

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240)
contains.

YIQ(73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(73.4980, 60.7920,
21.6240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	912B2B
RGB	145, 43, 43
RGB Percent	57%, 17%, 17%
CMY	0.4311, 0.8315, 0.8311
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.70, 0.43
HSL	360°, 54%, 37%
HSV	360°, 70%, 57%
XYZ	12.9875, 7.9249, 3.1366
YIQ	73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

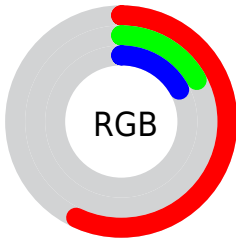
Format	Color
R_{YB}	145, 43, 43
Decimal	9513771
CIE _{Lab}	33.83, 42.77, 24.60
CIE _{LCh}	34, 49.335, 29.906
Yxy	7.9249, 0.5400, 0.3295
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287703851 (0xFF912B2B)
YUV	73.4980, -15.0355, 62.7073
Hunter-Lab	28.1512, 33.0860, 13.0998

Details

The YIQ color **73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **114.5020, -60.7920, -21.6240**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.9070, 66.8900, 21.2420**, and **26.3120, 52.4480, 18.6560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.0970, 69.4110, 25.1150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.4260, 52.1270, 18.9670**.

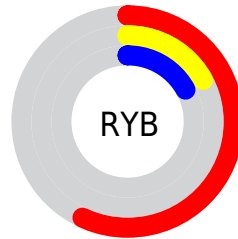
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (17%)

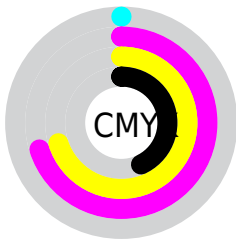
Blue (17%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (17%)

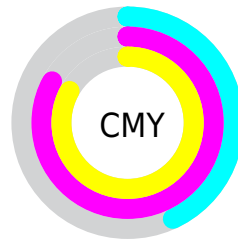


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240 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 73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.4980, 60.7920,
21.6240

■ 73.4980, 60.7920,
21.6240

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.2360, 58.7740,
25.1580

■ 126.9070, 66.8900,
21.2420

■ 26.3120, 52.4480,
18.6560

■ 154.7610, 70.2370,
21.1570

■ 17.9400, 35.7600,
12.7200

■ 178.9670, 66.6610,
19.8850

■ 9.0840, 17.5590,
6.6710

■ 198.3670, 50.6150,
13.3270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 217.8810, 34.2480,
7.0800

■ 238.0960, 17.2850,

0.6210

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

73.4980, 60.7920,
21.6240

73.4980, 60.7920,
21.6240

63.0970, 69.4110,
25.1150

83.4260, 52.1270,
18.9670

53.1690, 78.0760,
27.7720

93.8270, 43.5080,
15.4760

43.3550, 86.4200,
30.7400

103.7550, 34.8430,
12.8190

114.1560, 26.2240,
9.3280

124.0840, 17.5590,
6.6710

■ 134.4850, 8.9400,
3.1800

■ 145.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 154.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 165.2150,
-16.9630, -6.4590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.4330, 51.3900, 37.8380



73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240



74.8230, 57.3580, -4.2580

Triad

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



73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240



59.3960, -37.7270, -37.6550



67.3200, -73.8180, 5.2060

Complementary

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



73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240



114.5020, -60.7920, -21.6240

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.



71.3490, -72.7620, -2.9220



73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240



65.8310, -51.7130, -26.4730

Square

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



73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240



68.9980, 10.3680, -33.7280



70.3910, -64.5530, -14.0330



80.0990, -21.1870, 26.0530

Rectangle

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



73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240



75.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830



70.3910, -64.5530, -14.0330



69.5540, -74.5970, 2.8030

Sweetspot

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



73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240



160.9600, 23.8400, 8.4800



84.5280, 26.8580, 52.9220



77.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240



77.5410, 94.7640, 33.7080



102.2610, 47.3170, -4.0030



66.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



40.3650, 80.4600, 28.6200



2.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960

Inverse Universe

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



73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240



77.5410, 94.7640, 33.7080



85.7390, -47.3170, 4.0030



66.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



40.3650, 80.4600, 28.6200



2.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

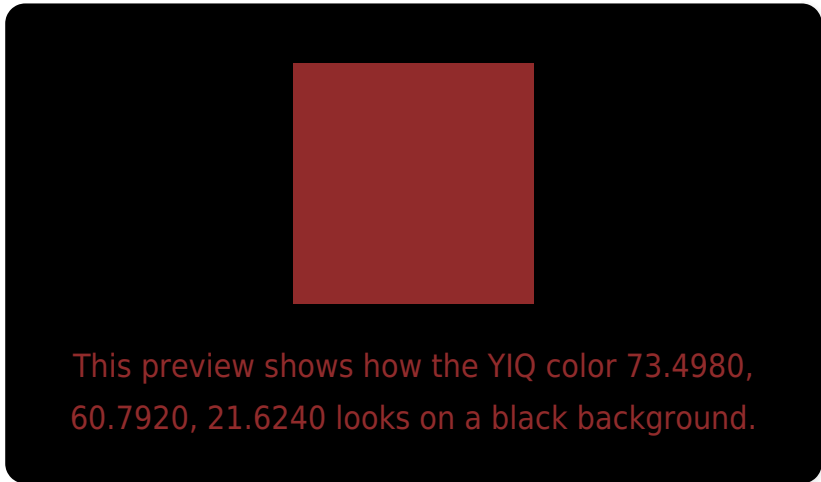
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.4980, 60.7920,

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

73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240

Protanopia

80.0580, 11.2800, -6.1920

Deuteranopia

79.3170, 26.5480, -7.5640



Tritanopia

73.7260, 60.1500, 22.2460

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240

Protanomaly

77.5490, 29.2510, 4.0270

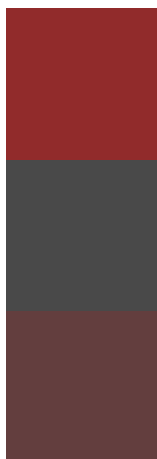
Deuteranomaly

77.2850, 38.7420, 2.7260

Tritanomaly

73.6120, 60.4710, 21.9350

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240 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(145, 43, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 43, 43)  
}
```

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(145, 43, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 43, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240 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(145, 43, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 43, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(145, 43, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 43, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 43, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 43,  
43) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 43, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145, 43,  
43) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor