

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.4090, 50.7970,  
21.0450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7B2229
RGB	123, 34, 41
RGB Percent	48%, 13%, 16%
CMY	0.5174, 0.8668, 0.8390
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.67, 0.52
HSL	355°, 57%, 31%
HSV	355°, 72%, 48%
XYZ	9.1483, 5.5174, 2.6852
YIQ	61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

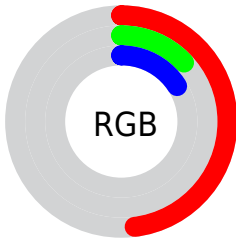
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	123, 34, 41
Decimal	8069673
CIE Lab	28.16, 38.79, 17.92
CIE LCh	28, 42.735, 24.798
Yxy	5.5174, 0.5273, 0.3180
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286259753 (0xFF7B2229)
YUV	61.4090, -10.0616, 54.0153
Hunter-Lab	23.4891, 28.4147, 9.6646

# Details

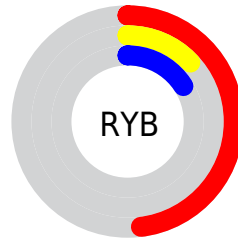
The YIQ color **61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **95.5910, -50.7970, -21.0450**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.5190, 56.2990, 20.4510**, and **20.3320, 40.5280, 14.4160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.1110, 57.6280, 23.9000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.7070, 43.9660, 18.1900**.

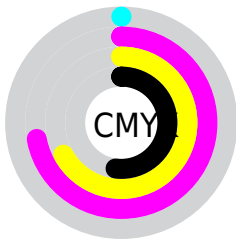
# Distribution



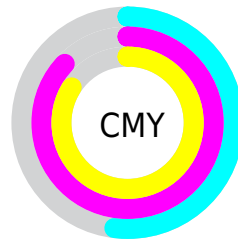
- Red (48%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450 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 61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.4090, 50.7970,  
21.0450

61.4090, 50.7970,  
21.0450

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

32.5600, 49.0540,  
25.1020

113.5190, 56.2990,  
20.4510

20.3320, 40.5280,  
14.4160

140.4870, 59.3250,  
20.6770

12.9710, 25.3070,  
9.4270

167.6830, 61.7090,  
21.5250

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

190.9810, 54.8780,  
18.6700

210.4950, 38.5110,  
12.4230

230.1230, 21.8230,

6.4870

250.3380, 4.8600,  
0.0280

61.4090, 50.7970,  
21.0450

61.4090, 50.7970,  
21.0450

53.1110, 57.6280,  
23.9000

69.7070, 43.9660,  
18.1900

44.1120, 65.0550,  
26.9670

78.7060, 36.5390,  
15.1230

37.9170, 70.0980,  
29.1860

87.0040, 29.7080,  
12.2680

95.3020, 22.8770,  
9.4130

103.7140, 15.7250,  
6.8690

■ 112.5990, 8.6190,  
3.4910

■ 120.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 129.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

■ 138.1940,  
-12.4700, -5.2860

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.2250, 40.1120, 32.9760



61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450



62.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030

# Triad

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



61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450



48.6360, -29.4750, -33.0190



57.3120, -62.1720, 3.3960

# Complementary

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



61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450



95.5910, -50.7970, -21.0450

# 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.



60.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970



61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450



54.2730, -41.2140, -24.0140

# Square

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



61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450



59.2960, 12.7050, -26.5190



58.1490, -52.1280, -13.4400



65.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410



# Rectangle

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



61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450



63.0380, 40.3950, -10.7170



58.1490, -52.1280, -13.4400



58.8450, -62.3550, 1.2050

# Sweetspot

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



61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450



136.1060, 20.4930, 8.5650



68.6640, 20.3030, 45.0630



66.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860



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.



61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450



64.1140, 79.9090, 33.1010



82.3300, 42.8690, -0.4830



56.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.5150, 71.2900, 29.6100



77.6280, 143.7720, 59.6440



# Inverse Universe

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



61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450



64.1140, 79.9090, 33.1010



74.6700, -42.8690, 0.4830



56.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.5150, 71.2900, 29.6100



77.6280, 143.7720, 59.6440



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

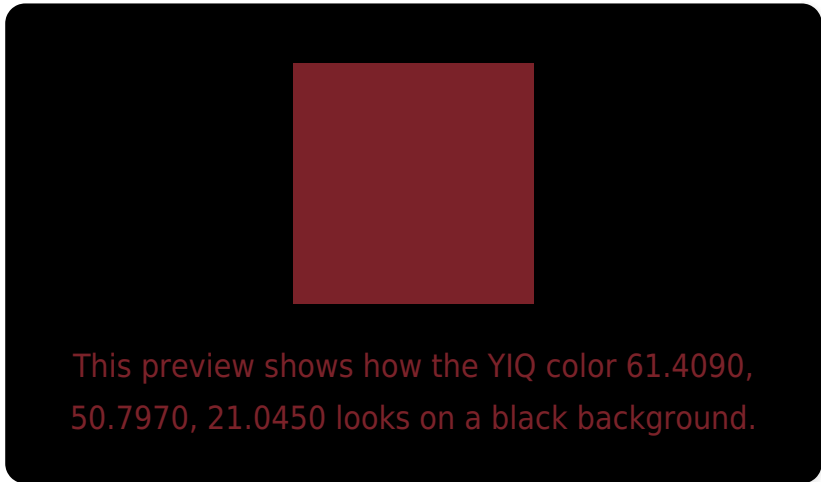
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450.



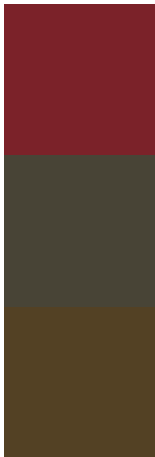
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4090, 50.7970,



# 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

61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450

### Protanopia

67.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060

### Deuteranopia

67.0760, 20.0370, -5.2030



## Tritanopia

61.4260, 52.1270, 18.9670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450

## Protanomaly

65.6670, 23.1070, 5.2430

## Deuteranomaly

65.3320, 31.3600, 4.3520

## Tritanomaly

61.6540, 51.4850, 19.5890

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.2090, 18.7050, 7.9290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450 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(123, 34, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 34, 41)  
}
```

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(123, 34, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 34, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450 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(123, 34, 41) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 34, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(123, 34, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 34, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 34, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 34,  
41) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 34, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123, 34,  
41) }
```

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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