

# Converting Colors

YIQ(71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(71.0180, 25.9520,  
-7.7760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B451D
RGB	91, 69, 29
RGB Percent	36%, 27%, 11%
CMY	0.6431, 0.7294, 0.8861
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.68, 0.64
HSL	39°, 52%, 24%
HSV	39°, 68%, 36%
XYZ	6.6648, 6.5685, 2.0812
YIQ	71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

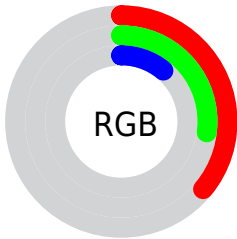
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	63, 91, 29
Decimal	5981469
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	30.80, 4.44, 27.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 27.582, 80.729
Yxy	6.5685, 0.4352, 0.4289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284171549 (0xFF5B451D)
YUV	71.0180, -20.7149, 17.5242
Hunter-Lab	25.6290, 1.5680, 13.1257

# Details

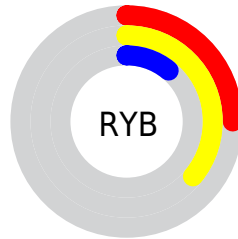
The YIQ color **71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **48.9820, -25.9520, 7.7760**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.9860, 28.9780, -7.5500**, and **27.8200, 17.8820, -4.6940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.2310, 29.6660, -9.0060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.8050, 22.2380, -6.5460**.

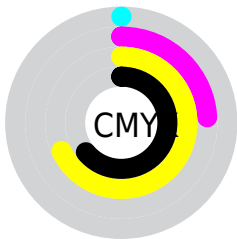
# Distribution



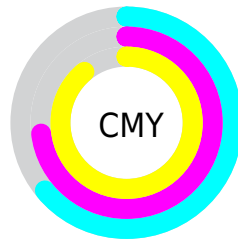
- Red (36%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760 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 71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 71.0180, 25.9520,  
-7.7760

■ 71.0180, 25.9520,  
-7.7760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 48.0070, 24.4850,  
-8.7230

■ 119.9860, 28.9780,  
-7.5500

■ 27.8200, 17.8820,  
-4.6940

■ 146.3560, 30.8120,  
-7.7480

■ 4.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800

■ 172.8400, 32.3250,  
-7.6350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 200.0250, 33.2420,  
-7.7340

■ 227.9110, 33.5630,  
-8.0450

■ 248.1260, 16.6000,

-14.5040

252.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420

71.0180, 25.9520,  
-7.7760

71.0180, 25.9520,  
-7.7760

68.2310, 29.6660,  
-9.0060

73.8050, 22.2380,  
-6.5460

65.4440, 33.3800,  
-10.2360

76.5920, 18.5240,  
-5.3160

62.0700, 37.3690,  
-10.9430

79.9660, 14.5350,  
-4.6090

61.8420, 38.0110,  
-11.5650

82.7530, 10.8210,  
-3.3790

85.6540, 6.7860,  
-1.8380

■ 88.4410, 3.0720,  
-0.6080

■ 91.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 94.6020, -4.6310,  
1.3290

■ 97.3890, -8.3450,  
2.5590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.0610, 33.5610, 3.0090



71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760



69.3750, 11.4650, -15.0550

# Triad

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



71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760



58.6390, -50.7520, -16.3520



75.0140, 6.5530, 18.9130

# Complementary

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



71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760



48.9820, -25.9520, 7.7760

# 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.



72.2220, -17.7000, 12.4120



71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760



59.5170, -55.9800, -9.7080

# Square

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



71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760



56.1310, -43.6900, -23.1940



61.2990, -52.1300, -2.3860



73.9960, 24.1590, 19.2230



# Rectangle

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



71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760



66.9650, -2.0600, -17.7400



61.2990, -52.1300, -2.3860



74.6540, -1.2410, 16.9910

# Sweetspot

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



71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760



109.6820, 9.5830, -2.9690



50.1600, 29.5690, 20.2970



54.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760



86.0980, 40.1660, -12.0740



81.5400, 15.1340, -20.9780



44.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090



74.5670, 46.0350, -13.8130



160.6740, 99.1770, -29.7750



# Inverse Universe

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



48.9820, -25.9520, 7.7760



51.9020, -40.1660, 12.0740



38.4600, -15.1340, 20.9780



42.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



35.4330, -46.0350, 13.8130



76.3260, -99.1770, 29.7750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760 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

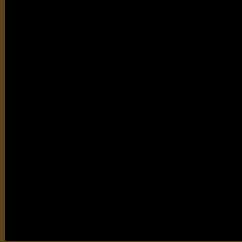
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.0180, 25.9520,

-7.7760.

# 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

71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760

### Protanopia

70.4900, 18.5710, -11.6770

### Deuteranopia

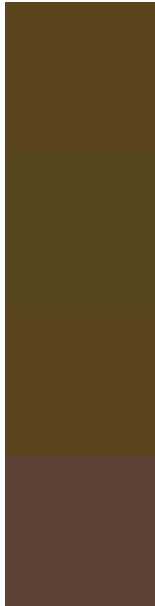
71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760



## Tritanopia

74.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760

## Protanomaly

71.0990, 21.2300, -10.3060

## Deuteranomaly

71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760

## Tritanomaly

72.8190, 19.6230, 2.3030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.7960, 9.2620, -2.6580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760 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(91, 69, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 69, 29)  
}
```

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(91, 69, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 69, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760 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(91, 69, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 69, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 69, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 69, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 69, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 69, 29)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 69, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 69,  
29) }
```

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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