

# Converting Colors

YIQ(71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(71.7700, 74.0450,  
7.2050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	932F02
RGB	147, 47, 2
RGB Percent	58%, 18%, 1%
CMY	0.4233, 0.8158, 0.9918
CMYK	0.00, 0.68, 0.99, 0.42
HSL	19°, 97%, 29%
HSV	19°, 99%, 58%
XYZ	13.0685, 8.2422, 0.9620
YIQ	71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

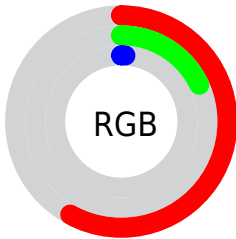
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 67, 2
Decimal	9645826
CIE Lab	34.48, 40.47, 45.69
CIE LCh	34, 61.039, 48.468
Yxy	8.2422, 0.5867, 0.3701
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287835906 (0xFF932F02)
YUV	71.7700, -34.3966, 65.9767
Hunter-Lab	28.7093, 31.0121, 18.1099

# Details

The YIQ color **71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **77.2300, -74.0450, -7.2050**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.6460, 80.3260, 9.0140**, and **26.3120, 52.4480, 18.6560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.9550, 74.9620, 7.1060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.3500, 66.4800, 6.6400**.

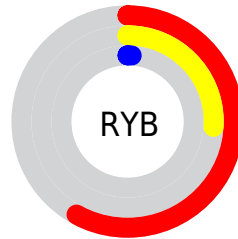
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (18%)

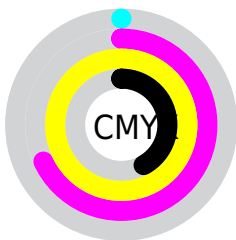
Blue (1%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (1%)

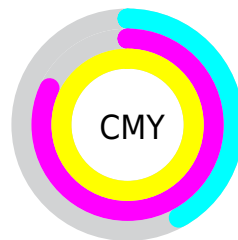


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (82%)


Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050 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 71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 71.7700, 74.0450,  
7.2050


 71.7700, 74.0450,  
7.2050


 252.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980


 46.1360, 64.5070,  
14.8670


 125.6460, 80.3260,  
9.0140


 26.3120, 52.4480,  
18.6560

 152.9130, 83.9480,  
9.4520


 17.9400, 35.7600,  
12.7200

 176.3960, 78.0340,  
6.4980

 9.0840, 17.5590,  
6.6710

 195.7960, 61.9880,  
-0.0600

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 215.1960, 45.9420,  
-6.6180

 234.7100, 29.5750,

-12.8650

■ 249.6420, 15.0870,  
-14.6170

■ 71.7700, 74.0450,  
7.2050

■ 71.7700, 74.0450,  
7.2050

■ 70.9550, 74.9620,  
7.1060

■ 79.3500, 66.4800,  
6.6400

■ 86.8160, 59.2360,  
5.7640

■ 94.3960, 51.6710,  
5.1990

■ 102.5630, 43.8310,  
4.1110

■ 110.1430, 36.2660,  
3.5460

■ 117.6090, 29.0220,  
2.6700

■ 125.1890, 21.4570,  
2.1050

■ 132.7690, 13.8920,  
1.5400

■ 140.2350, 6.6480,  
0.6640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.5890, 77.6140, 47.1660



71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050



76.6490, 48.7400, -13.2760

# Triad

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



71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050



65.5400, -46.7600, -33.6400



65.1490, -77.3500, 14.1540

# Complementary

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



71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050



77.2300, -74.0450, -7.2050

# 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.



74.7690, -82.3920, 6.4080



71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050



71.9410, -63.4060, -18.3020

# Square

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



71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050



56.3520, -26.4000, -50.2080



76.2560, -76.9340, -4.4060



81.2760, 9.7120, 44.2720



# Rectangle

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



71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050



75.6200, 29.3480, -25.2760



76.2560, -76.9340, -4.4060



69.1270, -80.2840, 12.2600

# Sweetspot

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



71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050



161.6090, 29.0220, 2.6700



56.9830, 53.6780, 62.4620



78.9220, 17.8350, 1.6670



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050



91.7420, 97.6110, 9.6350



113.4470, 54.5200, -29.9280



70.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



66.5030, 70.4230, 6.7670



4.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



# Inverse Universe

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



77.2300, -74.0450, -7.2050



99.2580, -97.6110, -9.6350



35.5530, -54.5200, 29.9280



70.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



71.4970, -70.4230, -6.7670



5.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050 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 71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.7700, 74.0450,



# 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

71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050

### Protanopia

78.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170

### Deuteranopia

76.8820, 40.5340, -18.7460



## Tritanopia

75.3240, 61.3420, 22.6700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050

## Protanomaly

76.1310, 44.5670, -9.2330

## Deuteranomaly

75.3230, 52.7740, -9.2900

## Tritanomaly

74.0870, 66.2030, 17.1710

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050

## Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.9400, 26.5920, 2.6560

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050 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(147, 47, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 47, 2)  
}
```

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(147, 47, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 47, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050 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(147, 47, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 47, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(147, 47, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 47, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 47, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 47, 2)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.7700, 74.0450, 7.2050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 47, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 47,  
2) }
```

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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