

# Converting Colors

YIQ(75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(75.6170, 80.4110,  
46.0350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B51841
RGB	181, 24, 65
RGB Percent	71%, 9%, 25%
CMY	0.2898, 0.9061, 0.7448
CMYK	0.00, 0.87, 0.64, 0.29
HSL	344°, 77%, 40%
HSV	344°, 87%, 71%
XYZ	20.3615, 10.8691, 6.0369
YIQ	75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

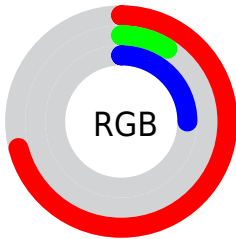
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	181, 24, 65
Decimal	11868225
CIE Lab	39.36, 60.56, 19.18
CIE LCh	39, 63.525, 17.577
Yxy	10.8691, 0.5464, 0.2917
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290058305 (0xFFB51841)
YUV	75.6170, -5.2342, 92.4209
Hunter-Lab	32.9684, 52.5481, 12.2211

# Details

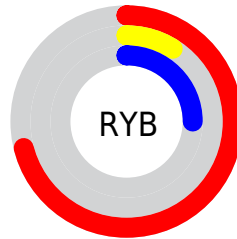
The YIQ color **75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **129.3830, -80.4110, -46.0350**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.6680, 84.4010, 39.8010**, and **38.5020, 64.1370, 32.5930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.5690, 89.5340, 51.4060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.6650, 71.2880, 40.6640**.

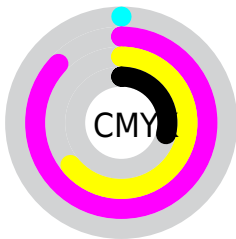
# Distribution



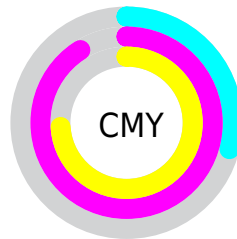
- Red (71%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (74%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350 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 75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 75.6170, 80.4110,  
46.0350


 75.6170, 80.4110,  
46.0350


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 50.0510, 76.1930,  
45.3850


 137.7820, 84.0800,  
40.1120


 38.8010, 64.7330,  
32.8050


 161.2430, 75.2320,  
35.2640


 27.2090, 54.2360,  
19.2920

 180.6430, 59.1860,  
28.7060

 19.1790, 36.5850,  
14.2890

 200.1570, 42.8190,  
22.4590

 8.4860, 16.3670,  
6.2470

 220.3720, 25.8560,  
16.0000

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 241.1740, 8.6180,

9.0180

■ 75.6170, 80.4110,  
46.0350

■ 75.6170, 80.4110,  
46.0350

■ 63.5690, 89.5340,  
51.4060

■ 87.6650, 71.2880,  
40.6640

■ 59.4770, 92.7890,  
52.9890

■ 99.8270, 61.8440,  
35.6040

■ 111.8750, 52.7210,  
30.2330

■ 124.0370, 43.2770,  
25.1730

■ 136.6720, 33.8790,  
19.2790

■ 148.7200, 24.7560,  
13.9080

■ 160.8820, 15.3120,  
8.8480

■ 172.9300, 6.1890,  
3.4770

■ 184.9780, -2.9340,  
-1.8940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.5010, 57.8510, 58.4190



75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350



84.1620, 78.8130, 8.9010

# Triad

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



75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350



64.6670, -31.9010, -55.1410



83.8650, -91.4700, 5.7300

# Complementary

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



75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350



129.3830, -80.4110, -46.0350

# 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.



85.5970, -85.3240, -6.5400



75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350



74.1970, -53.2240, -37.6400

# Square

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



75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350



84.1150, 23.1600, -34.2800



81.5270, -71.1080, -21.8920



74.2450, -86.4280, 13.4760



# Rectangle

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



75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350



87.0810, 65.1990, -8.6970



81.5270, -71.1080, -21.8920



85.5290, -90.6440, 1.7720

# Sweetspot

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



75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350



194.0630, 31.2200, 17.9080



76.2830, 18.1430, 73.2070



92.7900, 18.5670, 10.4310



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350



77.2190, 120.4790, 68.7910



92.6620, 83.3970, 13.9330



85.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



51.3180, 79.8150, 45.8230



9.1700, 14.4410, 8.1130



# Inverse Universe

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



75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350



77.2190, 120.4790, 68.7910



112.3380, -83.3970, -13.9330



85.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



51.3180, 79.8150, 45.8230



9.1700, 14.4410, 8.1130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

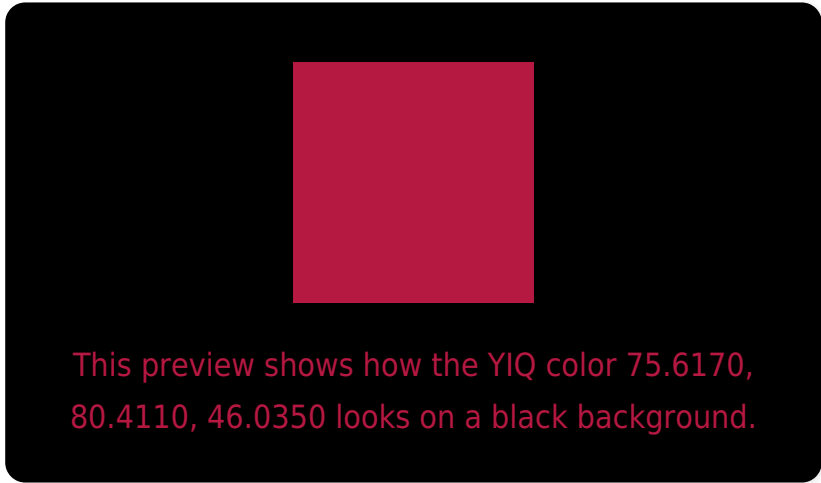
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

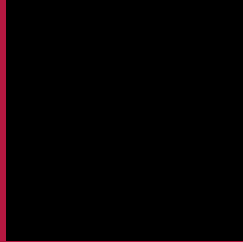
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.6170, 80.4110,



# 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

75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350

### Protanopia

94.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

### Deuteranopia

93.4140, 24.8970, -5.1750



## Tritanopia

76.9530, 87.6120, 31.1640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350

## Protanomaly

87.9380, 30.0740, 16.6500

## Deuteranomaly

86.8440, 44.8380, 13.3980

## Tritanomaly

76.5600, 84.5850, 36.4650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350

## Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

75.7530, 29.1570, 16.7490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350 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(181, 24, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 24, 65)  
}
```

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(181, 24, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 24, 65) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350 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(181, 24, 65) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 24, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 24, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 24, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 24, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 24,  
65) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.6170, 80.4110, 46.0350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 24, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181, 24,  
65) }
```

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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