

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(67.1830, 83.4880,  
17.7920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9E2105
RGB	158, 33, 5
RGB Percent	62%, 13%, 2%
CMY	0.3801, 0.8708, 0.9800
CMYK	0.00, 0.79, 0.97, 0.38
HSL	11°, 94%, 32%
HSV	11°, 97%, 62%
XYZ	14.6849, 8.3723, 0.9882
YIQ	67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

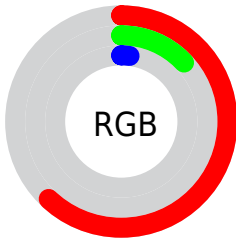
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	158, 39, 5
Decimal	10363141
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.75, 49.56, 45.78
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 67.466, 42.726
Yxy	8.3723, 0.6107, 0.3482
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288553221 (0xFF9E2105)
YUV	67.1830, -30.6562, 79.6465
Hunter-Lab	28.9349, 39.9552, 18.2295

# Details

The YIQ color **67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **95.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.0650, 89.6320, 16.5760**, and **29.0030, 57.8120, 20.5640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.2650, 86.1930, 18.3290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.6380, 74.7770, 15.9690**.

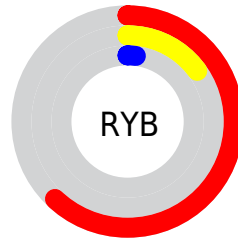
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (13%)

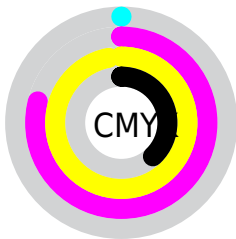
Blue (2%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (2%)

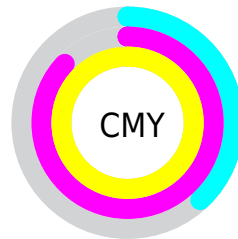


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920 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 67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.1830, 83.4880,  
17.7920

67.1830, 83.4880,  
17.7920

253.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

38.2720, 76.2880,  
27.1360

124.1790, 89.3110,  
16.8870

29.0030, 57.8120,  
20.5640

152.2180, 93.5750,  
16.7030

20.3320, 40.5280,  
14.4160

171.8140, 79.9130,  
10.9930

12.0740, 23.5190,  
8.7910

191.2140, 63.8670,  
4.4350

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

210.6140, 47.8210,  
-2.1230

230.7150, 31.1790,

-8.8930

■ 249.7560, 14.7660,  
-14.3060

■ 67.1830, 83.4880,  
17.7920

■ 67.1830, 83.4880,  
17.7920

■ 64.2650, 86.1930,  
18.3290

■ 76.6380, 74.7770,  
15.9690

■ 86.0930, 66.0660,  
14.1460

■ 95.5480, 57.3550,  
12.3230

■ 104.8890, 48.9650,  
10.1890

■ 114.3440, 40.2540,  
8.3660

■ 123.7990, 31.5430,  
6.5430

■ 132.6670, 23.1070,  
5.2430

■ 142.1220, 14.3960,  
3.4200

■ 151.4630, 6.0060,  
1.2860

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.4960, 82.6100, 55.7460



67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920



76.7040, 56.0750, -8.5410

# Triad

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



67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920



65.2320, -43.1370, -38.7290



69.6800, -83.2190, 15.8930

# Complementary

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



67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920



95.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920

# 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.



78.1430, -86.3810, 7.1150



67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920



72.3170, -61.7090, -21.5250

# Square

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



67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920



56.9390, -26.6750, -50.7310



78.1310, -78.0800, -5.6640



82.1700, -1.6130, 45.7710



# Rectangle

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



67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920



76.2510, 34.9410, -22.0110



78.1310, -78.0800, -5.6640



73.4300, -85.5110, 13.3770

# Sweetspot

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



67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920



171.3970, 32.7350, 6.9670



65.3390, 50.1000, 72.2440



83.1720, 20.1270, 4.1830



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920



84.1990, 112.9220, 24.0100



110.6210, 63.1380, -20.9100



74.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



58.0190, 78.0780, 16.7180



6.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110



# Inverse Universe

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



95.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920



122.8010, -112.9220, -24.0100



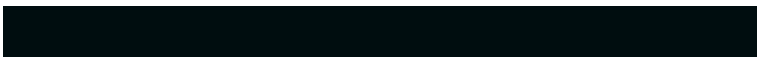
52.3790, -63.1380, 20.9100



76.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



84.9810, -78.0780, -16.7180



9.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

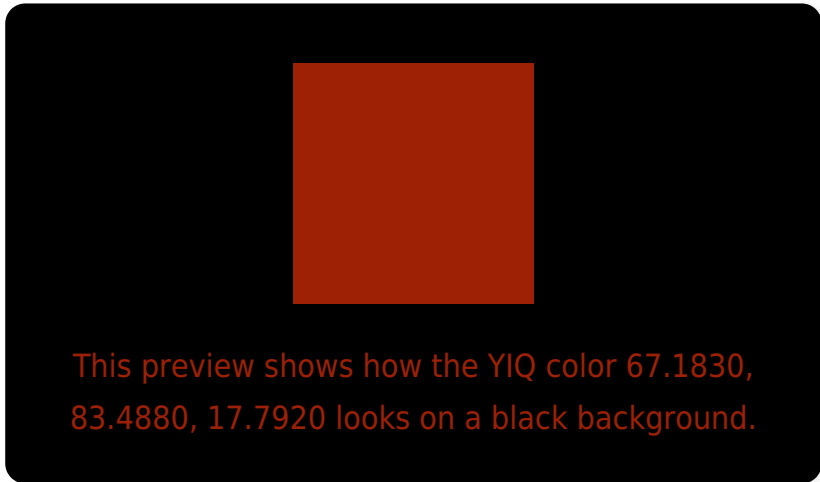
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

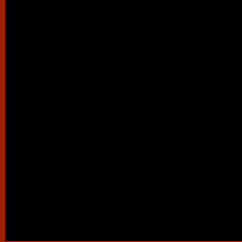
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1830, 83.4880,



# 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

67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920

### Protanopia

79.6940, 26.5040, -17.7840

### Deuteranopia

77.7680, 40.8550, -19.0570



## Tritanopia

68.9730, 75.6920, 26.9240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920

## Protanomaly

74.8480, 47.0420, -4.5260

## Deuteranomaly

73.6980, 56.2120, -5.5160

## Tritanomaly

68.5340, 78.3060, 23.6020

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.2010, 30.3510, 6.1190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920 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(158, 33, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 33, 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(158, 33, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 33, 5) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920 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(158, 33, 5) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 33, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 33, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 33, 5); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 33, 5);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 33, 5)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 33, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 33,  
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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