

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800)
contains.

YIQ(71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(71.3030, 30.3040,
12.4800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6C373B
RGB	108, 55, 59
RGB Percent	42%, 22%, 23%
CMY	0.5763, 0.7844, 0.7685
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.45, 0.58
HSL	355°, 33%, 32%
HSV	355°, 49%, 42%
XYZ	8.3437, 6.2365, 4.9058
YIQ	71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

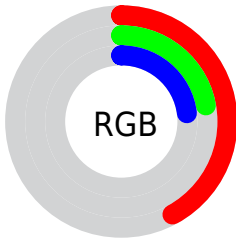
Format	Color
R_{YB}	108, 55, 59
Decimal	7092027
CIE _{Lab}	30.00, 23.93, 8.15
CIE _{LCh}	30, 25.282, 18.796
Yxy	6.2365, 0.4282, 0.3201
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285282107 (0xFF6C373B)
YUV	71.3030, -6.0654, 32.1833
Hunter-Lab	24.9731, 15.9351, 5.8341




Details

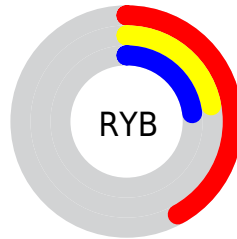
The YIQ color **71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **91.6970, -30.3040, -12.4800**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.9830, 34.2010, 13.4410**, and **24.2640, 26.0400, 12.6640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.9000, 24.0690, 9.8370**.

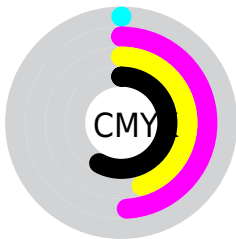
Distribution







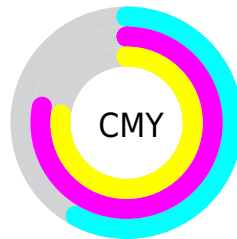
-  Red (42%)
-  Green (22%)
-  Blue (23%)






-  Red (42%)
-  Yellow (22%)
-  Blue (23%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (49%)
-  Yellow (45%)
-  Black (58%)



-  Cyan (58%)
-  Magenta (78%)
-  Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800 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 71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

71.3030, 30.3040,
12.4800

71.3030, 30.3040,
12.4800

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

47.5200, 28.1950,
12.1550

120.9830, 34.2010,
13.4410

24.2640, 26.0400,
12.6640

147.4670, 35.7140,
13.5540

11.1770, 21.7310,
8.1550

174.0650, 36.9060,
13.9780

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

201.6630, 38.0980,
14.4020

223.6830, 26.1780,
10.1620

243.3110, 9.4900,

4.2260

■ 71.3030, 30.3040,
12.4800

■ 71.3030, 30.3040,
12.4800

■ 63.7060, 36.5390,
15.1230

■ 78.9000, 24.0690,
9.8370

■ 56.1090, 42.7740,
17.7660

■ 86.4970, 17.8340,
7.1940

■ 49.0990, 48.7340,
19.8860

■ 93.5070, 11.8740,
5.0740

■ 41.5020, 54.9690,
22.5290

■ 101.1040, 5.6390,
2.4310

■ 33.9050, 61.2040,
25.1720

■ 108.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 33.2040, 61.8000,
25.3840

■ 116.2980, -6.8310,
-2.8550

■ 123.8950,
-13.0660, -5.4980

■ 130.9050,
-19.0260, -7.6180

■ 138.5020,
-25.2610, -10.2610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.3870, 21.5000, 17.8520



71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800



70.5060, 30.8100, 3.3060

Triad

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



71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800



65.1540, -6.9660, -16.9340



61.5340, -45.4820, -1.7220

Complementary

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



71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800



91.6970, -30.3040, -12.4800

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.



57.7730, -53.8250, -10.2170



71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800



58.5130, -32.9620, -19.3780

Square

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



71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800



67.4290, 11.3730, -13.3870



57.0090, -48.9180, -16.5500



70.4670, -17.0120, 10.9560

Rectangle

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



71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800



70.1370, 27.2350, -3.4930



57.0090, -48.9180, -16.5500



57.3970, -55.5220, -6.9940

Sweetspot

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



71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800



125.5070, 11.8740, 5.0740



75.6930, 12.1910, 26.8710



62.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800



83.2020, 46.9460, 19.2500



83.7610, 25.5380, -0.2700



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



36.0090, 66.8430, 27.6030



75.4210, 139.9210, 57.8490

Inverse Universe

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



71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800



83.2020, 46.9460, 19.2500



79.2390, -25.5380, 0.2700



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



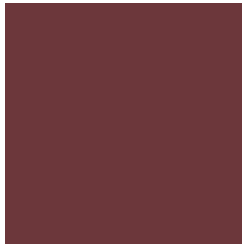
36.0090, 66.8430, 27.6030



75.4210, 139.9210, 57.8490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

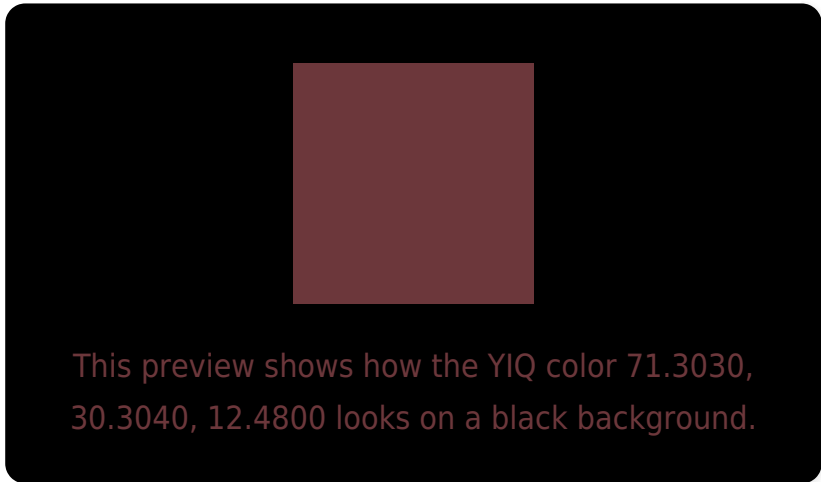
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

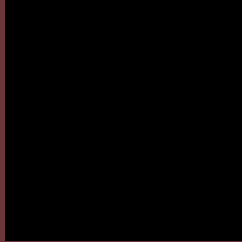
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.3030, 30.3040,

12.4800.

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

71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800

Protanopia

71.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

Deuteranopia

71.2310, 12.4710, -0.2410



Tritanopia

71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800

Protanomaly

71.1650, 12.8370, 4.1410

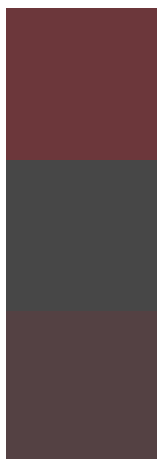
Deuteranomaly

71.1010, 18.8890, 4.5930

Tritanomaly

71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800 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(108, 55, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 55, 59)  
}
```

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(108, 55, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 55, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800 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(108, 55, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 55, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 55, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 55, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 55, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 55,  
59) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 55, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108, 55,  
59) }
```

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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