

# Converting Colors

YIQ(75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(75.0900, 79.3160,  
16.3080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A12B0F
RGB	161, 43, 15
RGB Percent	63%, 17%, 6%
CMY	0.3684, 0.8315, 0.9408
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.91, 0.37
HSL	11°, 83%, 35%
HSV	11°, 91%, 63%
XYZ	15.6604, 9.3429, 1.4331
YIQ	75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

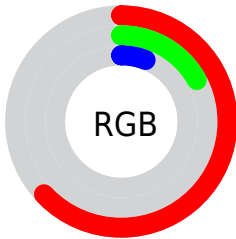
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	161, 50, 15
Decimal	10562319
CIE Lab	36.64, 47.23, 43.53
CIE LCh	37, 64.230, 42.667
Yxy	9.3429, 0.5924, 0.3534
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288752399 (0xFFA12B0F)
YUV	75.0900, -29.6244, 75.3431
Hunter-Lab	30.5662, 37.9624, 18.6165

# Details

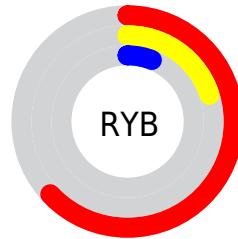
The YIQ color **75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **100.9100, -79.3160, -16.3080**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.6840, 86.3310, 15.8270**, and **30.1990, 60.1960, 21.4120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.3360, 87.4310, 17.9190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.5450, 70.6050, 14.4850**.

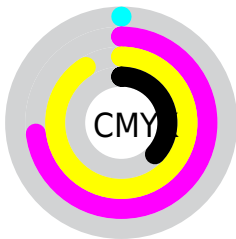
# Distribution



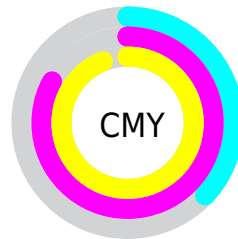
- Red (63%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (6%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (6%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (94%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080 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 75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 75.0900, 79.3160,  
16.3080


 75.0900, 79.3160,  
16.3080


 254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770


 43.8650, 75.8760,  
23.5880


 130.6840, 86.3310,  
15.8270

 30.1990, 60.1960,  
21.4120

 158.8370, 90.2740,  
15.9540

 21.2290, 42.3160,  
15.0520

 177.5360, 74.8240,  
9.6080

 13.5690, 26.4990,  
9.8510

 196.3490, 59.0530,  
3.5730

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 216.4500, 42.4110,  
-3.1970

 236.5510, 25.7690,

-9.9670

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,  
-11.1960

■ 75.0900, 79.3160,  
16.3080

■ 75.0900, 79.3160,  
16.3080

■ 66.3360, 87.4310,  
17.9190

■ 84.5450, 70.6050,  
14.4850

■ 94.0000, 61.8940,  
12.6620

■ 103.4550, 53.1830,  
10.8390

■ 113.0240, 44.1510,  
9.3270

■ 122.4790, 35.4400,  
7.5040

■ 131.9340, 26.7290,  
5.6810

■ 141.3890, 18.0180,  
3.8580

■ 150.8440, 9.3070,  
2.0350

■ 160.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.6640, 82.1970, 57.7250



75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080



81.1340, 57.6800, -10.0960

# Triad

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



75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080



68.2640, -46.1630, -38.9550



72.0280, -84.3190, 13.8010

# Complementary

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



75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080



100.9100, -79.3160, -16.3080

# 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.



80.4910, -87.4810, 5.0230



75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080



75.7080, -64.3680, -22.8960

# Square

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



75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080



61.9780, -22.4110, -50.9150



80.5930, -79.5010, -7.4450



87.0020, -1.2000, 43.7920



# Rectangle

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



75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080



80.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



80.5930, -79.5010, -7.4450



75.7780, -86.6110, 11.2850

# Sweetspot

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



75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080



175.6140, 30.6260, 6.6420



72.2200, 48.8170, 67.9610



84.6880, 18.6140, 4.0700



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080



85.9710, 113.5640, 23.3880



117.3540, 59.5160, -21.3480



76.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



59.7910, 78.7200, 16.0960



7.1430, 9.9030, 2.2470



# Inverse Universe

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



100.9100, -79.3160, -16.3080



123.0290, -113.5640, -23.3880



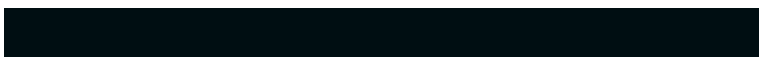
58.6460, -59.5160, 21.3480



78.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



85.7960, -78.9950, -16.6190



10.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080 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

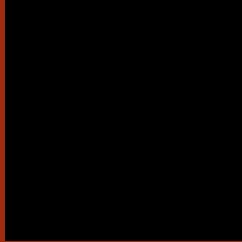
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.0900, 79.3160,



# 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

75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080

### Protanopia

83.9220, 25.8620, -17.1620

### Deuteranopia

81.6110, 42.7350, -20.0890



## Tritanopia

76.7060, 72.0700, 26.4860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080

## Protanomaly

80.9510, 45.2540, -5.1620

## Deuteranomaly

79.0570, 56.5790, -6.6610

## Tritanomaly

76.1530, 75.0050, 22.8530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080

## Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

74.7170, 28.8380, 6.0060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080 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(161, 43, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 43, 15)  
}
```

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(161, 43, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 43, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080 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(161, 43, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 43, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 43, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 43, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 43, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 43,  
15) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.0900, 79.3160, 16.3080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 43, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161, 43,  
15) }
```

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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