

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.8160, 42.0410,
14.5290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	783231
RGB	120, 50, 49
RGB Percent	47%, 20%, 19%
CMY	0.5292, 0.8040, 0.8077
CMYK	0.00, 0.58, 0.59, 0.53
HSL	1°, 42%, 33%
HSV	1°, 59%, 47%
XYZ	9.4462, 6.4969, 3.6666
YIQ	70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

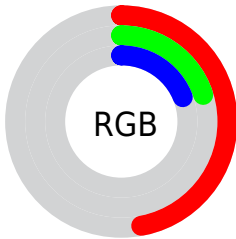
Format	Color
R_{YB}	120, 50, 49
Decimal	7877169
CIE _{Lab}	30.63, 30.60, 15.82
CIE _{LCh}	31, 34.444, 27.335
Yxy	6.4969, 0.4817, 0.3313
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286067249 (0xFF783231)
YUV	70.8160, -10.7553, 43.1344
Hunter-Lab	25.4890, 21.5463, 9.3134

Details

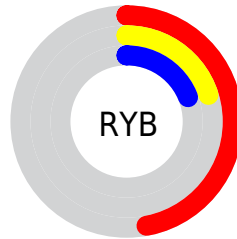
The YIQ color **70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **98.1840, -42.0410, -14.5290**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800**, and **20.2610, 39.2900, 14.8260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.4040, 49.1930, 17.0730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.2280, 34.8890, 11.9850**.

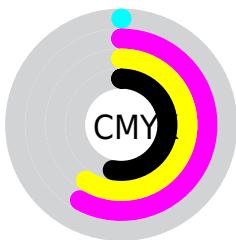
Distribution



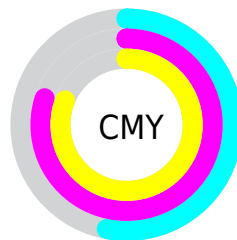
- Red (47%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290 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 70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.8160, 42.0410,
14.5290

■ 70.8160, 42.0410,
14.5290

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.2610, 39.2900,
14.8260

■ 121.5670, 47.1760,
15.0800

■ 20.2610, 39.2900,
14.8260

■ 148.3500, 49.2850,
15.4050

■ 13.2700, 25.9030,
9.6390

■ 175.2470, 51.0730,
16.0410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.3390, 47.8180,
14.4580

■ 219.8530, 31.4510,
8.2110

■ 239.4810, 14.7630,

2.2750

■ 70.8160, 42.0410,
14.5290

■ 70.8160, 42.0410,
14.5290

■ 62.4040, 49.1930,
17.0730

■ 79.2280, 34.8890,
11.9850

■ 53.9920, 56.3450,
19.6170

■ 87.6400, 27.7370,
9.4410

■ 45.5800, 63.4970,
22.1610

■ 96.0520, 20.5850,
6.8970

■ 37.7550, 70.3740,
24.1820

■ 103.8770, 13.7080,
4.8760

■ 37.0540, 70.9700,
24.3940

■ 112.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

■ 120.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 129.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 137.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 145.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.8340, 33.6030, 24.2830



70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290



70.8890, 39.7970, 0.1250

Triad

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



70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290



60.9840, -21.4070, -25.0470



58.9760, -61.3460, -0.5620

Complementary

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



70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290



98.1840, -42.0410, -14.5290

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.



61.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990



70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290



57.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960

Square

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



70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290



66.6040, 9.0820, -21.4300



60.8390, -54.1910, -14.5990



72.7540, -16.1420, 17.2180

Rectangle

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



70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290



69.8570, 33.6550, -9.7130



60.8390, -54.1910, -14.5990



59.9220, -61.2540, -2.2300

Sweetspot

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



70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290



136.3720, 16.6880, 5.9360



78.3230, 19.5250, 37.1330



67.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290



79.3630, 65.6060, 22.4860



91.3610, 32.4160, -3.7760



56.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



38.5490, 73.9500, 25.4540



77.1090, 149.3670, 51.8550

Inverse Universe

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



98.1840, -42.0410, -14.5290



121.6370, -65.6060, -22.4860



78.2260, -32.6910, 3.2530



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



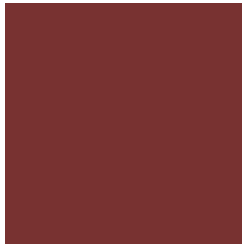
86.4510, -73.9500, -25.4540



174.8910, -149.3670, -51.8550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

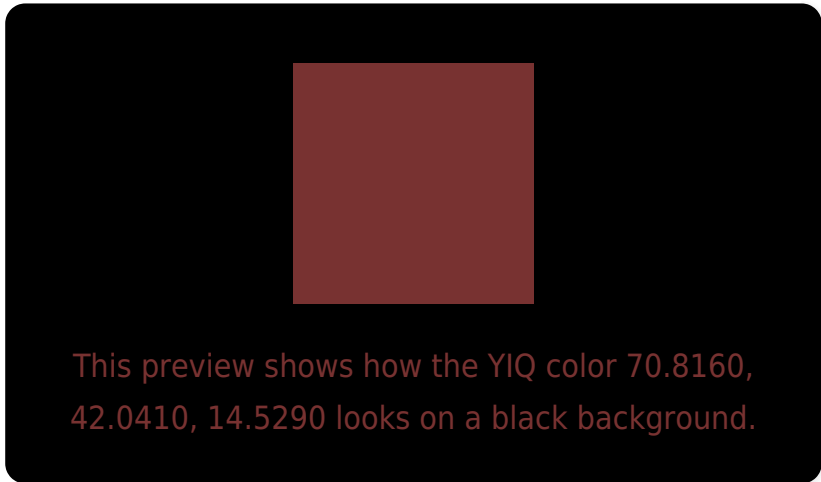
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

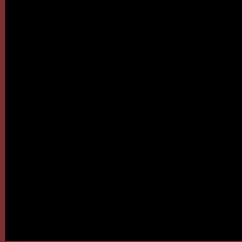
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290.

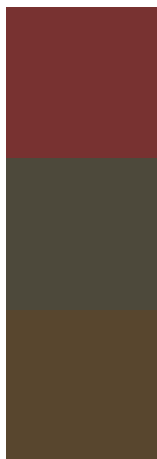


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.8160, 42.0410,

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

70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290

Protanopia

72.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060

Deuteranopia

72.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480



Tritanopia

70.6850, 41.0320, 16.2960

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290

Protanomaly

72.2320, 19.8980, 2.8260

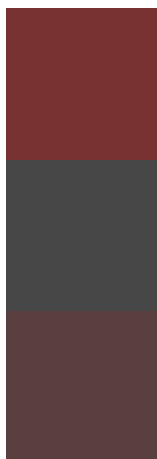
Deuteranomaly

72.2390, 27.1880, 2.8680

Tritanomaly

70.5710, 41.3530, 15.9850

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290 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(120, 50, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 50, 49)  
}
```

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(120, 50, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 50, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290 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(120, 50, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 50, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(120, 50, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 50, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 50, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 50,  
49) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 50, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 50,  
49) }
```

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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