

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.9810, 72.0730,  
9.9050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A2500
RGB	138, 37, 0
RGB Percent	54%, 15%, 0%
CMY	0.4586, 0.8550, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 1.00, 0.46
HSL	16°, 100%, 27%
HSV	16°, 100%, 54%
XYZ	11.1511, 6.7287, 0.7133
YIQ	62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

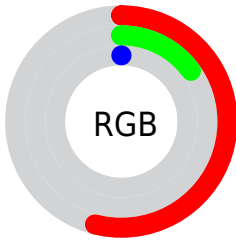
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	138, 51, 0
Decimal	9053440
CIE Lab	31.18, 41.41, 43.56
CIE LCh	31, 60.097, 46.450
Yxy	6.7287, 0.5997, 0.3619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287243520 (0xFF8A2500)
YUV	62.9810, -31.0496, 65.7917
Hunter-Lab	25.9397, 31.3401, 16.5273

# Details

The YIQ color **62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **75.0190, -72.0730, -9.9050**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690**, and **23.6210, 47.0840, 16.7480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.4470, 64.8290, 9.0290**.

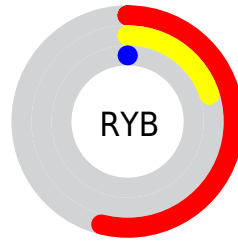
# Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (15%)

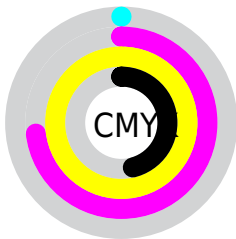
Blue (0%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (0%)

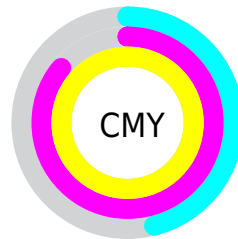


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050 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 62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.9810, 72.0730,  
9.9050

62.9810, 72.0730,  
9.9050

252.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

34.9390, 63.8640,  
21.0160

117.2160, 78.7210,  
10.5690

23.6210, 47.0840,  
16.7480

144.4830, 82.3430,  
11.0070

15.9610, 31.2670,  
11.5470

170.0700, 82.0680,  
10.4840

2.6910, 5.3640,  
1.9080

189.3560, 66.3430,  
3.6150

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

208.8700, 49.9760,  
-2.6320

228.3840, 33.6090,

-8.8790

■ 248.4850, 16.9670,  
-15.6490

■ 62.9810, 72.0730,  
9.9050

■ 70.4470, 64.8290,  
9.0290

■ 77.9130, 57.5850,  
8.1530

■ 85.2650, 50.6620,  
6.9660

■ 92.7310, 43.4180,  
6.0900

■ 100.7840, 35.8990,  
4.6910

■ 108.2500, 28.6550,  
3.8150

■ 115.7160, 21.4110,  
2.9390

■ 123.1820, 14.1670,  
2.0630

■ 130.5340, 7.2440,  
0.8760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.4470, 75.1380, 47.9860



62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050



69.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530

# Triad

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



62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050



59.1170, -41.0750, -32.0430



60.4870, -72.4900, 14.1820

# Complementary

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



62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050



75.0190, -72.0730, -9.9050

# 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



62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050



65.8770, -57.3540, -17.8500

# Square

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



62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050



51.6560, -24.2000, -46.0240



70.0780, -70.5610, -4.2650



73.6560, 5.5860, 41.9540



# Rectangle

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



62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050



68.5430, 28.2470, -21.8410



70.0780, -70.5610, -4.2650



64.3510, -75.1030, 11.9770

# Sweetspot

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



62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050



149.3640, 28.3340, 4.1260



52.7760, 49.8270, 60.6670



71.8510, 16.5970, 2.0770



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050



81.6970, 93.4840, 12.8440



103.4840, 53.0980, -26.1820



65.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



60.3120, 69.6430, 9.8910



2.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



# Inverse Universe

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



75.0190, -72.0730, -9.9050



97.3030, -93.4840, -12.8440



34.5160, -53.0980, 26.1820



65.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



72.1010, -69.3680, -9.3680

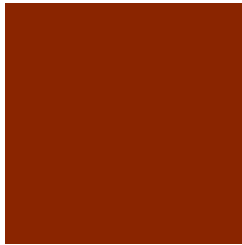


2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

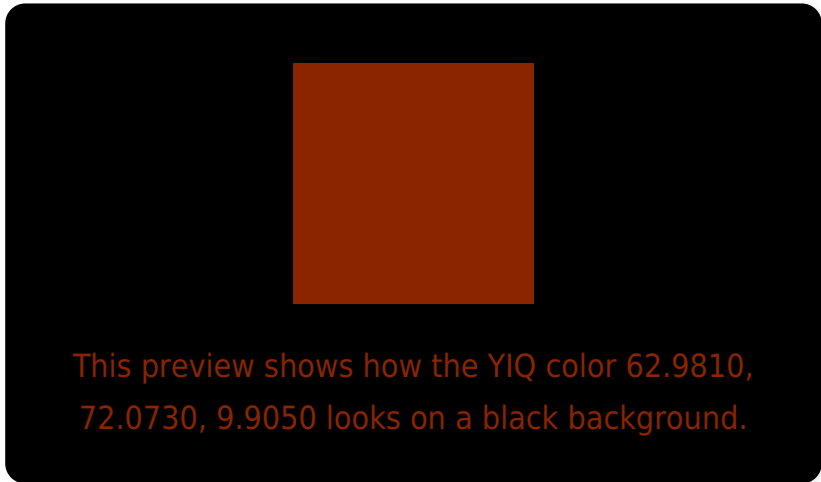
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

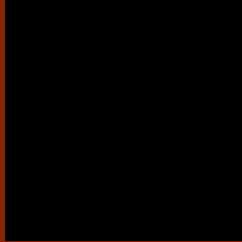
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.9810, 72.0730,



# 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

62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050

### Protanopia

70.9650, 24.3030, -16.4410

### Deuteranopia

69.7830, 36.4990, -17.2050



## Tritanopia

66.2100, 61.6630, 22.3590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050

## Protanomaly

68.0430, 41.9990, -6.7450

## Deuteranomaly

67.5230, 49.3350, -7.5370

## Tritanomaly

65.3150, 65.5610, 17.7930

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.1680, 25.9500, 3.2780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050 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(138, 37, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 37, 0)  
}
```

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(138, 37, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 37, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050 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(138, 37, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 37, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(138, 37, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 37, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 37, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 37, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 37, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 37,  
0) }
```

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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