

# Converting Colors

YIQ(69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(69.9600, 59.3710,  
19.8430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8B2926
RGB	139, 41, 38
RGB Percent	55%, 16%, 15%
CMY	0.4547, 0.8394, 0.8507
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.73, 0.45
HSL	2°, 57%, 35%
HSV	2°, 73%, 55%
XYZ	11.7997, 7.2174, 2.6100
YIQ	69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

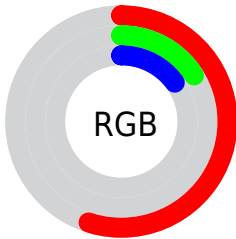
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	139, 41, 38
Decimal	9120038
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.30, 41.25, 25.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 48.553, 31.826
Yxy	7.2174, 0.5456, 0.3337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287310118 (0xFF8B2926)
YUV	69.9600, -15.7563, 60.5481
Hunter-Lab	26.8652, 31.3860, 13.0454

# Details

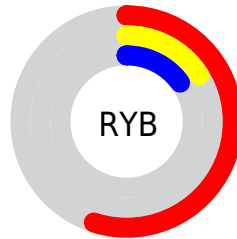
The YIQ color **69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **107.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.2550, 65.7900, 19.1500**, and **24.5180, 48.8720, 17.3840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.1460, 67.7150, 22.8110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.1870, 51.3020, 17.3980**.

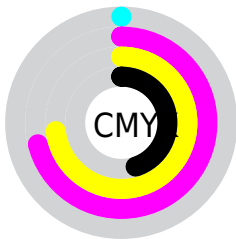
# Distribution



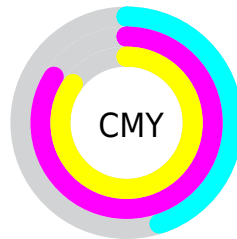
- Red (55%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430 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 69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.9600, 59.3710,  
19.8430

69.9600, 59.3710,  
19.8430

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

40.8120, 57.0320,  
23.6880

123.2550, 65.7900,  
19.1500

24.5180, 48.8720,  
17.3840

150.3370, 68.4950,  
19.6870

16.5590, 32.4590,  
11.9710

177.1090, 69.1370,  
19.0650

5.6810, 11.3240,  
4.0280

195.9220, 53.3660,  
13.0300

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

215.4360, 36.9990,  
6.7830

235.6510, 20.0360,

0.3240

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

■ 69.9600, 59.3710,  
19.8430

■ 69.9600, 59.3710,  
19.8430

■ 60.1460, 67.7150,  
22.8110

■ 79.1870, 51.3020,  
17.3980

■ 50.9190, 75.7840,  
25.2560

■ 89.0010, 42.9580,  
14.4300

■ 43.9090, 81.7440,  
27.3760

■ 98.2280, 34.8890,  
11.9850

■ 108.0420, 26.5450,  
9.0170

■ 117.2690, 18.4760,  
6.5720

■ 126.9690, 10.4530,  
3.2930

■ 136.7830, 2.1090,  
0.3250

■ 146.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

■ 155.8240,  
-14.3040, -5.0880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.2050, 52.0320, 37.2160



69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430



71.1000, 55.0200, -5.9400

# Triad

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



69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430



57.0480, -36.6270, -35.5630



64.4020, -71.1130, 5.7430

# Complementary

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



69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430



107.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430

# 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.



68.5450, -70.3780, -2.0740



69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430



63.3690, -50.2920, -24.6920

# Square

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



69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430



65.4430, 7.6170, -33.4310



67.7010, -62.4900, -12.8740



77.0670, -18.1610, 26.2790



# Rectangle

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



69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430



72.1750, 41.2670, -15.5090



67.7010, -62.4900, -12.8740



66.6360, -71.8920, 3.3400

# Sweetspot

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



69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430



153.5470, 23.5650, 7.9570



79.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010



75.7630, 14.0290, 4.5650



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.



69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430



73.2910, 92.4720, 31.1920



98.7230, 45.8960, -5.7840



64.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



42.1150, 78.1680, 26.1040



1.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



# Inverse Universe

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



107.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430



131.7090, -92.4720, -31.1920



78.2770, -45.8960, 5.7840



66.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



90.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040



3.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430 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

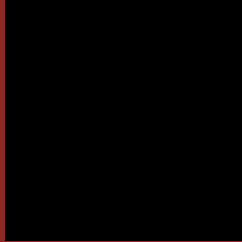
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430.



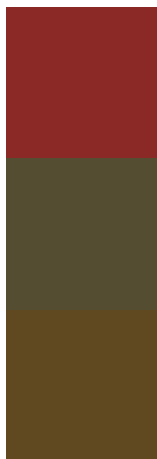
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9600, 59.3710,



# 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

69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430

### Protanopia

76.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

### Deuteranopia

75.2030, 26.8690, -7.8750



## Tritanopia

69.8290, 58.3620, 21.6100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430

## Protanomaly

73.9080, 29.6180, 2.8820

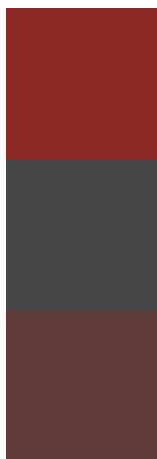
## Deuteranomaly

73.1710, 39.0630, 2.4150

## Tritanomaly

69.7150, 58.6830, 21.2990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.6500, 21.7770, 7.3210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430 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(139, 41, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 41, 38)  
}
```

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(139, 41, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 41, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430 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(139, 41, 38) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 41, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(139, 41, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 41, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 41, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 41,  
38) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 41, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139, 41,  
38) }
```

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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