

# Converting Colors

YIQ(71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(71.0000, 71.0620,  
22.7260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	99251F
RGB	153, 37, 31
RGB Percent	60%, 15%, 12%
CMY	0.3997, 0.8551, 0.8781
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 0.80, 0.40
HSL	3°, 66%, 36%
HSV	3°, 80%, 60%
XYZ	14.0583, 8.1985, 2.1429
YIQ	71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

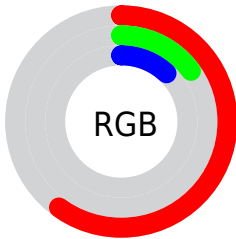
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	153, 37, 31
Decimal	10036511
CIELab	34.39, 47.21, 32.89
CIELCh	34, 57.538, 34.859
Yxy	8.1985, 0.5762, 0.3360
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288226591 (0xFF99251F)
YUV	71.0000, -19.7200, 71.9140
Hunter-Lab	28.6330, 37.5328, 15.6058

# Details

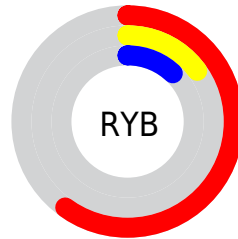
The YIQ color **71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **113.0000, -71.0620, -22.7260**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.0670, 78.1230, 21.4110**, and **28.1060, 56.0240, 19.9280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.4850, 80.0020, 25.9060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.5150, 62.1220, 19.5460**.

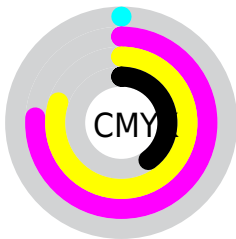
# Distribution



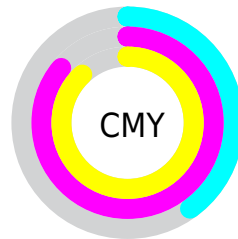
- Red (60%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (88%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260 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 71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 71.0000, 71.0620,  
22.7260


 71.0000, 71.0620,  
22.7260


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 37.8030, 70.4190,  
28.8750


 126.0670, 78.1230,  
21.4110


 28.1060, 56.0240,  
19.9280

 153.9210, 81.4700,  
21.3260


 19.4350, 38.7400,  
13.7800

 175.6100, 71.9800,  
17.1000

 11.1770, 21.7310,  
8.1550

 195.0100, 55.9340,  
10.5420

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 214.5240, 39.5670,  
4.2950

 234.7390, 22.6040,

-2.1640

252.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

71.0000, 71.0620,  
22.7260

71.0000, 71.0620,  
22.7260

60.4850, 80.0020,  
25.9060

81.5150, 62.1220,  
19.5460

50.4430, 88.9880,  
28.2520

91.5570, 53.1360,  
17.2000

49.8560, 89.2630,  
28.7750

102.0720, 44.1960,  
14.0200

112.0000, 35.5310,  
11.3630

122.6290, 26.2700,  
8.4940

■ 132.5570, 17.6050,  
5.8370

■ 143.0720, 8.6650,  
2.6570

■ 153.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 163.6290, -9.2610,  
-2.8690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.4230, 66.5180, 50.0220



71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260



75.5520, 59.5590, -5.6010

# Triad

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



71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260



61.9720, -39.4690, -39.1250



69.6170, -78.9080, 9.3480

# Complementary

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



71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260



113.0000, -71.0620, -22.7260

# 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.



75.0480, -79.0440, 0.7960



71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260



68.6180, -55.4270, -25.2430

# Square

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



71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260



66.8610, 0.3280, -39.0000



73.7480, -69.8720, -11.2480



82.0660, -16.4200, 33.2760



# Rectangle

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



71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260



76.3060, 42.2760, -17.2760



73.7480, -69.8720, -11.2480



71.9650, -80.0080, 7.2560

# Sweetspot

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



71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260



166.5260, 28.0580, 9.1300



80.9300, 34.8340, 62.5620



79.9590, 16.4130, 5.4130



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.



71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260



70.3920, 111.3610, 35.7850



105.6330, 54.8370, -8.1310



71.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



45.9690, 81.5150, 26.0190



4.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330



# Inverse Universe

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



113.0000, -71.0620, -22.7260



136.6080, -111.3610, -35.7850



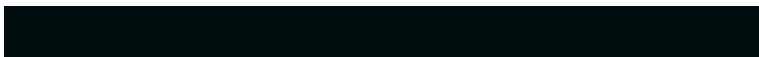
78.3670, -54.8370, 8.1310



74.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



94.0310, -81.5150, -26.0190



8.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

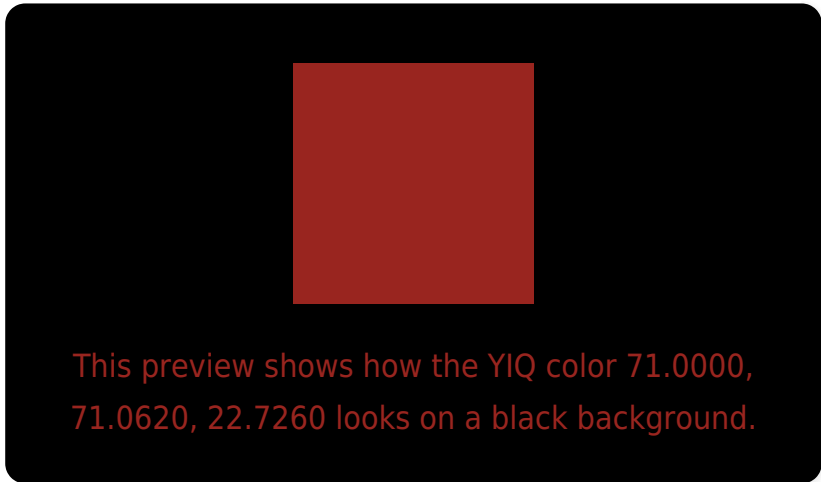
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.0000, 71.0620,



# 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

71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260

### Protanopia

80.3590, 17.5620, -9.9100

### Deuteranopia

78.9770, 33.1970, -12.4270



## Tritanopia

71.0970, 69.4110, 25.1150

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260

## Protanomaly

77.2740, 37.2750, 1.7790

## Deuteranomaly

76.0100, 46.7660, 0.4780

## Tritanomaly

70.8690, 70.0530, 24.4930

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.2160, 25.9950, 7.9710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260 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(153, 37, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 37, 31)  
}
```

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(153, 37, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 37, 31) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260 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(153, 37, 31) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 37, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 37, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 37, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 37, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 37,  
31) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.0000, 71.0620, 22.7260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 37, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 37,  
31) }
```

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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