

# Converting Colors

YIQ(79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(79.8190, 64.3220,  
23.7300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9C2F31
RGB	156, 47, 49
RGB Percent	61%, 18%, 19%
CMY	0.3880, 0.8158, 0.8076
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.69, 0.39
HSL	359°, 54%, 40%
HSV	359°, 70%, 61%
XYZ	15.2936, 9.3262, 3.9070
YIQ	79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

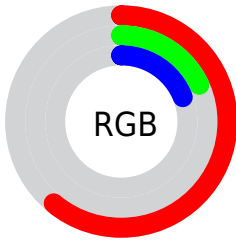
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	156, 47, 49
Decimal	10235697
CIE Lab	36.60, 45.21, 24.73
CIE LCh	37, 51.530, 28.682
Yxy	9.3262, 0.5361, 0.3269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288425777 (0xFF9C2F31)
YUV	79.8190, -15.1938, 66.8107
Hunter-Lab	30.5389, 35.9483, 13.7920

# Details

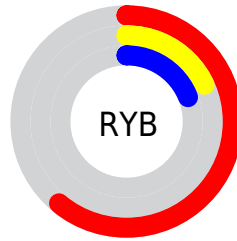
The YIQ color **79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **123.1810, -64.3220, -23.7300**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.1140, 70.7410, 23.0370**, and **29.6440, 57.4450, 21.7090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.7170, 73.5370, 27.4330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.9210, 55.1070, 20.0270**.

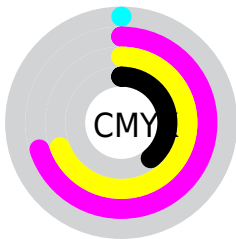
# Distribution



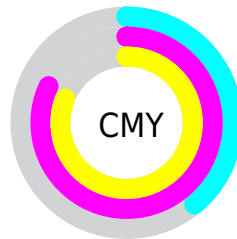
- Red (61%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300 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 79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 79.8190, 64.3220,  
23.7300

■ 79.8190, 64.3220,  
23.7300

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 50.5570, 62.3040,  
27.2640

■ 134.1140, 70.7410,  
23.0370

■ 29.7580, 57.1240,  
22.0200

■ 162.0820, 73.7670,  
23.2630

■ 20.6310, 41.1240,  
14.6280

■ 183.2870, 62.7640,  
18.9240

■ 12.9710, 25.3070,  
9.4270

■ 202.1000, 46.9930,  
12.8890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 222.3150, 30.0300,  
6.4300

■ 242.5300, 13.0670,

-0.0290

■ 79.8190, 64.3220,  
23.7300

■ 79.8190, 64.3220,  
23.7300

■ 68.7170, 73.5370,  
27.4330

■ 90.9210, 55.1070,  
20.0270

■ 58.0880, 82.7980,  
30.3020

■ 101.5500, 45.8460,  
17.1580

■ 46.9860, 92.0130,  
34.0050

■ 112.6520, 36.6310,  
13.4550

■ 123.1670, 27.6910,  
10.2750

■ 134.3830, 18.1550,  
6.8830

■ 145.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800

■ 156.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 167.2160, -9.5360,  
-3.3920

■ 177.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.0960, 53.9570, 40.8770



79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300



81.2040, 60.6590, -3.5090

# Triad

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



79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300



63.8470, -40.6150, -40.3830



73.3840, -79.8700, 4.7540

# Complementary

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



79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300



123.1810, -64.3220, -23.7300

# 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.



77.1850, -78.1720, -3.9960



79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300



70.5100, -55.2430, -28.5790

# Square

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



79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300



75.2000, 12.6150, -35.9050



75.2980, -68.7250, -15.5170



86.3590, -24.8550, 26.4490



# Rectangle

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



79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300



81.6550, 48.6030, -16.3010



75.2980, -68.7250, -15.5170



75.5040, -80.3280, 2.0400

# Sweetspot

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



79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300



173.9710, 25.3070, 9.4270



90.8210, 27.5910, 56.1590



84.4750, 14.9000, 5.3000



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300



84.4710, 100.9530, 37.1850



109.5280, 50.9390, -3.5650



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



43.0990, 84.2650, 31.2490



4.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



# Inverse Universe

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



79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300



84.4710, 100.9530, 37.1850



93.4720, -50.9390, 3.5650



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



43.0990, 84.2650, 31.2490



4.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

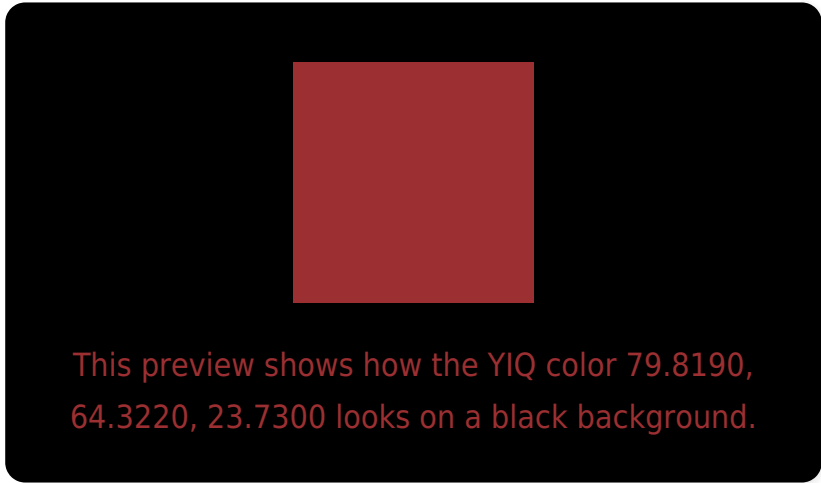
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300.



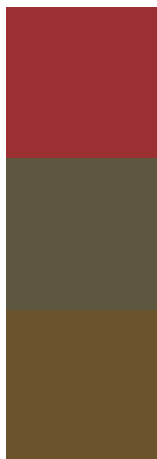
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.8190, 64.3220,



# 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

79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300

### Protanopia

86.4710, 11.5550, -5.6690

### Deuteranopia

85.6160, 27.1440, -7.3520



## Tritanopia

79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300

## Protanomaly

83.9730, 30.9930, 5.4970

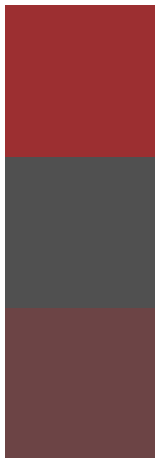
## Deuteranomaly

83.5950, 40.8050, 3.8850

## Tritanomaly

79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.0740, 23.5190, 8.7910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300 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(156, 47, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 47, 49)  
}
```

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(156, 47, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 47, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300 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(156, 47, 49) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 47, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 47, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 47, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 47, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 47,  
49) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.8190, 64.3220, 23.7300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 47, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 47,  
49) }
```

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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