

# Converting Colors

YIQ(73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(73.3240, 78.5370,  
13.9050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9D2B0A
RGB	157, 43, 10
RGB Percent	62%, 17%, 4%
CMY	0.3841, 0.8315, 0.9604
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.94, 0.38
HSL	13°, 88%, 33%
HSV	13°, 94%, 62%
XYZ	14.8345, 8.9209, 1.2297
YIQ	73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

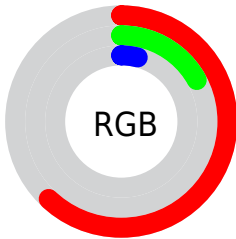
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	157, 53, 10
Decimal	10300170
CIE Lab	35.83, 45.79, 44.49
CIE LCh	36, 63.848, 44.176
Yxy	8.9209, 0.5937, 0.3570
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288490250 (0xFF9D2B0A)
YUV	73.3240, -31.2187, 73.3839
Hunter-Lab	29.8679, 36.3869, 18.4665

# Details

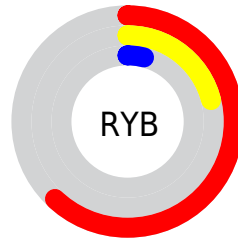
The YIQ color **73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **93.6760, -78.5370, -13.9050**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.4450, 85.5060, 14.2580**, and **29.0030, 57.8120, 20.5640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.4880, 83.9470, 14.9790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.1920, 70.1010, 12.6050**.

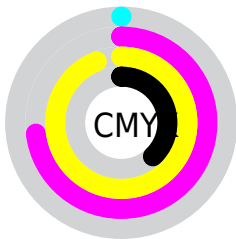
# Distribution



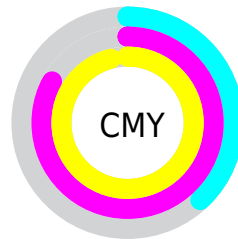
- Red (62%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (4%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050 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 73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.3240, 78.5370,  
13.9050

73.3240, 78.5370,  
13.9050

253.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

43.2560, 73.2170,  
22.2170

128.4450, 85.5060,  
14.2580

29.0030, 57.8120,  
20.5640

156.2990, 88.8530,  
14.1730

20.3320, 40.5280,  
14.4160

176.4930, 76.3830,  
8.8870

12.3730, 24.1150,  
9.0030

195.8930, 60.3370,  
2.3290

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

215.2930, 44.2910,  
-4.2290

235.5080, 27.3280,

-10.6880

■ 250.4400, 12.8400,  
-12.4400

■ 73.3240, 78.5370,  
13.9050

■ 73.3240, 78.5370,  
13.9050

■ 67.4880, 83.9470,  
14.9790

■ 82.1920, 70.1010,  
12.6050

■ 91.0600, 61.6650,  
11.3050

■ 100.4010, 53.2750,  
9.1710

■ 109.2690, 44.8390,  
7.8710

■ 118.1370, 36.4030,  
6.5710

■ 126.8910, 28.2880,  
4.9600

■ 135.7590, 19.8520,  
3.6600

■ 145.2140, 11.1410,  
1.8370

■ 153.9680, 3.0260,  
0.2260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.3110, 81.6930, 55.8450



73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050



79.9380, 55.2960, -10.9440

# Triad

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



73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050



67.2040, -45.9340, -37.5980



69.8110, -82.2100, 14.1260

# Complementary

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



73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050



93.6760, -78.5370, -13.9050

# 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.



78.5020, -86.0140, 5.9700



73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050



74.5340, -63.8180, -21.8500

# Square

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



73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050



58.1130, -27.2250, -51.7770



78.7180, -78.3550, -6.1870



85.0840, 1.5050, 44.3290



# Rectangle

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



73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050



79.1970, 35.0330, -23.6790



78.7180, -78.3550, -6.1870



73.6750, -84.8230, 11.9210

# Sweetspot

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



73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050



171.6740, 30.3970, 5.2850



67.0630, 50.6970, 66.9290



82.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050



87.9980, 108.9340, 19.1900



115.5880, 58.7370, -23.7510



74.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



61.5410, 76.4280, 13.5800



6.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110



# Inverse Universe

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



93.6760, -78.5370, -13.9050



116.0020, -108.9340, -19.1900



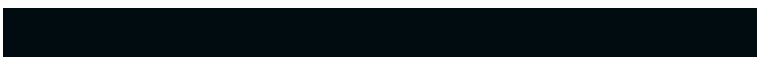
51.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510



75.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



81.4590, -76.4280, -13.5800



8.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

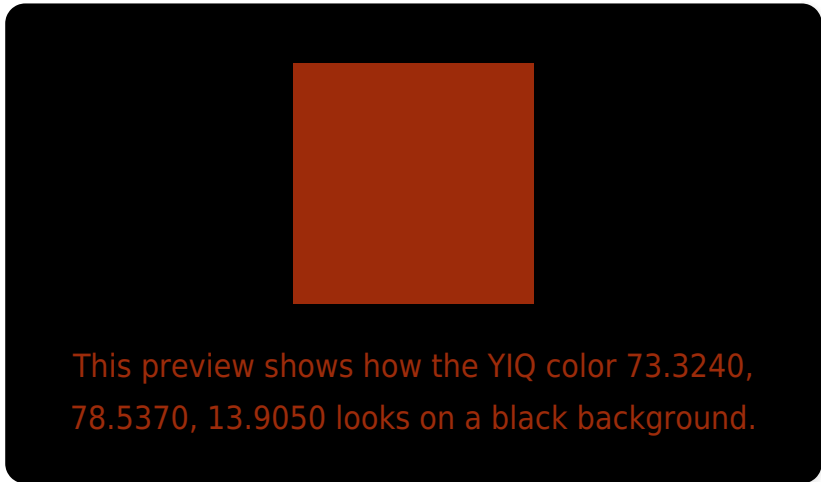
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

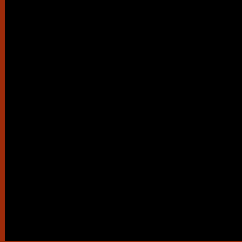
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.3240, 78.5370,



# 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

73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050

### Protanopia

81.5800, 26.8250, -18.0950

### Deuteranopia

79.8390, 42.0930, -19.4670



## Tritanopia

75.5100, 69.6860, 25.6380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050

## Protanomaly

78.3100, 45.6210, -6.3070

## Deuteranomaly

77.4590, 55.3870, -7.0850

## Tritanomaly

74.7290, 73.2630, 21.3830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050

## Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

73.1900, 28.8840, 5.1720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050 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(157, 43, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 43, 10)  
}
```

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(157, 43, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 43, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050 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(157, 43, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 43, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 43, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 43, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 43, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 43,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 43, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157, 43,  
10) }
```

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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