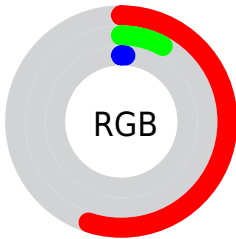
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	141, 24, 2
Decimal	9245954
CIE Lab	29.93, 47.70, 42.11
CIE LCh	30, 63.627, 41.440
Yxy	6.2079, 0.6213, 0.3421
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287436034 (0xFF8D1502)
YUV	54.7140, -25.9880, 75.6728
Hunter-Lab	24.9156, 37.1740, 15.8614

# Details

The YIQ color **54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **88.2860, -77.6190, -19.5310**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.3570, 82.9380, 16.7460**, and **24.2190, 48.2760, 17.1720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.3120, 78.8110, 19.9550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.3540, 69.8250, 17.6090**.

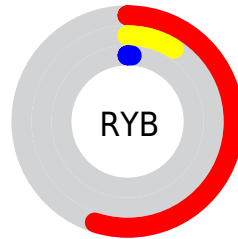
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (8%)

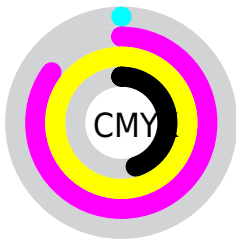
Blue (1%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (9%)

Blue (1%)

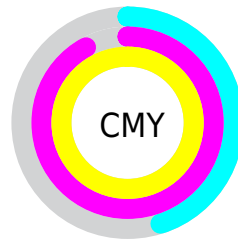


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (92%)


Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310 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 54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 54.7140, 77.6190,  
19.5310


 54.7140, 77.6190,  
19.5310


 252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640


 33.1890, 66.1560,  
23.5320


 111.7700, 83.2130,  
17.2690


 24.2190, 48.2760,  
17.1720


 139.9230, 87.1560,  
17.3960

 16.6730, 32.1380,  
12.2820

 164.7870, 84.5430,  
15.1910

 3.2890, 6.5560,  
2.3320

 183.4860, 69.0930,  
8.8450

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 202.8860, 53.0470,  
2.2870

 222.9870, 36.4050,

-4.4830

■ 243.2020, 19.4420,  
-10.9420

■ 54.7140, 77.6190,  
19.5310

■ 54.7140, 77.6190,  
19.5310

■ 53.3120, 78.8110,  
19.9550

■ 63.3540, 69.8250,  
17.6090

■ 71.9940, 62.0310,  
15.6870

■ 81.2210, 53.9620,  
13.2420

■ 89.9750, 45.8470,  
11.6310

■ 98.6150, 38.0530,  
9.7090

■ 107.2550, 30.2590,  
7.7870

■ 115.8950, 22.4650,  
5.8650

■ 124.5350, 14.6710,  
3.9430

■ 133.7620, 6.6020,  
1.4980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.9030, 73.8540, 49.2300



54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310



66.3600, 51.3520, -5.5440

# Triad

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



54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310



55.7600, -35.7560, -34.8280



60.9430, -73.7740, 15.4260

# Complementary

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



54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310



88.2860, -77.6190, -19.5310

# 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.



68.8190, -76.6610, 7.1710



54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310



62.9760, -53.3190, -19.3910

# Square

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



54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310



49.3080, -23.1000, -43.9320



68.3340, -68.4060, -4.7740



70.5670, -4.4090, 41.3750



# Rectangle

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



54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310



66.5050, 31.4100, -18.5900



68.3340, -68.4060, -4.7740



64.6930, -76.0660, 12.9100

# Sweetspot

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



54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310



149.5540, 30.8550, 7.9990



57.3550, 44.0030, 67.0990



71.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310



69.6910, 102.7890, 25.9330



95.2170, 58.6440, -16.5560



66.6800, 3.8970, 0.9610



50.9310, 75.5100, 19.2060



2.9790, 4.4930, 1.1730



# Inverse Universe

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



88.2860, -77.6190, -19.5310



114.3090, -102.7890, -25.9330



47.7830, -58.6440, 16.5560



68.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



84.0690, -75.5100, -19.2060



5.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310 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

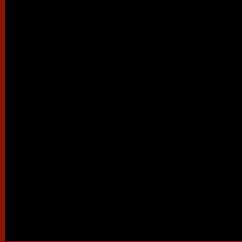
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.7140, 77.6190,



# 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

54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310

### Protanopia

69.4210, 23.0190, -15.1970

### Deuteranopia

68.0110, 35.8570, -16.5830



## Tritanopia

55.9510, 72.7580, 25.0300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310

## Protanomaly

63.8630, 42.6860, -2.6740

## Deuteranomaly

63.5280, 50.9390, -3.5650

## Tritanomaly

55.2670, 74.6840, 23.1640

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310

## Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

55.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310 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(141, 21, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 21, 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(141, 21, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 21, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310 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(141, 21, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 21, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(141, 21, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 21, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 21, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 21, 2)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 54.7140, 77.6190, 19.5310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 21, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 21,  
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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