

# Converting Colors

YIQ(69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240)</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(69.2080, 73.1720,  
17.5240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	962612
RGB	150, 38, 18
RGB Percent	59%, 15%, 7%
CMY	0.4115, 0.8511, 0.9291
CMYK	0.00, 0.75, 0.88, 0.41
HSL	9°, 78%, 33%
HSV	9°, 88%, 59%
XYZ	13.3910, 7.9173, 1.3980
YIQ	69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

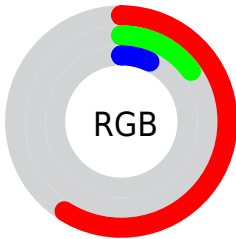
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	150, 42, 18
Decimal	9840146
CIE Lab	33.81, 45.47, 39.05
CIE LCh	34, 59.938, 40.651
Yxy	7.9173, 0.5897, 0.3487
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288030226 (0xFF962612)
YUV	69.2080, -25.2455, 70.8546
Hunter-Lab	28.1377, 35.7089, 16.7506

# Details

The YIQ color **69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **98.7920, -73.1720, -17.5240**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320**, and **27.2090, 54.2360, 19.2920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.8670, 81.5620, 19.6580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.5490, 64.7820, 15.3900**.

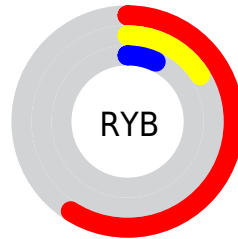
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (15%)

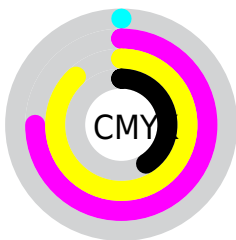
Blue (7%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (7%)

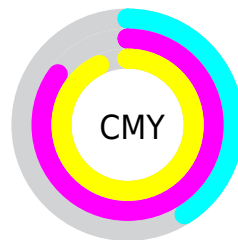


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (88%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240 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 69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.2080, 73.1720,  
17.5240

69.2080, 73.1720,  
17.5240

254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

37.0540, 70.9700,  
24.3940

123.8020, 80.1870,  
17.0430

27.2090, 54.2360,  
19.2920

151.5420, 83.8550,  
16.6470

18.5380, 36.9520,  
13.1440

174.1280, 76.1530,  
13.0570

9.9810, 19.3470,  
7.3070

192.9410, 60.3820,  
7.0220

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

213.0420, 43.7400,  
0.2520

232.5560, 27.3730,

-5.9950

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,  
-10.8850

■ 69.2080, 73.1720,  
17.5240

■ 69.2080, 73.1720,  
17.5240

■ 59.8670, 81.5620,  
19.6580

■ 78.5490, 64.7820,  
15.3900

■ 58.3510, 83.0750,  
19.7710

■ 87.3030, 56.6670,  
13.7790

■ 96.6440, 48.2770,  
11.6450

■ 105.9850, 39.8870,  
9.5110

■ 115.3260, 31.4970,  
7.3770

■ 124.0800, 23.3820,  
5.7660

■ 133.4210, 14.9920,  
3.6320

■ 142.7620, 6.6020,  
1.4980

■ 152.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.5490, 75.0910, 54.3470



69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240



74.6330, 54.8370, -8.1310

# Triad

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



69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240



62.7700, -41.7160, -36.9480



66.7960, -77.8540, 12.2740

# Complementary

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



69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240



98.7920, -73.1720, -17.5240

# 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.



73.9710, -80.1450, 4.2310



69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240



69.0570, -58.0410, -21.9210

# Square

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



69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240



60.8700, -13.0590, -44.1870



74.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260



80.8010, -5.1880, 38.9720



# Rectangle

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



69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240



74.7890, 36.3620, -20.2300



74.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260



70.5460, -80.1460, 9.7580

# Sweetspot

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



69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240



164.9450, 28.1960, 6.6280



70.2360, 42.7200, 62.8160



80.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240



76.2140, 108.5660, 25.8620



107.9500, 55.0220, -16.9940



69.6800, 3.8970, 0.9610



53.5890, 76.4730, 18.2730



4.1640, 5.4100, 1.0740



# Inverse Universe

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



98.7920, -73.1720, -17.5240



120.3730, -108.8410, -26.3850



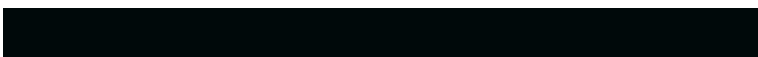
60.0500, -55.0220, 16.9940



71.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



84.4110, -76.4730, -18.2730



6.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240 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

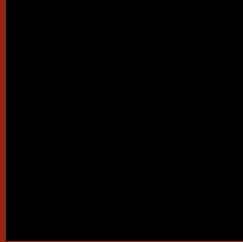
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.2080, 73.1720,



# 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

69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240

### Protanopia

77.6490, 22.3770, -14.5750

### Deuteranopia

75.6970, 39.6170, -18.6470



## Tritanopia

70.2000, 67.6230, 24.4790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240

## Protanomaly

74.3790, 41.1730, -2.7870

## Deuteranomaly

73.3600, 51.3520, -5.5440

## Tritanomaly

69.9890, 69.5950, 21.7790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.0480, 26.4080, 5.9920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240 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(150, 38, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 38, 18)  
}
```

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(150, 38, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 38, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240 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(150, 38, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 38, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(150, 38, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 38, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 38, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 38,  
18) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.2080, 73.1720, 17.5240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 38, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 38,  
18) }
```

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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