

# Converting Colors

YIQ(71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(71.9290, 87.0190,  
14.3710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A42700
RGB	164, 39, 0
RGB Percent	64%, 15%, 0%
CMY	0.3566, 0.8472, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 1.00, 0.36
HSL	14°, 100%, 32%
HSV	14°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	16.0485, 9.3477, 0.9612
YIQ	71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

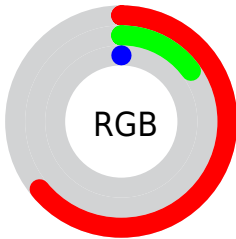
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	164, 51, 0
Decimal	10757888
CIELab	36.65, 49.44, 49.43
CIElCh	37, 69.912, 44.998
Yxy	9.3477, 0.6089, 0.3547
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288947968 (0xFFA42700)
YUV	71.9290, -35.4610, 80.7463
Hunter-Lab	30.5740, 40.1914, 19.5379

# Details

The YIQ color **71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **92.0710, -87.0190, -14.3710**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.8650, 93.0710, 14.8230**, and **30.7970, 61.3880, 21.8360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.9110, 78.2620, 13.3820**.

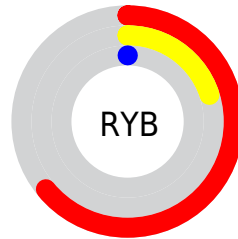
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (15%)

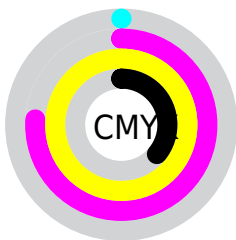
Blue (0%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (0%)

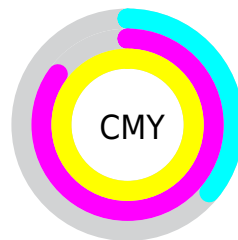


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (85%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710 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 71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 71.9290, 87.0190,  
14.3710


 71.9290, 87.0190,  
14.3710


 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090


 39.7670, 79.2680,  
28.1960


 128.8650, 93.0710,  
14.8230


 30.7970, 61.3880,  
21.8360

 155.8220, 94.6300,  
14.1020


 21.8270, 43.5080,  
15.4760

 174.5210, 79.1800,  
7.7560

 13.9820, 26.7740,  
10.3740

 193.9210, 63.1340,  
1.1980

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 213.3210, 47.0880,  
-5.3600

 233.4220, 30.4460,

-12.1300

■ 249.5280, 15.4080,  
-14.9280

■ 71.9290, 87.0190,  
14.3710

■ 80.9110, 78.2620,  
13.3820

■ 90.3660, 69.5510,  
11.5590

■ 99.8210, 60.8400,  
9.7360

■ 108.8030, 52.0830,  
8.7470

■ 118.2580, 43.3720,  
6.9240

■ 127.2400, 34.6150,  
5.9350

■ 136.6950, 25.9040,  
4.1120

■ 145.5630, 17.4680,  
2.8120

■ 155.1320, 8.4360,  
1.3000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.0730, 88.2950, 57.3430



71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710



81.4220, 56.8090, -10.8310

# Triad

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



71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710



69.0790, -47.0800, -38.8560



71.7660, -86.3370, 17.3350

# Complementary

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



71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710



92.0710, -87.0190, -14.3710

# 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.



81.7450, -91.0120, 8.4440



71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710



76.9790, -66.5690, -21.5530

# Square

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



71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710



60.4610, -28.3250, -53.8690



82.3200, -82.9860, -4.8580



86.0290, 3.3380, 49.6580



# Rectangle

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



71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710



80.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250



82.3200, -82.9860, -4.8580



76.2170, -89.2250, 14.6070

# Sweetspot

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



71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710



177.9410, 34.0190, 5.7230



63.4000, 57.2980, 73.9540



85.6450, 20.1730, 3.3490



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710



93.9230, 113.5190, 18.6950



119.4760, 64.7440, -27.9920



76.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



63.3130, 77.0700, 12.9580



7.7300, 9.6280, 1.7240



# Inverse Universe

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



92.0710, -87.0190, -14.3710



120.0770, -113.5190, -18.6950



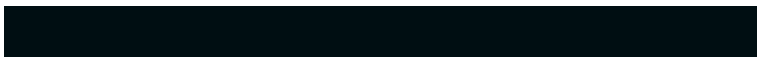
44.5240, -64.7440, 27.9920



78.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



81.6870, -77.0700, -12.9580



10.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710 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

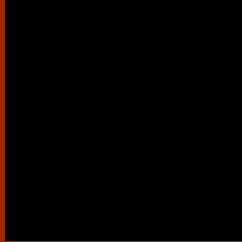
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.9290, 87.0190,



# 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

71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710

### Protanopia

83.4230, 28.7050, -19.1270

### Deuteranopia

81.6110, 42.7350, -20.0890



## Tritanopia

74.6850, 76.5630, 27.6590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710

## Protanomaly

79.2350, 50.2060, -6.8020

## Deuteranomaly

78.1990, 59.0550, -7.4810

## Tritanomaly

73.7900, 80.4610, 23.0930

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710

## Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.8590, 31.3140, 5.1860

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710 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(164, 39, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 39, 0)  
}
```

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(164, 39, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 39, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710 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(164, 39, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 39, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 39, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 39, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 39, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 39, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 39, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164, 39,  
0) }
```

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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