

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(70.0120, 79.9560,  
26.7400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A31F1B
RGB	163, 31, 27
RGB Percent	64%, 12%, 11%
CMY	0.3605, 0.8786, 0.8938
CMYK	0.00, 0.81, 0.83, 0.36
HSL	2°, 72%, 37%
HSV	2°, 83%, 64%
XYZ	15.8078, 8.8515, 1.9172
YIQ	70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

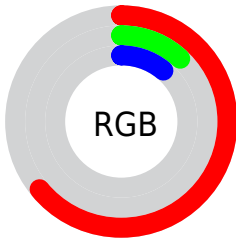
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 31, 27
Decimal	10690331
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.70, 52.14, 37.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 63.990, 35.436
Yxy	8.8515, 0.5948, 0.3331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288880411 (0xFFA31F1B)
YUV	70.0120, -21.2049, 81.5505
Hunter-Lab	29.7515, 42.7773, 17.0053

# Details

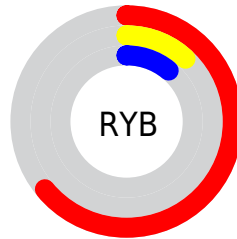
The YIQ color **70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **119.9880, -79.9560, -26.7400**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.7260, 86.5130, 23.5450**, and **30.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.7960, 89.4920, 30.1320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.2280, 70.4200, 23.3480**.

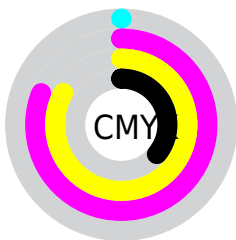
# Distribution



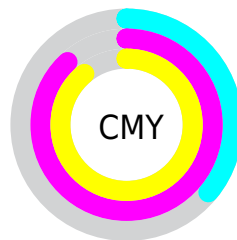
- Red (64%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (89%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400 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 70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.0120, 79.9560,  
26.7400


 70.0120, 79.9560,  
26.7400


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 40.2230, 77.9840,  
29.4400


 127.7260, 86.5130,  
23.5450


 30.7970, 61.3880,  
21.8360

 155.2810, 89.2640,  
23.2480


 21.8270, 43.5080,  
15.4760

 174.5670, 73.5390,  
16.3790

 13.6830, 26.1780,  
10.1620

 193.3800, 57.7680,  
10.3440

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 213.4810, 41.1260,  
3.5740

 233.5820, 24.4840,

-3.1960

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

■ 70.0120, 79.9560,  
26.7400

■ 70.0120, 79.9560,  
26.7400

■ 58.7960, 89.4920,  
30.1320

■ 81.2280, 70.4200,  
23.3480

■ 51.6720, 95.7730,  
31.9410

■ 92.5580, 60.5630,  
20.2670

■ 103.1870, 51.3020,  
17.3980

■ 114.4030, 41.7660,  
14.0060

■ 125.7330, 31.9090,  
10.9250

■ 136.9490, 22.3730,  
7.5330

■ 148.1650, 12.8370,  
4.1410

■ 159.4950, 2.9800,  
1.0600

■ 170.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.9070, 77.1990, 60.1990



70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400



78.2320, 63.4560, -4.6400

# Triad

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



70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400



64.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510



73.0880, -84.5480, 12.4440

# Complementary

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



70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400



119.9880, -79.9560, -26.7400

# 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.



78.9920, -84.6380, 3.0580



70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400



72.1230, -58.4070, -26.3030

# Square

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



70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400



68.0020, -4.6230, -42.8870



77.9370, -74.7780, -10.4420



84.6300, -17.8880, 37.8560



# Rectangle

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



70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400



79.2630, 43.8350, -17.9970



77.9370, -74.7780, -10.4420



76.0230, -85.9230, 9.8290

# Sweetspot

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



70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400



175.4340, 31.3130, 10.7130



82.9400, 38.0420, 70.5060



85.1550, 18.7970, 6.2610



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400



66.9100, 124.7020, 41.8060



108.7540, 61.8060, -7.7780



76.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



45.7030, 85.3200, 28.6480



5.9690, 10.4530, 3.2930



# Inverse Universe

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



119.9880, -79.9560, -26.7400



145.0900, -124.7020, -41.8060



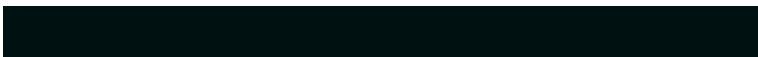
81.2460, -61.8060, 7.7780



78.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



99.2970, -85.3200, -28.6480



12.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

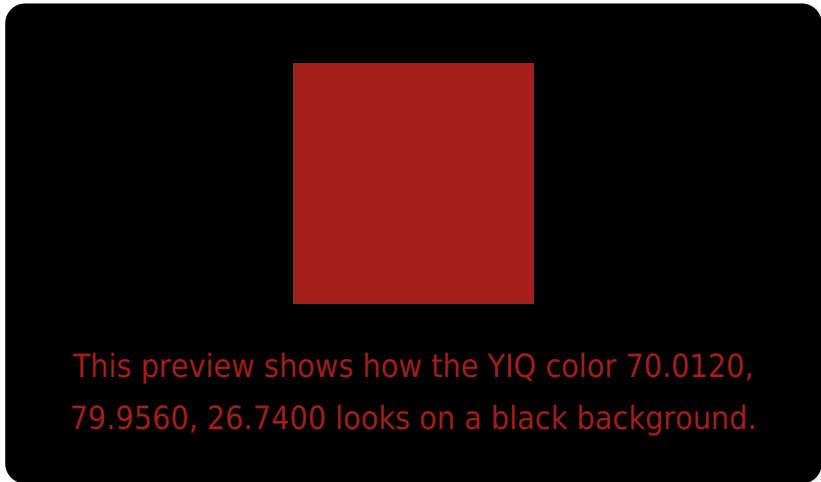
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.0120, 79.9560,



# 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

70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400

### Protanopia

83.5610, 19.8090, -12.0870

### Deuteranopia

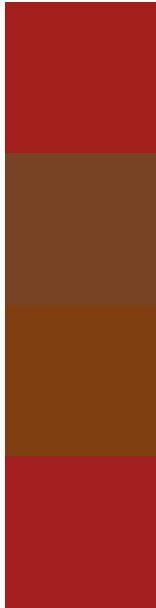
81.0930, 38.5620, -16.0460



## Tritanopia

70.3540, 78.9930, 27.6730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400

## Protanomaly

78.7260, 41.8140, 2.1180

## Deuteranomaly

77.1910, 53.5060, -0.5260

## Tritanomaly

70.2400, 79.3140, 27.3620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.1240, 29.2500, 9.5540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400 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(163, 31, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 31, 27)  
}
```

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(163, 31, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 31, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400 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(163, 31, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 31, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 31, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 31, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 31, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 31,  
27) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.0120, 79.9560, 26.7400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 31, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 31,  
27) }
```

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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