

# Converting Colors

YIQ(59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(59.1370, 62.7660,  
7.8700)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7C2503
RGB	124, 37, 3
RGB Percent	49%, 15%, 1%
CMY	0.5135, 0.8550, 0.9880
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.98, 0.51
HSL	17°, 95%, 25%
HSV	17°, 98%, 49%
XYZ	8.9963, 5.6162, 0.6980
YIQ	59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

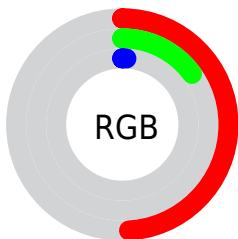
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	124, 50, 3
Decimal	8135939
CIE Lab	28.42, 36.39, 39.02
CIE LCh	28, 53.354, 46.999
Yxy	5.6162, 0.5876, 0.3668
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286326019 (0xFF7C2503)
YUV	59.1370, -27.6755, 56.8849
Hunter-Lab	23.6985, 26.2886, 14.8426

# Details

The YIQ color **59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **67.8630, -62.7660, -7.8700**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.4860, 69.0930, 8.8450**, and **20.0330, 39.9320, 14.2040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.6210, 64.2790, 7.9830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.7880, 56.4390, 6.8950**.

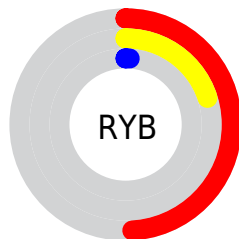
# Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (15%)

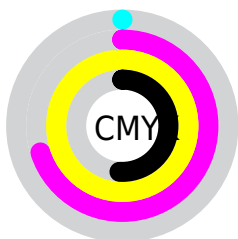
Blue (1%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (1%)

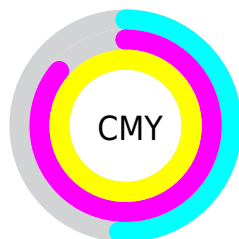


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (86%)


Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700 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 59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 59.1370, 62.7660,  
7.8700

 59.1370, 62.7660,  
7.8700


 252.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420


 33.1010, 54.4200,  
15.9560

 111.4860, 69.0930,  
8.8450


 20.0330, 39.9320,  
14.2040


 138.4540, 72.1190,  
9.0710

 12.6720, 24.7110,  
9.2150

 165.7210, 75.7410,  
9.5090

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 187.7090, 66.8470,  
5.4950

 206.6360, 50.7550,  
-0.2290

 226.7370, 34.1130,

-6.9990

■ 246.8380, 17.4710,  
-13.7690

■ 59.1370, 62.7660,  
7.8700

■ 59.1370, 62.7660,  
7.8700

■ 57.6210, 64.2790,  
7.9830

■ 65.7880, 56.4390,  
6.8950

■ 72.5530, 49.7910,  
6.2310

■ 79.2040, 43.4640,  
5.2560

■ 85.9690, 36.8160,  
4.5920

■ 92.6200, 30.4890,  
3.6170

■ 99.2710, 24.1620,  
2.6420

■ 105.4490, 17.7890,  
2.5010

■ 112.1000, 11.4620,  
1.5260

■ 118.8650, 4.8140,  
0.8620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.1420, 65.5110, 40.7350



59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700



63.9350, 42.1830, -10.0810

# Triad

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



59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700



54.0790, -37.9120, -28.7920



54.3260, -64.7870, 12.2450

# Complementary

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



59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700



67.8630, -62.7660, -7.8700

# 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.



62.0710, -68.6830, 5.7570



59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700



59.5680, -51.9900, -15.9420

# Square

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



59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



63.1990, -63.5920, -3.9120



67.4940, 5.8620, 36.9500



# Rectangle

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



59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700



62.9280, 25.7250, -20.1870



63.1990, -63.5920, -3.9120



58.1900, -67.4000, 10.0400

# Sweetspot

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



59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700



135.6840, 24.4370, 3.1650



49.3250, 43.5470, 53.3310



66.3670, 15.0840, 1.9640



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700



74.5540, 83.5810, 10.5970



93.7700, 46.5410, -22.9870



57.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



57.9200, 64.8750, 8.1950



117.0250, 130.6670, 16.2910



# Inverse Universe

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



67.8630, -62.7660, -7.8700



86.4460, -83.5810, -10.5970



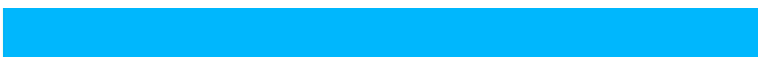
33.2300, -46.5410, 22.9870



58.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



67.0800, -64.8750, -8.1950

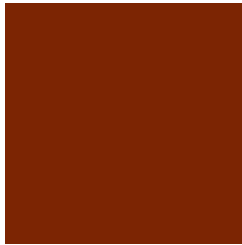


135.5620, -130.9420, -16.8140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

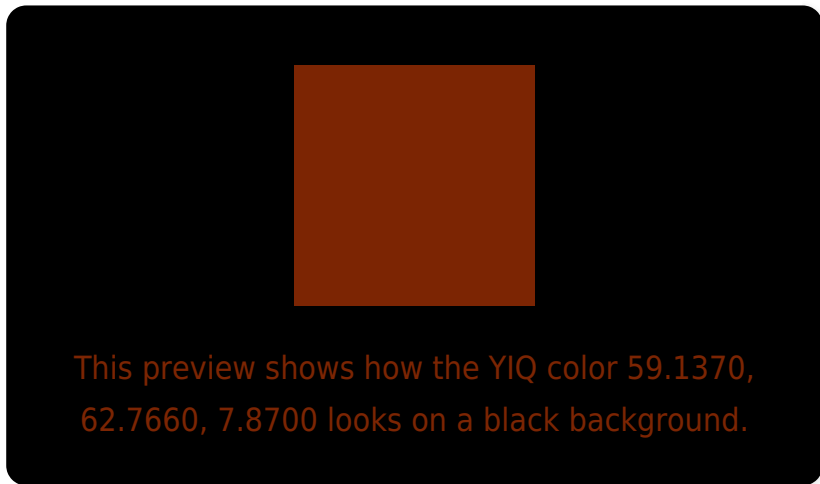
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

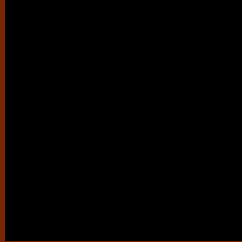
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.1370, 62.7660,

7.8700.

# 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

59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700

### Protanopia

65.1220, 22.4230, -15.4090

### Deuteranopia

63.8690, 33.3810, -15.7630



## Tritanopia

61.4370, 53.5940, 19.9140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700

## Protanomaly

62.7050, 37.1390, -6.7730

## Deuteranomaly

62.2990, 44.1540, -7.2540

## Tritanomaly

60.6560, 57.1710, 15.6590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.2000, 22.9240, 3.0520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700 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(124, 37, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(124, 37, 3)  
}
```

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(124, 37, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 37, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700 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(124, 37, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 37, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(124, 37, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 37, 3); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 37, 3);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 37, 3)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 37, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124, 37,  
3) }
```

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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