

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.5280, 16.5490,
13.9650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	643E51
RGB	100, 62, 81
RGB Percent	39%, 24%, 32%
CMY	0.6077, 0.7569, 0.6823
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.19, 0.61
HSL	330°, 23%, 32%
HSV	330°, 38%, 39%
XYZ	8.4659, 6.7486, 8.6435
YIQ	75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

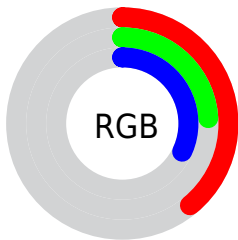
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 62, 81
Decimal	6569553
CIE Lab	31.23, 19.73, -4.53
CIE LCh	31, 20.242, 347.072
Yxy	6.7486, 0.3548, 0.2829
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284759633 (0xFF643E51)
YUV	75.5280, 2.6977, 21.4619
Hunter-Lab	25.9781, 12.7088, -1.5426




Details

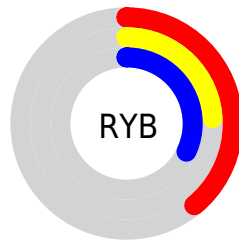
The YIQ color **75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **86.4720, -16.5490, -13.9650**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.8380, 18.6120, 15.1240**, and **30.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.0880, 20.9040, 17.6400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.9680, 12.1940, 10.2900**.

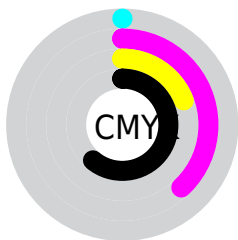
Distribution







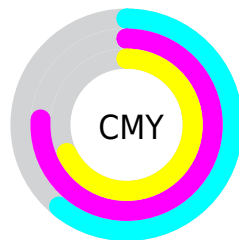
-  Red (39%)
-  Green (24%)
-  Blue (32%)






-  Red (39%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (32%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (38%)
-  Yellow (19%)
-  Black (61%)



-  Cyan (61%)
-  Magenta (76%)
-  Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650 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 75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.5280, 16.5490,
13.9650

■ 75.5280, 16.5490,
13.9650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.2290, 15.9530,
13.7530

■ 124.8380, 18.6120,
15.1240

■ 30.3320, 14.1650,
13.1170

■ 151.1370, 19.2080,
15.3360

■ 11.5770, 14.8530,
11.6610

■ 177.8490, 20.0790,
16.0710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 205.2620, 20.3540,
16.5940

■ 230.8700, 15.5860,
14.8980

■ 249.7170, 2.4750,

4.7070

■ 75.5280, 16.5490,
13.9650

■ 75.5280, 16.5490,
13.9650

■ 69.0880, 20.9040,
17.6400

■ 81.9680, 12.1940,
10.2900

■ 62.6480, 25.2590,
21.3150

■ 88.4080, 7.8390,
6.6150

■ 56.2080, 29.6140,
24.9900

■ 94.8480, 3.4840,
2.9400

■ 49.7680, 33.9690,
28.6650

■ 101.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 43.3280, 38.3240,
32.3400

■ 107.7280, -5.2260,
-4.4100

■ 36.8880, 42.6790,
36.0150

■ 114.1680, -9.5810,
-8.0850

■ 35.6000, 43.5500,
36.7500

■ 120.6080,
-13.9360, -11.7600

■ 127.0480,
-18.2910, -15.4350

■ 133.4880,
-22.6460, -19.1100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.5850, 3.2070, 13.4710



75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



74.6120, 24.9400, 10.5720

Triad

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



75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



71.3520, 10.2720, -9.9520



62.3780, -45.3430, -9.7510

Complementary

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



75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



86.4720, -16.5490, -13.9650

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.



62.2660, -39.3360, -13.9920



75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



69.2300, -4.1240, -13.3720

Square

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



75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



72.9020, 20.5870, -4.1570



66.7210, -21.6840, -14.5160



68.7160, -31.3150, 0.3410

Rectangle

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



75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



74.0480, 26.4080, 5.9920



66.7210, -21.6840, -14.5160



60.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430

Sweetspot

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



75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



120.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450



71.7140, -1.4700, 15.6340



60.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



91.3600, 26.1300, 22.0500



73.4760, 22.3270, 8.3670



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



40.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



86.1520, 105.3910, 88.9350

Inverse Universe

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



75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



91.3600, 26.1300, 22.0500



88.5240, -22.3270, -8.3670



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



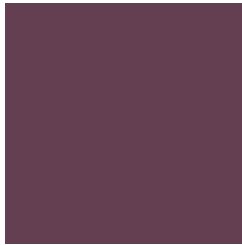
40.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



86.1520, 105.3910, 88.9350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

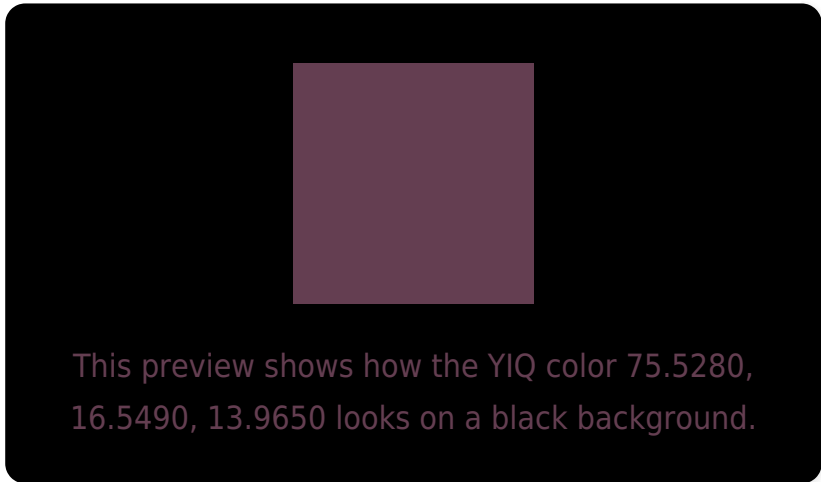
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

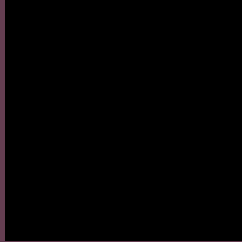
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.5280, 16.5490,

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

75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650

Protanopia

74.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

Deuteranopia

74.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



Tritanopia

75.0350, 19.2550, 8.9750

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650

Protanomaly

74.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320

Deuteranomaly

75.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600

Tritanomaly

74.9040, 18.2460, 10.7420

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650 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(100, 62, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 62, 81)  
}
```

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(100, 62, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 62, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650 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(100, 62, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 62, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 62, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 62, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 62, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 62,  
81) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 62, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 62,  
81) }
```

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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