

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460)</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(61.2250, 74.5020,  
15.4460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E1F05
RGB	142, 31, 5
RGB Percent	56%, 12%, 2%
CMY	0.4429, 0.8786, 0.9801
CMYK	0.00, 0.78, 0.96, 0.44
HSL	11°, 93%, 29%
HSV	11°, 96%, 56%
XYZ	11.6828, 6.7450, 0.8321
YIQ	61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

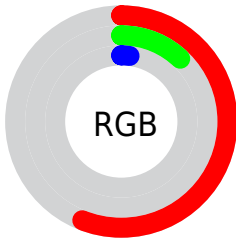
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	142, 37, 5
Decimal	9314053
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.22, 45.07, 41.93
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 61.556, 42.929
Yxy	6.7450, 0.6066, 0.3502
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287504133 (0xFF8E1F05)
YUV	61.2250, -27.7189, 70.8397
Hunter-Lab	25.9712, 34.8460, 16.2803

# Details

The YIQ color **61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **85.7750, -74.5020, -15.4460**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.5200, 80.9210, 14.7530**, and **24.8170, 49.4680, 17.5960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.3070, 77.2070, 15.9830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.2780, 66.9830, 14.0470**.

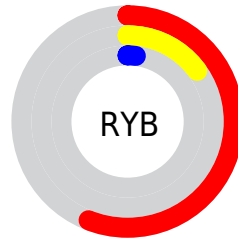
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (12%)

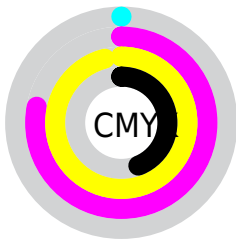
Blue (2%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (2%)

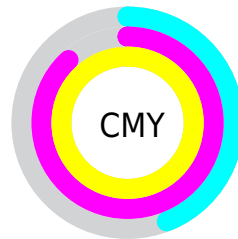


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460 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 61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.2250, 74.5020,  
15.4460

61.2250, 74.5020,  
15.4460

252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

33.4880, 66.7520,  
23.7440

116.5200, 80.9210,  
14.7530

24.8170, 49.4680,  
17.5960

143.7870, 84.5430,  
15.1910

16.8580, 33.0550,  
12.1830

168.6510, 81.9300,  
12.9860

5.0830, 10.1320,  
3.6040

188.0510, 65.8840,  
6.4280

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

206.8640, 50.1130,  
0.3930

226.9650, 33.4710,

-6.3770

■ 247.1800, 16.5080,  
-12.8360

■ 61.2250, 74.5020,  
15.4460

■ 61.2250, 74.5020,  
15.4460

■ 58.3070, 77.2070,  
15.9830

■ 69.2780, 66.9830,  
14.0470

■ 77.9180, 59.1890,  
12.1250

■ 86.6720, 51.0740,  
10.5140

■ 94.7250, 43.5550,  
9.1150

■ 103.3650, 35.7610,  
7.1930

■ 111.4180, 28.2420,  
5.7940

■ 120.1720, 20.1270,  
4.1830

■ 128.2250, 12.6080,  
2.7840

■ 136.8650, 4.8140,  
0.8620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.6150, 74.7250, 49.9650



61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460



69.5940, 50.5730, -7.9470

# Triad

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



61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460



58.3190, -38.8280, -34.2200



62.1170, -74.3240, 14.3800

# Complementary

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



61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460



85.7750, -74.5020, -15.4460

# 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.



70.1070, -77.5320, 6.4360



61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460



65.3070, -55.7490, -19.4050

# Square

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



61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460



51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010



69.8500, -69.9190, -4.8870



74.0080, -1.3370, 40.7670



# Rectangle

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



61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460



68.8640, 31.7770, -19.7350



69.8500, -69.9190, -4.8870



65.8670, -76.6160, 11.8640

# Sweetspot

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



61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460



152.0160, 29.4340, 6.2180



58.7310, 45.7000, 63.8760



73.0900, 17.4220, 3.6460



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.



61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460



75.5610, 100.0390, 20.7030



101.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180



67.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



55.6270, 73.3100, 15.0220



2.9790, 4.4930, 1.1730



# Inverse Universe

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



85.7750, -74.5020, -15.4460



108.4390, -100.0390, -20.7030



45.8590, -55.8020, 20.1180



68.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



79.9600, -73.5850, -15.5450

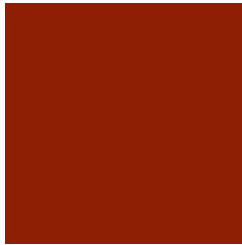


4.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460 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

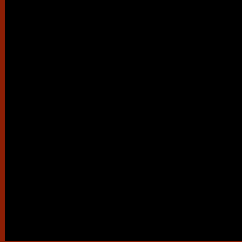
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.2250, 74.5020,

15.4460.

# 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

61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460

### Protanopia

71.4920, 24.2570, -15.6070

### Deuteranopia

70.0820, 37.0950, -16.9930



## Tritanopia

62.7870, 67.3480, 23.9560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460

## Protanomaly

67.8090, 42.7780, -4.3420

## Deuteranomaly

66.5880, 50.7100, -4.9220

## Tritanomaly

62.3480, 69.9620, 20.6340

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.9340, 26.7290, 5.6810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460 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(142, 31, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 31, 5)  
}
```

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(142, 31, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 31, 5) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460 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(142, 31, 5) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 31, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 31, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 31, 5); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 31, 5);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 31, 5)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.2250, 74.5020, 15.4460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 31, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 31,  
5) }
```

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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