

# Converting Colors

YIQ(71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(71.0400, 48.3630,  
43.1390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	901E5B
RGB	144, 30, 91
RGB Percent	56%, 12%, 36%
CMY	0.4350, 0.8825, 0.6430
CMYK	0.00, 0.79, 0.37, 0.43
HSL	328°, 66%, 34%
HSV	328°, 79%, 57%
XYZ	13.8684, 7.6185, 10.6454
YIQ	71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

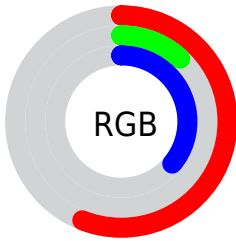
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	144, 30, 91
Decimal	9444955
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.18, 51.27, -7.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 51.790, 351.840
Yxy	7.6185, 0.4316, 0.2371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287635035 (0xFF901E5B)
YUV	71.0400, 9.8403, 63.9859
Hunter-Lab	27.6016, 41.3840, -3.5460

# Details

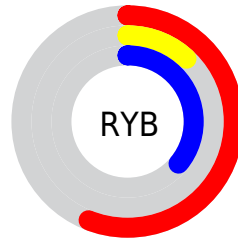
The YIQ color **71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **102.9600, -48.3630, -43.1390**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.2420, 50.6100, 40.9620**, and **31.7410, 38.5990, 32.8630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.0240, 54.4600, 48.2840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.0560, 42.2660, 37.9940**.

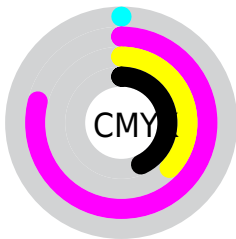
# Distribution



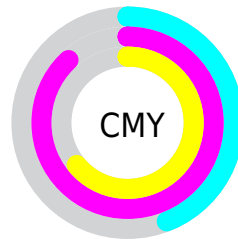
- Red (56%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (43%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (64%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390 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 71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 71.0400, 48.3630,  
43.1390


 71.0400, 48.3630,  
43.1390


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 42.4360, 47.3080,  
45.7400


 127.5410, 51.2060,  
41.1740


 31.7410, 38.5990,  
32.8630

 155.1390, 52.3980,  
41.5980


 21.6870, 29.5230,  
21.1310

 181.2420, 50.6100,  
40.9620

 10.8780, 21.1350,  
7.9430

 200.8700, 33.9220,  
35.0260

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 220.4980, 17.2340,  
29.0900

 237.9770, 7.9750,

15.1670

■ 71.0400, 48.3630,  
43.1390

■ 71.0400, 48.3630,  
43.1390

■ 62.0240, 54.4600,  
48.2840

■ 80.0560, 42.2660,  
37.9940

■ 52.5350, 60.5110,  
54.2630

■ 89.5450, 36.2150,  
32.0150

■ 51.8340, 61.1070,  
54.4750

■ 98.5610, 30.1180,  
26.8700

■ 108.1640, 23.7460,  
21.2020

■ 117.1800, 17.6490,  
16.0570

■ 126.0820, 11.8730,  
10.6010

■ 135.6850, 5.5010,  
4.9330

■ 144.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 154.1900, -6.6470,  
-6.1910

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.0280, 13.1060, 37.8260



71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390



69.3230, 63.0830, 29.6670

# Triad

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



71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390



69.9280, 16.5570, -30.2510



71.3660, -71.4320, -5.0000

# Complementary

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



71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390



102.9600, -48.3630, -43.1390

# 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.



68.5500, -60.7470, -16.9310



71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390



56.3980, -32.0410, -41.5850

# Square

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



71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390



73.6590, 42.7800, -15.3960



63.1750, -46.9900, -29.4700



68.7220, -75.0100, 4.7820



# Rectangle

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



71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390



71.5980, 63.0860, 13.0860



63.1750, -46.9900, -29.4700



70.8130, -68.4970, -8.6330

# Sweetspot

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



71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390



157.1910, 19.1160, 17.0040



58.2450, -6.1980, 46.2660



76.7830, 11.2770, 10.3890



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390



72.7530, 74.9970, 67.0690



64.7700, 66.0180, 26.0340



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



48.5730, 57.3480, 51.0120



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



# Inverse Universe

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



71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390



72.7530, 74.9970, 67.0690



109.2300, -66.0180, -26.0340



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



48.5730, 57.3480, 51.0120

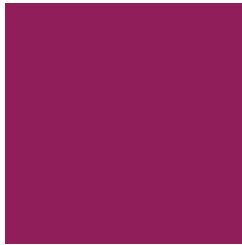


2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

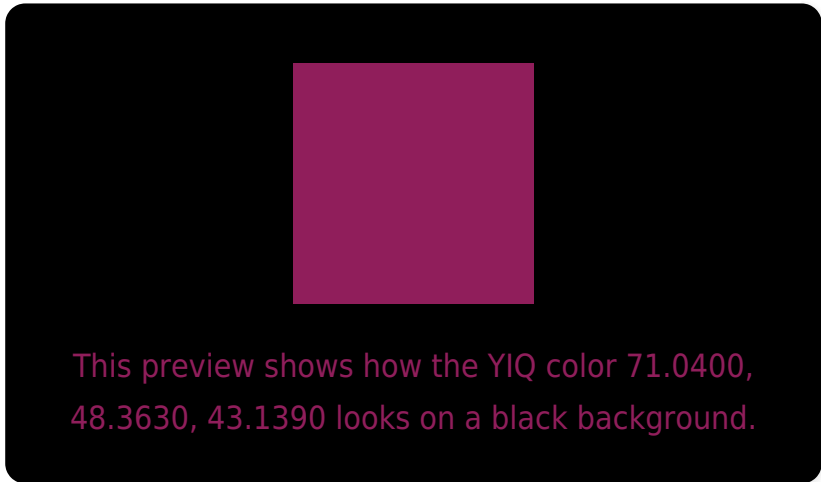
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

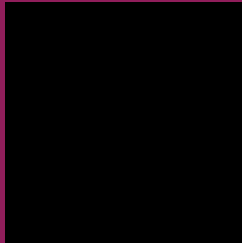
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.0400, 48.3630,



# 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

71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390

### Protanopia

78.6450, -23.3850, 10.8150

### Deuteranopia

80.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



## Tritanopia

73.2310, 57.1700, 21.1860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390

## Protanomaly

75.9690, 2.4260, 22.1220

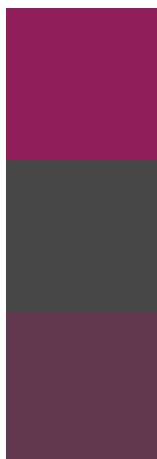
## Deuteranomaly

76.8320, 18.7490, 18.1490

## Tritanomaly

72.4190, 54.0050, 28.9890

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.0660, 17.9700, 15.7460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390 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(144, 30, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 30, 91)  
}
```

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(144, 30, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 30, 91) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390 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(144, 30, 91) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 30, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(144, 30, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 30, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 30, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 30,  
91) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 30, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144, 30,  
91) }
```

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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