

# Converting Colors

YIQ(71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(71.5100, 106.3580,  
65.8940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D60042
RGB	214, 0, 66
RGB Percent	84%, 0%, 26%
CMY	0.1602, 0.9998, 0.7408
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.69, 0.16
HSL	341°, 100%, 42%
HSV	341°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	28.7587, 14.7117, 6.4928
YIQ	71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

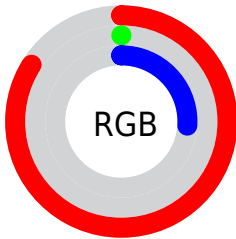
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	214, 0, 66
Decimal	14024770
CIE Lab	45.24, 71.72, 27.44
CIE LCh	45, 76.791, 20.940
Yxy	14.7117, 0.5756, 0.2945
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292214850 (0xFFD60042)
YUV	71.5100, -2.7164, 124.9637
Hunter-Lab	38.3559, 66.7140, 16.8126

# Details

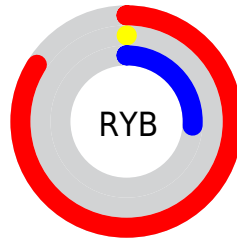
The YIQ color **71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0033**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **142.4900, -106.3580, -65.8940**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.4840, 90.9110, 42.9670**, and **47.8850, 82.2920, 39.4760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.5470, 95.7680, 59.5760**.

# Distribution



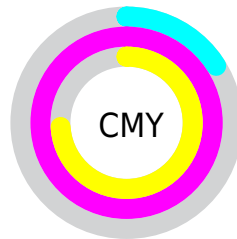
- Red (84%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (74%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940 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 71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 71.5100, 106.3580,  
65.8940


 71.5100, 106.3580,  
65.8940


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 59.4340, 94.3480,  
52.2680


 141.4840, 90.9110,  
42.9670


 47.8850, 82.2920,  
39.4760


 161.9440, 74.6360,  
35.0520


 35.8800, 71.5200,  
25.4400


 182.5180, 58.0400,  
27.4480

 26.5400, 51.8060,  
19.2780

 202.6190, 41.3980,  
20.6780

 17.5700, 33.9260,  
12.9180

 223.4210, 24.1600,  
13.6960

 5.6810, 11.3240,  
4.0280

 244.3370, 6.6010,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

7.0250

0.0000

■ 71.5100, 106.3580,  
65.8940

■ 85.5470, 95.7680,  
59.5760

■ 100.1710, 84.9030,  
52.7350

■ 114.2080, 74.3130,  
46.4170

■ 128.7180, 63.7690,  
39.2650

■ 142.7550, 53.1790,  
32.9470

■ 157.3790, 42.3140,  
26.1060

■ 171.4160, 31.7240,  
19.7880

■ 185.4530, 21.1340,  
13.4700

■ 199.9630, 10.5900,  
6.3180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.8980, 82.5590, 84.2150



71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940



94.6770, 96.2360, 7.0200

# Triad

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



71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940



75.3640, -35.8420, -66.3220



97.9310, -109.0310, 10.1130

# Complementary

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



71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940



142.4900, -106.3580, -65.8940

# 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.



100.4950, -102.4720, -4.1360



71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940



87.1740, -63.5850, -42.6010

# Square

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



71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940



94.9910, 20.2730, -42.5350



95.8720, -85.3210, -23.1210



89.0030, -91.1980, 22.8340



# Rectangle

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



71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940



100.3930, 72.9480, -11.4680



95.8720, -85.3210, -23.1210



100.1820, -108.4800, 5.6320

# Sweetspot

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



71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940



204.3460, 37.9130, 23.2650



68.0500, 18.3220, 97.5060



97.3500, 22.9220, 14.1060



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940



85.2510, 126.6210, 78.6290



86.8790, 116.8190, 24.9710



99.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



57.1710, 84.9030, 52.7350



14.3390, 21.4550, 13.1590



# Inverse Universe

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



71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940



85.2510, 126.6210, 78.6290



127.1210, -116.8190, -24.9710



99.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



57.1710, 84.9030, 52.7350



14.3390, 21.4550, 13.1590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.5100, 106.3580,



# 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

71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940

### Protanopia

109.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610

### Deuteranopia

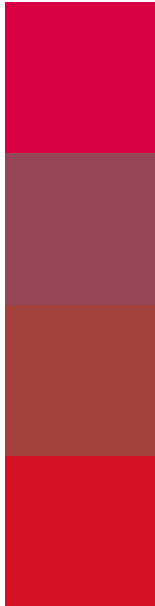
107.4980, 33.2880, -8.5680



## Tritanopia

82.0440, 112.4610, 37.8770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940

## Protanomaly

95.1570, 42.8190, 22.4590

## Deuteranomaly

94.3190, 59.7380, 18.6980

## Tritanomaly

77.9980, 110.0750, 48.0830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940

## Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

72.0580, 38.7840, 24.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940 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(214, 0, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 0, 66)  
}
```

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(214, 0, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 0, 66) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940 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(214, 0, 66) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 0, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 0, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 0, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 0, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 0, 66)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.5100, 106.3580, 65.8940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 0, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214, 0,  
66) }
```

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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