

# Converting Colors

YIQ(71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(71.9970, 56.8080,  
-5.3040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7B3C00
RGB	123, 60, 0
RGB Percent	48%, 24%, 0%
CMY	0.5175, 0.7648, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 1.00, 0.52
HSL	29°, 100%, 24%
HSV	29°, 100%, 48%
XYZ	9.7873, 7.4421, 0.9226
YIQ	71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

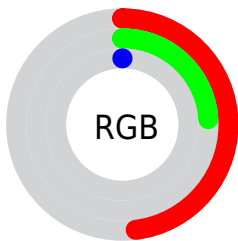
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">123, 117, 0</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8076288</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">32.79, 24.04, 43.34</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">33, 49.565, 60.982</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">7.4421, 0.5392, 0.4100</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286266368</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF7B3C00</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">71.9970, -35.4945, 44.7296</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">27.2803, 16.2998, 17.0910</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **51.0030, -56.8080, 5.3040**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.3290, 61.8050, -2.2510**, and **28.8380, 35.8070, 6.3590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.8870, 51.3060, -4.7100**.

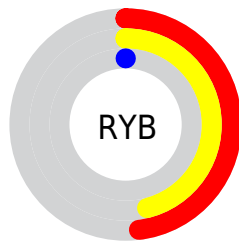
# Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (24%)

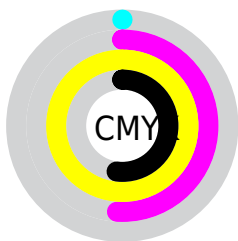
Blue (0%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (0%)

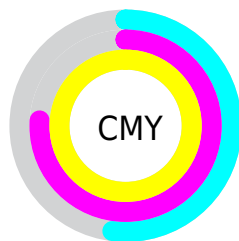


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040 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 71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.9970, 56.8080,  
-5.3040

71.9970, 56.8080,  
-5.3040

252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

50.1240, 46.4450,  
0.7890

123.3290, 61.8050,  
-2.2510

28.8380, 35.8070,  
6.3590

150.2970, 64.8310,  
-2.0250

12.8570, 25.6280,  
9.1160

177.3790, 67.5360,  
-1.4880

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

200.3780, 60.1090,  
-4.5550

219.7780, 44.0630,  
-11.1130

239.8790, 27.4210,

-17.8830

■ 249.5280, 15.4080,  
-14.9280

■ 71.9970, 56.8080,  
-5.3040

■ 76.8870, 51.3060,  
-4.7100

■ 82.4780, 45.2080,  
-4.3280

■ 87.3680, 39.7060,  
-3.7340

■ 92.2580, 34.2040,  
-3.1400

■ 97.8490, 28.1060,  
-2.7580

■ 102.7390, 22.6040,  
-2.1640

■ 107.6290, 17.1020,  
-1.5700

■ 112.5190, 11.6000,  
-0.9760

■ 118.1100, 5.5020,  
-0.5940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.9710, 60.8380, 20.7900



71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040



72.4190, 34.5280, -20.0320

# Triad

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



71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040



63.9560, -50.5670, -25.2150



77.6970, -19.9950, 26.4770

# Complementary

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



71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040



51.0030, -56.8080, 5.3040

# 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.



65.9180, -72.6260, 5.6300



71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040



68.5160, -63.4070, -12.7750

# Square

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



71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040



58.1080, -36.8560, -36.9200



70.0610, -71.8910, -2.1870



76.7150, 24.2930, 38.8290



# Rectangle

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



71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040



69.0530, 17.7030, -28.9930



70.0610, -71.8910, -2.1870



73.2320, -40.8550, 19.0570

# Sweetspot

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



71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040



140.7390, 22.6040, -2.1640



44.0730, 52.7640, 45.9800



69.7750, 13.7550, -1.4850



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040



93.9250, 74.5060, -6.6620



107.8040, 40.0330, -37.2070



58.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



73.1820, 57.7250, -5.4030



147.5490, 116.3670, -10.9050



# Inverse Universe

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



51.0030, -56.8080, 5.3040



66.4880, -74.2310, 7.1850



15.1960, -40.0330, 37.2070



57.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



51.8180, -57.7250, 5.4030



104.4510, -116.3670, 10.9050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

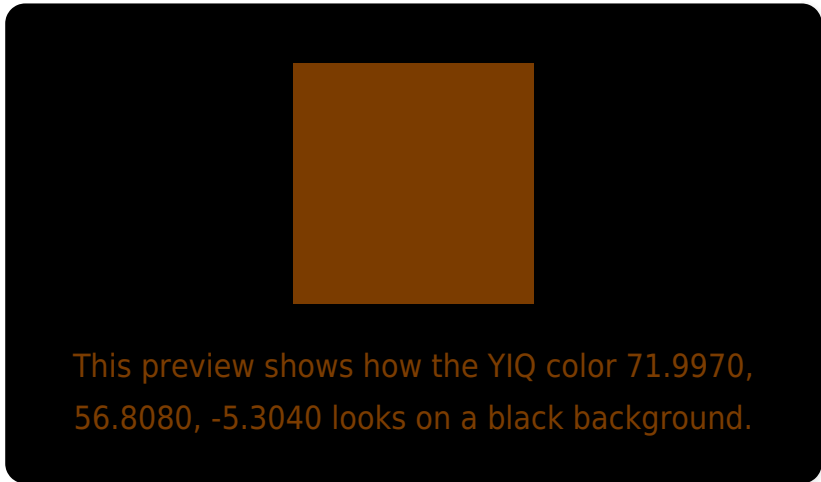
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

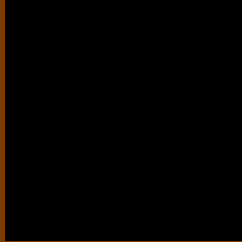
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040.

-5.3040.

# 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

71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040

### Protanopia

73.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170

### Deuteranopia

73.0390, 38.6540, -17.7140



## Tritanopia

77.0870, 39.8400, 15.8720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040

## Protanomaly

72.6740, 38.4240, -13.5440

## Deuteranomaly

72.7950, 45.3930, -13.1910

## Tritanomaly

74.8670, 46.0310, 8.2950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040

## Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

72.3690, 20.7700, -1.9660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040 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(123, 60, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 60, 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(123, 60, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 60, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040 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(123, 60, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 60, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(123, 60, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 60, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 60, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 60, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.9970, 56.8080, -5.3040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 60, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123, 60,  
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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