

# Converting Colors

YIQ(75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(75.0300, 62.3500,  
26.4300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	972933
RGB	151, 41, 51
RGB Percent	59%, 16%, 20%
CMY	0.4076, 0.8394, 0.7998
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.66, 0.41
HSL	354°, 57%, 38%
HSV	354°, 73%, 59%
XYZ	14.1654, 8.4081, 4.0154
YIQ	75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

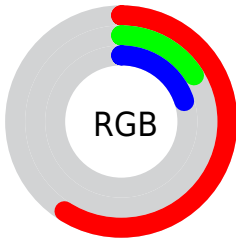
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	151, 41, 51
Decimal	9906483
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.82, 46.05, 21.05
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 50.630, 24.564
Yxy	8.4081, 0.5328, 0.3162
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288096563 (0xFF972933)
YUV	75.0300, -11.8468, 66.6257
Hunter-Lab	28.9967, 36.4563, 12.0874

# Details

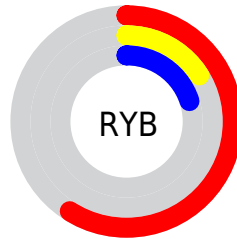
The YIQ color **75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **116.9700, -62.3500, -26.4300**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.9120, 68.4940, 25.2140**, and **28.4910, 53.5020, 21.5820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.6290, 70.9690, 29.9210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.4310, 53.7310, 22.9390**.

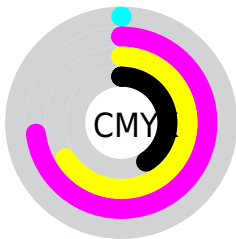
# Distribution



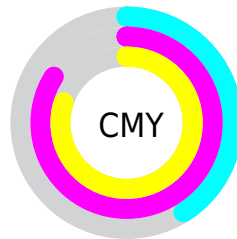
- Red (59%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (41%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (80%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300 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 75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 75.0300, 62.3500,  
26.4300


 75.0300, 62.3500,  
26.4300


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 43.4200, 61.4320,  
32.0560


 129.9120, 68.4940,  
25.2140


 28.4910, 53.5020,  
21.5820

 156.9940, 71.1990,  
25.7510


 19.4350, 38.7400,  
13.7800

 179.9930, 63.7720,  
22.6840

 11.1770, 21.7310,  
8.1550

 199.5070, 47.4050,  
16.4370

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 219.0210, 31.0380,  
10.1900

 239.2360, 14.0750,

3.7310

■ 75.0300, 62.3500,  
26.4300

■ 75.0300, 62.3500,  
26.4300

■ 64.6290, 70.9690,  
29.9210

■ 85.4310, 53.7310,  
22.9390

■ 54.3420, 79.2670,  
33.7230

■ 95.8320, 45.1120,  
19.4480

■ 46.7450, 85.5020,  
36.3660

■ 106.1190, 36.8140,  
15.6460

■ 116.5200, 28.1950,  
12.1550

■ 126.9210, 19.5760,  
8.6640

■ 137.7950, 11.0030,  
4.3390

■ 148.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

■ 158.5970, -6.2350,  
-2.6430

■ 168.9980,  
-14.8540, -6.1340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.0570, 49.6930, 41.0610



75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300



76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720

# Triad

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



75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300



59.8860, -36.3510, -40.5670



70.8250, -76.7980, 4.1460

# Complementary

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



75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300



116.9700, -62.3500, -26.4300

# 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.



73.6970, -73.8620, -5.0140



75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300



66.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740

# Square

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



75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300



72.5750, 16.0530, -32.1310



71.6960, -64.0940, -16.8460



80.0590, -32.8780, 23.1700



# Rectangle

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



75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300



77.2470, 49.9320, -12.8520



71.6960, -64.0940, -16.8460



72.2440, -76.6600, 1.6440

# Sweetspot

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



75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300



166.3130, 24.3440, 10.3600



83.1410, 23.6940, 55.1980



81.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300



78.5400, 96.5050, 40.7050



99.7180, 53.4600, 0.3080



71.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



43.3420, 79.2670, 33.7230



4.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



# Inverse Universe

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



75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300



78.5400, 96.5050, 40.7050



92.2820, -53.4600, -0.3080



71.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



43.3420, 79.2670, 33.7230



4.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

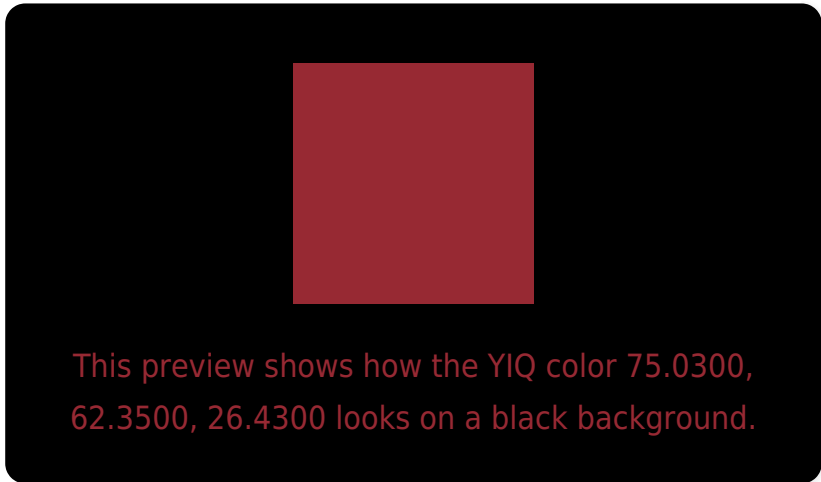
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

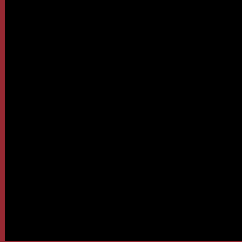
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.0300, 62.3500,



# 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

75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300

### Protanopia

82.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

### Deuteranopia

82.0010, 24.6220, -5.6980



## Tritanopia

74.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300

## Protanomaly

80.1730, 27.5540, 7.2500

## Deuteranomaly

79.3930, 38.5580, 6.0620

## Tritanomaly

75.1610, 63.3590, 24.6630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300

## Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

75.3020, 22.8770, 9.4130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300 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(151, 41, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 41, 51)  
}
```

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(151, 41, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 41, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300 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(151, 41, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 41, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 41, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 41, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 41, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 41,  
51) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 41, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151, 41,  
51) }
```

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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