

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(70.9710, 43.6430,  
29.5550)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	832849
RGB	131, 40, 73
RGB Percent	51%, 16%, 29%
CMY	0.4860, 0.8433, 0.7136
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.44, 0.49
HSL	338°, 53%, 34%
HSV	338°, 70%, 51%
XYZ	11.3308, 6.8267, 7.0304
YIQ	70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

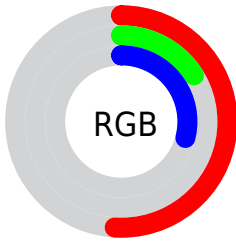
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	131, 40, 73
Decimal	8595529
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.41, 41.73, 1.50
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 41.758, 2.064
Yxy	6.8267, 0.4499, 0.2710
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286785609 (0xFF832849)
YUV	70.9710, 1.0003, 52.6454
Hunter-Lab	26.1279, 31.6856, 2.3361

# Details

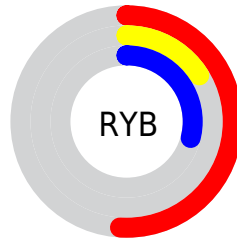
The YIQ color **70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **100.0290, -43.6430, -29.5550**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.7110, 47.3110, 29.1590**, and **26.4430, 36.2620, 25.6540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.4280, 49.7860, 33.8660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.5140, 37.5000, 25.2440**.

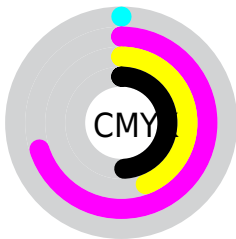
# Distribution



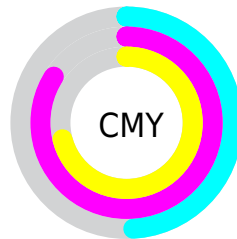
- Red (51%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550 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 70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.9710, 43.6430,  
29.5550

70.9710, 43.6430,  
29.5550

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

42.1930, 43.1380,  
33.2020

124.0100, 47.9070,  
29.3710

26.4430, 36.2620,  
25.6540

150.9070, 49.6950,  
30.0070

16.4880, 31.2210,  
12.3810

178.5050, 50.8870,  
30.4310

3.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

200.1230, 40.1590,  
26.6150

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

219.7510, 23.4710,  
20.6790

239.7380, 7.1500,

13.5980

■ 70.9710, 43.6430,  
29.5550

■ 70.9710, 43.6430,  
29.5550

■ 62.4280, 49.7860,  
33.8660

■ 79.5140, 37.5000,  
25.2440

■ 53.7710, 56.2500,  
37.8660

■ 88.1710, 31.0360,  
21.2440

■ 45.2280, 62.3930,  
42.1770

■ 96.7140, 24.8930,  
16.9330

■ 44.6410, 62.6680,  
42.7000

■ 105.2570, 18.7500,  
12.6220

■ 113.9140, 12.2860,  
8.6220

■ 123.0440, 5.8680,  
3.7880

■ 131.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 140.2440, -6.7390,  
-4.5230

■ 148.7870,  
-12.8820, -8.8340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.1180, 21.3600, 31.4080



70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550



70.2470, 51.0730, 16.0410

# Triad

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



70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550



65.4200, 6.4240, -28.3280



64.9430, -65.7470, -3.4030

# Complementary

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



70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550



100.0290, -43.6430, -29.5550

# 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.



64.5550, -59.1430, -12.9590



70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550



55.7430, -37.0860, -32.7500

# Square

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



70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550



68.8640, 31.7770, -19.7350



60.7930, -48.5500, -23.2220



61.1590, -66.1150, 3.2690



# Rectangle

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



70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550



71.2600, 49.0580, 2.9940



60.7930, -48.5500, -23.2220



65.3190, -64.0500, -6.6260

# Sweetspot

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



70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550



147.2460, 17.2830, 11.6750



67.7160, 5.3570, 40.5970



72.4900, 10.5440, 7.1520



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550



77.3860, 67.9400, 46.2760



74.2530, 50.9360, 13.0160



62.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



44.2280, 62.3930, 42.1770



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



# Inverse Universe

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



70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550



77.3860, 67.9400, 46.2760



96.7470, -50.9360, -13.0160



62.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



44.2280, 62.3930, 42.1770

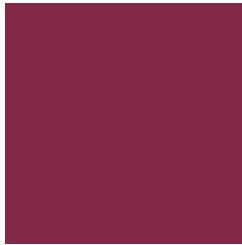


1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

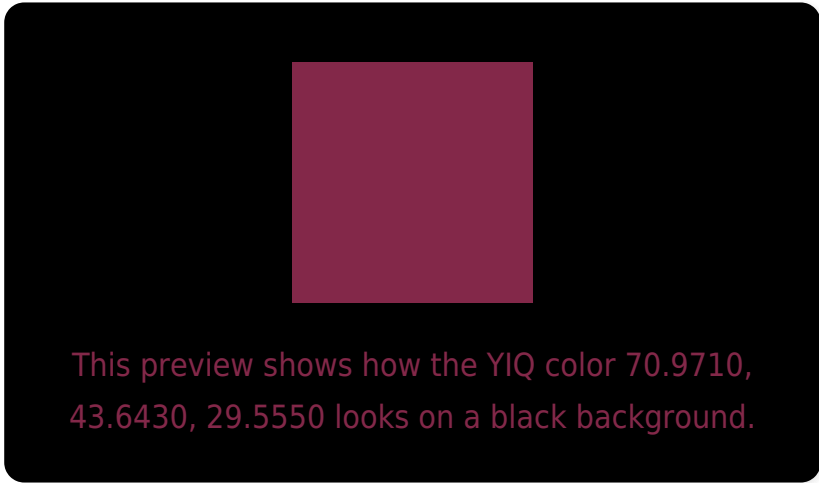
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.9710, 43.6430,



# 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

70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550

### Protanopia

75.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730

### Deuteranopia

75.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



## Tritanopia

71.3440, 49.4220, 18.4300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550

## Protanomaly

74.0050, 10.7720, 14.0360

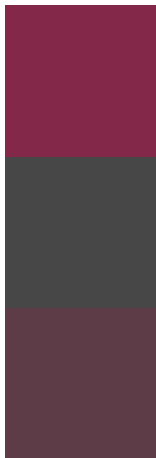
## Deuteranomaly

73.6980, 21.8220, 12.0140

## Tritanomaly

71.1960, 47.0830, 22.2750

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.2350, 15.8160, 10.7280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550 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(131, 40, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 40, 73)  
}
```

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(131, 40, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 40, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550 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(131, 40, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 40, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 40, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 40, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 40, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 40,  
73) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 40, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131, 40,  
73) }
```

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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